WARWOLVES
OF THE
IRON CROSS

THE UNION JACKAL

"england's bloody path to empire and downfall"

V. K. CLARK

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ENGLAND’S BLOODY PATH TO EMPIRE AND DOWNFALL

V. K. CLARK

Translated by
WILFRIED HEINK
German Edition by
DR. ARNOLD SPRINGBORN
WARWOLVES OF THE IRON CROSS: THE UNION JACKAL
© 2012, 2014 Veronica K. Clark. Vera Icona Publishers.
English translations ©2011 Veronica K. Clark.
ISBN-13: 978-1502732699 ISBN-10: 1502732696
First Softcover Edition
January 2012; Revised October 2014
Vera Icona Publishers.
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The publisher's thanks go to Wilfried Heink and Veronica Clark for making this National Socialist-era primary document available in the English language. Many thanks also to Hans Krampe, Luis Muñoz and of course, to Dr. Arnold Springborn, the original author. We would especially like to thank our many readers worldwide. You make all of our publications possible. Opening photo: A jackal devours a victim of Churchill's Bengal famine, 1943 (LIFE).

Originally published in 1941 ____________________ A True Image Publication

Unſeren Kameraden der Waffen-ᛋᛋ

in Verbundenheit überreicht durch die Firma:

Arbeitsgemeinſchaft Kehl & Co.,

Hoch-Tief-Eiſenbetonbau,

Duisburg-Hamborn, Kaiſer-Wilhelm-Straße 262

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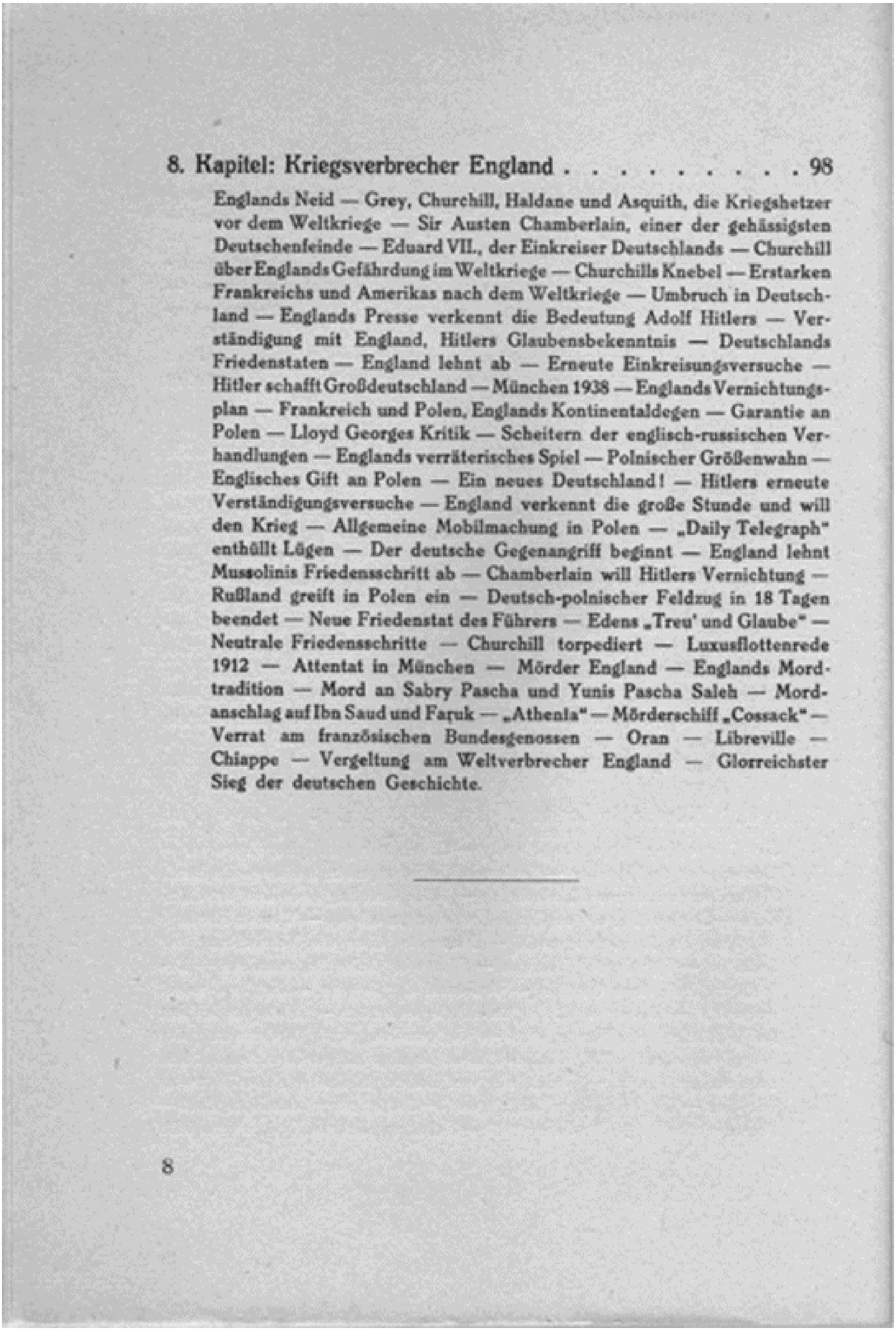

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PUBLISHER’S PREFACE

The ideas expressed herein by Dr. Arnold Springborn as well as those people he mentioned by name are his ideas, not those of any other authors or contributors to this publication, nor those of the publisher.

A great deal more context and supplemental information has been included before and after Springborn’s original text to give modern readers a sound contextual-factual basis for understanding all or most of Dr. Springborn’s perceptions, accusations and arguments.

The translation is true to Springborn’s text. However, it has been edited and adapted for a modern readership. Given the prevailing politicoeconomic catastrophe in the English-speaking nations especially, we felt this was appropriate. Contributions that are not Dr. Springborn’s are denoted by italics, parentheses and/or brackets. All quotes are italicised as are points of emphasis. Where text is italicised, points of emphasis are not italicised. Dr. Springborn’s citations have been left as in-text citations as in the original German text. The publisher added all of the images, photos and subtitles to enhance the meaning of what Dr. Springborn had to say.

This text was republished in English for the sake of historical interest. Dr. Springborn’s texts are extremely rare. In fact little is known about Dr. Springborn himself. The rarity of his work alone makes republication for a wider readership that much more important. His work will help any scholar or student of Third Reich history and historiography better understand the dynamics of how and why the National Socialists and their allies arrived at the perceptions of the world and England they did. The present cannot be understood unless past ideas are reexamined.

In order to provide readers with a balance of ideas and perspective, we have incorporated Springborn’s thesis within a broader collection instead of simply publishing it as a standalone book. This is becoming a more popular format: that of many authors contributing sections to a single longer work. That is the format of this work. In addition all of the text, including quoted material save the bibliography, has been anglicised per U.K. spelling standards. The reason for this will be obvious upon one’s finishing Part One.

We have carefully selected all of the works and additional translations that are included in this publication to enhance and clarify Dr. Springborn. As such, readers should not come away from this book offended, but historically informed by a rare and excellent primary source and the accompanying mythbusting research argued from an NS/unorthodox viewpoint.

Why should anyone read Dr. Springborn when others have written on Angle-Saxon/British war crimes and imperialism? First, Springborn explains the direct relationship between Talmudism and Puritanism as well as British Freemasonry and its role in the encirclement of Germany. We thus get a rare glimpse of the clandestine machinations at work before *both* world wars, something that is worthwhile. Second, Dr. Springborn exposes Freemasonry as an imperialistic ideology: it says peace but makes war. Third, Springborn reveals the foundations of the *"new world order."* Finally, Dr. Springborn provides us with the reasoning behind National Socialist ideology. Why did the NS Germans think and feel as they did?

FOREWORD

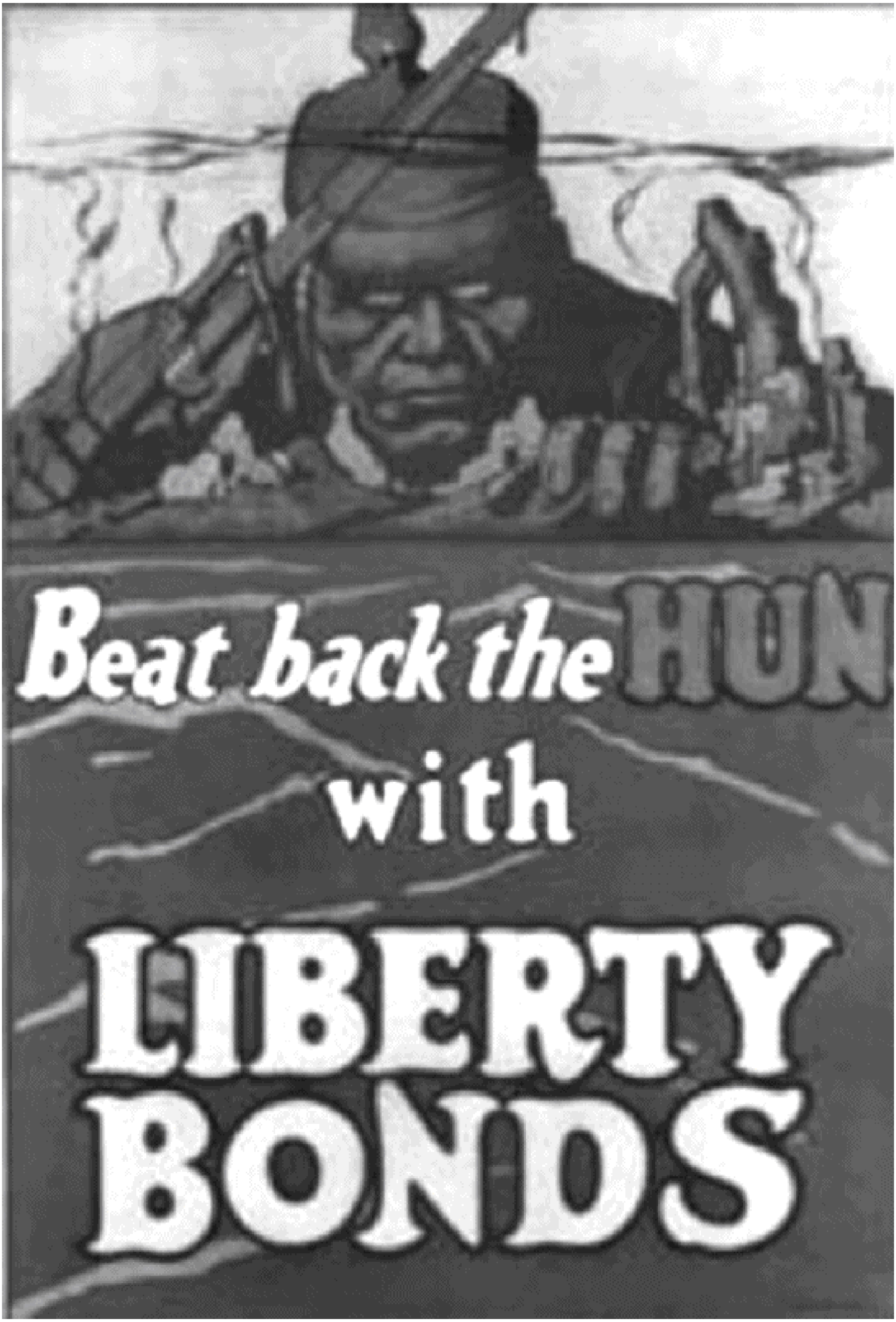
To defend these lands, these ideals of personal freedom, and this language we speak, we once had unquestioned supremacy over the seas of the world. By a federation of the English-speaking white people of these seven nations, *the control of the world* and the self-control of our own citizens *will again be in the certain care of the Pan-Angles*.

—*Sinclair Kennedy*

How many British and Angle-American readers have read and taken to heart Thomas Goodrich's *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany*; Carlos Porter's *Made in Russia: The Holocaust*; John Corsellis's and Marcus Ferrar's *Slovenia: 1945*; John Sack's *An Eye for An Eye*; Freda Utley's *The High Cost of Vengeance*; Madhusree Mukerjee's *Churchill's Secret War*; Albert Weeks's *Stalin's Other War*; Robert Stephan's *Stalin's Secret War: Soviet Counterintelligence against the Nazis, 1941-1945*; Caroline Elkins's *Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya*; Gerd Schultze-Rhonhof's *1939 – The War That Had Many Fathers*; Peter HuxleyBlythe's *The East Came West*? While such reading can only provide a glimpse into a worldview that defies that of the dominant Angle-Saxons, it is a reading list that is worthwhile nonetheless. But it is only a starting point, and a frail one at that. If the truth be told the Angle-Saxons would today be remembered as the most genocidal, supremacist and immoral race that the 20th century, if not all history, has known.

Professor William Fischer, a Portland State University instructor, recently wrote in an online news commentary:

> After America declared war, the pretence of neutrality gave way to outright vilification. The German enemy, even in official pronouncements, was the *"Hun."* German faces in war-bond posters then looked as monstrous as Arab faces do in today's hate-group caricatures. The Enemy was perceived to have an anti-democratic, anti-Western world view, and to speak a difficult, *"guttural"* language. In Collinsville, Ill., a German


Beat back the HUN
with
LIBERTY
BONDS

born drifter was lynched for uttering proGerman sentiments.

Before 11/11 it had been possible to obtain, right here in the United States, a complete education, through the college level, with German as the chief language of instruction. Suddenly, even the teaching of German as a high-school foreign language was outlawed in many areas. Churches were pressured to change the language of their services from German to English. Streets with German names were renamed. Sauerkraut became *"victory cabbage."* Even earlier, in 1915, Theodore Roosevelt had declared that

there was no room in America for *"hyphenated Americans."* President Wilson echoed him.

Northeastern Nebraska, the home of my parents and grandparents, was then, and still is, a heavily German American area. My grandfather was a minister who had come to the U.S. as a youth. He was educated here, in German-speaking institutions. He became a citizen, and was often invited to lead singing of the national anthem at public events. Even so, he was required to travel some distance to give an oath of loyalty. A gang entered his church, removed religious books printed in German, and burned them. Such outrages were common, not isolated incidents.[1]

This was typical of Angle-Saxons in Britain and America. But given similar anti-German attitudes today, especially in Britain, one wonders if the *"Pan-Angles"* ever changed. In a recent *Daily Mail* article online, one reads the following headline: *"Rise of the Fourth Reich, how Germany is using the financial crisis to conquer Europe."* Simon Heffer writes:

....If the European project is to continue, Germany will not merely have to underwrite it, but control it.

The recently-agreed European Financial Stability Facility is not the answer. It is just another in a series of sticking-plasters that allows the ECB to buy the bonds of debtor nations to keep them solvent.

...The alternative is the massive surrender of sovereignty to Germany by the rest of the Eurozone that would allow the economic policy of Greece, Ireland and Portugal to be made in Berlin.

That would reassure the markets, but it would also remove any pretence of democracy in those 16 countries: *for once you have lost control of your economy, you have lost your sovereignty* (emphasis added).

Every spending department in every government in the Eurozone would have its policy made in the old capital of Prussia.
...Where Hitler failed by military means to conquer Europe, modern Germans are succeeding through trade and financial discipline. Welcome to the Fourth Reich.[2]

And we read on the blog of an unapologetic German:

After Germany was wracked and ruined it took four years until the occupied country was given a new form of administration with the foundation of the BRD (FRG, West Germany). Until 1955, the allies had the official suzerainty over this state. Behind the curtains they're still doing it today. In addition, they bound the new state to a bunch of structures that made sure they would stay in control. This began in 1951 with the Montan Union that allowed France to get access to the German coal and steel production. From this structure emerged at first the European Community, then the European Union. As the end of the Soviet Union and the DDR (GDR, East Germany) became obvious and everyone knew that a reunion of the two Germanys was at hand, France demanded that Germany accept a currency union (until today the French [had] control of the Euro through the European Central Bank). It was clear from the beginning that this would not be to the advantage of Germany: What advantage does it bring for a land with a strong economy and a hard [solid] currency to join with countries that have a weaker economy and inflation? Exactly for this reason England, Norway and Switzerland declined to participate in the Euro. They would only have disadvantages from it.

The true background of the EU and the Euro were clearly spoken out by top German politicians within the last years. The EU-Commisario Guenter Verheugen said on a talk show that both (EU and Euro) are there only for one reason: to control Germany. The current Finance Minister of Germany, Wolfgang Schaeuble [Schäuble], said last month, November 2011, at a bank summit, that Germany has not been sovereign since 1945, and that in the next months the EU will become a financial union! Angela Merkel and the majority of the other politicians are still lying that the Euro will only bring luck and blessings to the Germans. Frequently it is said that peace in Europe is bound to the Euro. When one has the information delivered in this paper, he knows what is meant by these words.

The whole thing is even more complex because wars are never waged because they are in the interest of the participating folks. Even the two World Wars did not happen because Frenchmen, Britons and Russians simply hate Germans and the other way around. There were war-beneficiaries then and there are war-beneficiaries now. In both cases the trail can be followed to the banks, to Wall Street and to the Rothschild Empire. (A study at the University of Zurich showed that there are 147 company-groups behind the 40,000 largest multinational companies, such as Goldman Sachs, AXA and the Deutsche Bank. If one researches further it becomes clear that all these companies are bound directly or indirectly to the Rothschild Empire.)[3]

England, not Germany, is the seat of Rothschild power. The *"City of London"* is the core of the British contingent of the Jewish banking empire. Here we find the Bank of England, plus Lloyds of London, the N. M. Rothschild & Sons investment bank, and the British stock exchange, initiated in 1565 by a Jewish man named Thomas Gresham.

The founder of the Rothschild clan, Mayer Amschel Rothschild of Frankfurt, sent his four sons to establish headquarters in Vienna, Paris, Naples and the City of London. Together they ruled Europe until Napoleon Bonaparte threatened their tyranny, just as Hitler did in the 1930s. Nathan Mayer Rothschild funded the Duke of Wellington against Bonaparte. Then, using advance knowledge of Bonaparte's defeat at Waterloo, Nathan made a killing in the British stock exchange (1815). N. M. Rothschild & Sons is the British equivalent to America's Goldman Sachs. Just as Jews in the British Treasury and the Bank of England rotate in and out of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jews in the U.S. Treasury rotate in and out of Goldman Sachs. For example in 1869 Alfred de Rothschild became a director of the Bank of England, a post he held for 20 years.

In England, the Rothschilds amassed a fortune by leeching profits from the British Empire, but this did not produce enough cash to literally buy Europe. Instead the Rothschilds gained control by managing the issuance of bonds for various European governments that wanted to raise cash. In 1818, for example, the N. M. Rothschild & Sons Bank in the City of London arranged a £5 million loan to the Prussian government and oversaw the issuing of bonds for Prussian government loans. With Napoleon Bonaparte defeated, the issuing of bonds allowed the Rothschilds to put Europe back into debt, which these bankers used to control the continent. Thus, when we speak of the historical *"British Empire,"* we really mean the Angle-Jewish Banking Empire, dominated by the Rothschilds and their Angle cronies.

Angle and Pan-Angle

According to a brief summary about Angle-Saxons on *Wikipedia*, Angle

> is a modern English term for a Germanic people who took their name from the ancestral cultural region of Angeln, a district located in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The Angles were one of the main groups that settled in Britain in the post-Roman period, founding several of the kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England, and their name is the root of the name *"England"*.

We refer to these people herein as *Pan-Angles*, a term coined by author Sinclair Kennedy in 1914. This once Germanic race (consisting of Jutes, Angles, Saxons, Norsemen and Normans) mixed with the Romans, Celts (*Eirelanders*) and other native inhabitants of the isles. At some point this *'new'* race decided it hated its Germanic forebears in Europe and wanted to conquer and subjugate all races for its own benefit, forcing its *"superior hybrid Anglican"* ways onto all others. These English-speaking peoples, i.e. the Pan-Angles, have effectively taken control of the world. This is why theirs is the dominant worldview; their view of history has become everyone's view of history, and thereby everyone's view of themselves as either *"good"* or *"evil"*. This text serves to correct this galling historiographical problem.

On *Wikipedia* we read:

The ethnic name *"Angle"* has had various forms and spellings, the earliest attested being the Latinised name *Anglii*, a Germanic tribe mentioned in the Germania of Tacitus.

...The Old English word for the Jutlandic district of Angeln (where the Angles are believed to have emigrated from) is *Angel*. This is the preferred etymological theory amongst historians, and may connect to Angle (the peninsula is noted for its *"angular"* shape).

...Pope Gregory the Great is the first known to have simplified *Anglii* to *Angli*, which he did in an epistle, the latter form developing into the preferred form of the word in Britain and throughout the continent (the generic form becoming *Anglus* in answer). The country remained *Anglia* in Latin. Meanwhile, there are several likenesses of form and meaning attested in Old English literature: King Alfred's (Alfred the Great) translation of Orosius' history of the world uses *Angelcynn* (-kin) to describe England and the English people; Bede used *Angelfolc* (-folk); there are also such forms as *Engel*, *Englan* (the people), *Englaland*, and *Englisc*, all showing signs of vocalic mutation and later developing into the dominant forms.

So, when we speak of Pan-Angles, we mean those of essentially English descent. Author Lawrence Dennis had the following to say about AngleAmerica and Angle-Saxons:

What American founding father or signer of the Constitution ever thought of African slavery or killing American Indians for their lands as having any remote connection with the philosophy of either politics or power? American intellectuals like Jefferson could write and talk endlessly about our government's being founded on consent and law rather than force and violence, having all the while a plantation full of slaves, with armed overseers and manacles, and while fighting the Indians and the French more or less all the time. Thus was born Jeffersonian or

Jacksonian democracy. Both Jefferson and Jackson, like the Athenian democrats, were slaveowners. Even our having a four year Civil War which gave birth to the Republican Party does not shake the popular American illusion that, so far as we were concerned, the nineteenth century was a period of law and order and peace. One just does not consider such facts as our Civil War, the Mexican War or incessant warfare on the Indians, up to the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century, when one moralises about the new political cults [i.e. fascism] being essentially phenomena of force and violence. (LIFE *photo at left is a victim of Churchill's Holodomor being devoured by a jackal.*)

One of the great secrets of Anglo-Saxon success is the imposition on others of their canons of definition, taste and ethics. According to these canons, anything the Anglo-Saxons do in the furtherance of their interests is, by definition, not a use of force or violence. If they have slaves, theirs is still a government based on consent. When they worked nine year old children in textile mills, it was with the consent of the children whose right to freedom of contract Anglo-Saxon justice respected. Anything we do is merely the upholding of law, order, justice or human freedom, etc., etc. The imposition of these concepts, definitions and theories has been one of the greatest of British imperial conquests: the intellectual subjugation of the world to the exigencies of British and capitalistic interests.[4]

The Pan-Angles, according to journalist Clarence Streit (*Union Now*) and author Sinclair Kennedy (*The Pan-Angles*), were the only race that deserved to rule the world in the form of a confederation (union)—all those democratic, capitalistic, English-speaking peoples descended from the British Isles. Both authors likewise described them as the most civilised race in the world. Repulsive arrogance, yes, but this is essentially the world we live in today. Streit's *"Union"* was to automatically include Imperial Britain and all her satellite states (New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Canada) and America. All other nations, to the exclusion of non-white *"colonies"* and peoples, had to apply to become members of the Union of English speakers. Germany was seen as a world peril that had to be peacefully tamed and democratised if possible, or else the Pan-Angles would have to smash her down and *force* republicanism and democracy upon her. This is what happened to Germany no less than twice at the hands of the Pan-Angles. Lawrence Dennis was one of few who dared to challenge this incredible arrogance and tyranny, thus excerpts from a chapter in his book *The Dynamics of War and Revolution* have been included in this introduction.

One of the most pervasive problems with the history of the Hitlerian era is omission and whitewashing of Angle-Saxon crimes. Too few historians address this, so the world's view is skewed when it comes to the crimes, or lack thereof, of both the English and NS Germans. It is time we realise the full extent of the Angle-Saxons' crimes against Germans, and all those who assisted the Germans in any way, and that Britain and Angle-America more than any other entities continue to feed World War II German-bashing mythology.

Every time we Germans see the Angle-Saxons' daily German-bashing hate speech, and that's what it is, in modern English-language newspapers, our resentment increases. We all seem to recognise how warmongering and dishonest the Zionists are, but for some reason the West as a whole and most revisionists themselves are blinded to these *identical qualities* in the Angle-Saxon race—the Albionists, as it were. The Germans of the Hitler era certainly noticed this behaviour and wrote about it. Dr. Arnold Springborn is but one example. Interestingly enough he described how Englishness and Jewishness are one and the same. No wonder Israel Zangwill described America as a paradise for Jews.

What reasonable human being who proudly identifies as German wouldn’t be angered after reading daily about how *“evil,” “horrible,” “mendacious,” “idiotic,” ad nauseum,* the Germans were? Many Germans are tired of it just as Dr. Springborn was. So, if a proud AngleSaxon person cannot handle reading what follows, then these particular readers need only imagine stoically facing death via *botched hangings* after days, weeks, even months of torture, interrogation and a mock trial run by self-righteous murderers like General Eisenhower, who said “*all Germans are Nazis*” that needed to be

“ *exterminated,*” or General Patton, who declared that he himself would take down “*Hitler…the paper-hanging son of a bitch.*” This is, after all, what happened to the entire German elite during the International Military Tribunal, the greatest travesty of justice ever visited upon modern Western civilisation.

An Angle-Saxon potentially taking offence at this book is pitiable knowing what Germans went through (*photo above, left*)—what Germans are *still* going through. Germany is a guilt-ridden, demoralised and occupied nation today. This should be a disgrace to every human being who bears the blood of the Angle-Saxon race.

Salvaging what still remains of the German race and culture is the only option left remaining to anyone of German descent, and even that is probably hopeless in light of the Angle-Saxons' endless German-bashing lies and caricatures. Many proud Germans today may think this Angle-Saxon *"fun"* petty, but they fail to grasp that yesterday made today what it is. The Angle-Saxons' *"fun"* straps Germans with false guilt, encourages Germanic cultural stagnation and national/racial suicide, denigrates German history and culture, and keeps Germans subjugated under the Angle-Saxon world order and viewpoint. The E.U. today is the result of the Angle-Saxons' will imposed on Germany.[5]

One may suppose that today's indignant Germans should assume the moral high ground that Angle-Saxons always assume – after they've shattered entire peoples, dousing them with so many bombs, typhus-infected blankets, or uranium dust that said people have little to offer in the way of resistance besides hopeless *guerrilla* attacks or suicide bombings – but why should they? To do so would be a criminal act.

Angle-Saxons scream *"jealousy"* and *"terrorism"* when Arabs and other Muslims fail to embrace their way of life and world dominion. Do they fail to understand why this is the case? They proved how *"wonderful"* they and their democratic dominion were when they *crushed* and *mass murdered* Germans during the last world war, and afterwards openly destroyed any chance of a timely German recovery by dismantling German industry piece-by-piece.

The crimes of the Angle-Saxon race are immense.

The damage that English-descended peoples have done to Europe is not something that can be cast off lightly. It is the sort of high level crime that defies restitution. The crimes perpetrated against NS Germany and Hitler by the Angle-Saxon leadership cabal and sanctioned by the Angle-Saxon race worldwide—enabling Stalin's Red Army to run roughshod over Europe, raping and mass murdering at will; the IMT war guilt (*Kriegshuld*) trial; the aerial holocaust; *Operation Keelhaul*—are not crimes that can be restituted.

England has never apologised for what it did to Germany and the German people; nay, it continues to demand endless German self-flagellation and guilt, and then laughs about it in its national press. Therefore, if this book can induce guilt within its Angle-Saxon readership, and perhaps even make them feel disgusted with their crimes and lies, then they will know what it is like to be German, then as now.

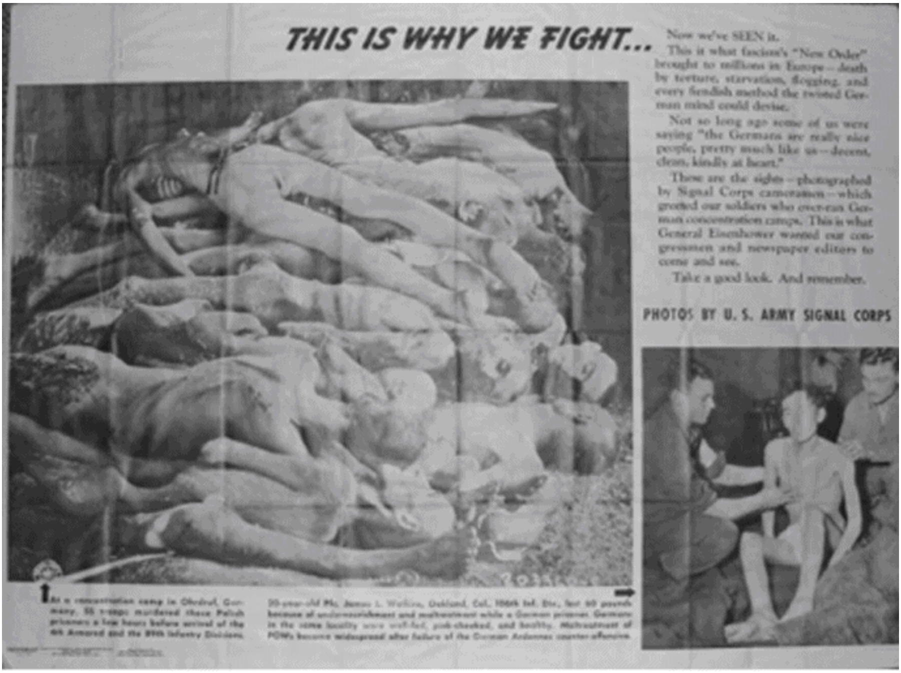
Every day *The Daily Mail, The Washington Post, The Telegraph* and *The Guardian* have another German-bashing invective to force-feed their ignorant masses. This book merely returns the favour with facts and a little counter bias.

We begin with Part I.

This addendum presented as an introduction to Springborn's text and separated into titled chapters, debunks current Pan-Angle myths that aim to defame Hitler and discredit or demonise the Third Reich and National Socialism. At the same time each section prepares the reader for what Springborn has to say in defence of the Third Reich against Imperial England and her Pan-Angle satellites which controlled one-third of the globe at the time. Each section contains the author's name (or names) at the top, and each is relevant to Springborn's text. It is important to debunk the myths and lies surrounding Hitler—not only *who* is behind them, but *what* the myths allege. Motives are mostly irrelevant to our discussion, but suffice it to say that anyone who seeks to discredit or demonise Hitler and National Socialism fears its popularity and potential mainstream resurgence. There is sufficient reason to suspect that most if not all of these proponents are Angle-Saxons themselves, Pan-Angle apologists or propagandists for the current Pan-Angle world order, which is subservient to the *"Chosen people."* We'll let Springborn explain who those people are.

The chapter in Part I entitled *"Demystification of the Birth and Funding of the NSDAP"* clarifies why these people and those they represent fear a resurgence of National Socialism. One must understand that any honest and objective reassessment of Hitler and National Socialism is necessarily a challenge to the Angle-Saxonist worldview as well as liberal-democratic-capitalistic legitimacy—that is the Angle-Saxon preference for economy and government. Therefore Angle-Saxon opposition to objectivity and honesty about NS Germany is rife with emotionality and irrationality. Most if not all of these lies and myths were propagated by Hitler's or National Socialism's enemies *before* Hitler even came to power, but most of them faded from the mainstream until recently. They have since been taken up by some revisionist and unorthodox researchers, certain of whom are challenged herein. These challenges are not meant as personal attacks, so readers should not mistake them as such; nor are they attempts to discredit any of these researchers. On the contrary, they have inspired all of us to perform a lot more research, which strengthens and clarifies our informed position on the subjects of Hitler and the Third

Reich. This is the value of peer critique, which is critical to sound research. The only question that remains now is whether any of them are willing to receive critique from a *Germanic* perspective in turn.


THIS IS WHY WE FIGHT...

Now we've SEEN it.

This is what fascism's "New Order" brought to millions in Europe—death by torture, starvation, flogging, and every fiendish method the twisted German mind could devise.

Not so long ago some of us were saying "the Germans are really nice people, pretty much like us—decent, clean, kindly at heart."

These are the sights—photographed by Signal Corps cameramen—which greeted our soldiers who over-ran German concentration camps. This is what General Eisenhower wanted our congressmen and newspaper editors to come and see.

Take a good look. And remember.

PHOTOS BY U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

At a concentration camp in Ohrdruf, Germany, SS troops murdered these Polish prisoners a few hours before arrival of the 4th Armored and the 89th Infantry Divisions.

20-year-old Pfc. James L. Watkins, Oakland, Cal., 106th Inf. Div., lost 60 pounds because of undernourishment and maltreatment while a German prisoner. Germans in the same locality were well-fed, pink-cheeked, and healthy. Maltreatment of POWs became widespread after failure of the German Ardennes counter-offensive.

Oh really?

PART I

PAN-ANGLE POISON

MYTHS AND MYTHMAKERS

CHAPTER1

How did the grand dream of a *"new Europe"* end just 20 years later in a German protectorate—especially given the not-so-subtle aim of the European Union to diffuse German ambitions through a continent-wide super-state?...Not by arms. Britain fights in wars all over the globe, from Libya to Iraq. France has the bomb. But Germany mostly stays within its borders—without a nuke, a single aircraft carrier or a military base abroad.

—*Victor Davis Hanson*

The New World Religion, Courtesy of Pan-Anglicanism.

Luis Muñoz

I

n the years when no one questioned Jewish allegations, the *"holocaust"* was like a fixed religion that could be called *"holocaustianity."* Today this religion's core dogma remains unchanged, but its veneer must be increasingly revised to adapt to our changing world. In the process lies become intertwined, expanding and deepening as they feed off one another.

The rotten fruits of controlled academia

In formal academia *neo-holocaustianity* manifests as pseudorevisionism old lies about the NSDAP, in order to replace that seeks to *"demythologise"*

them with new lies that are actually just old lies packaged in novel ways. The main theme is that the Nazis were neither fools nor blind madmen, but were instead *'calm killers'* with a *'twisted logic'*, and hence were even more dangerously sociopathic than previously thought. Consequently the Allies are even more justified and Zionism is reverified.

In academia, neo-holocaustianity manifests as a game of, *"My lies are more truthful than previous lies."* As will be shown, books in this vein are filled with increasingly wild guesses, presumptions, frauds and flubs. Basically these books dress up popular and politicised history as serious research, using technical neologisms that are no more illuminating than calling the cherry *"spherical"* instead of *"ball-like."* Same fruit; different adjective. Same Nazi *"evil"*; different phraseology. (An example of a neologism is *"Ariosophy,"* used to describe the supposedly *"occult roots"* of National Socialism.)

Don't blame me, I only work here

Such weaseling is necessary if the *"holocaust"* is to retain its unquestioned tyranny over a questioning world. It is also necessary if academic historians want to avoid being fired. Unlike Jewish *"survivors"* who are adored for writing "holocaust" *"memoirs,"* non-

Jewish historians are required to constantly and creatively expand NS-bashing lies. If historians can do this via *"scholarly analyses,"* then they are allowed to keep their academic posts. If not (e.g., if they simply parrot Jewish testimonies, or if they directly question the testimonies) then they are eliminated. In short, they may only discuss the Nazis if they can offer new and improved Nazis. Like manufacturers of cars or electronic toys, academia will have no new consumers unless historians constantly offer new products that seem *"cool,"* but are shoddier than the old products.

In the case of National Socialists, *"cool"* means creepy. For example, Adam Tooze[6] in his book *The Wages of Destruction* says that Goering was annoyed that so much glass had been shattered on *Kristallnacht*, as *"Replacing the high-quality Belgian plate glass would cost the Reichsbank three million Reichsmarks in precious foreign exchange."* Jewish corpses in the streets, Jewish synagogues bombed, and Jewish babies wailing in agony— yet all Goering can think about is money. Now *that's* creepy! (I get goosebumps just thinking about it.) But at least it's new and improved Nazi evil.

The new-and-improved rule does not apply to Jewish or Anglican historians, since they need not be creative. Any negative thing they write about Nazis is always new and brilliant, no matter how old or repetitious. The only thing Jews and Angles are required to do is write longer and longer books.

An example is Brit historian Ian Kershaw[7], whose book *, whose book 1936: Hubris* (2000) devotes 912 pages to revealing nothing new. Kershaw's second volume, *Hitler: 1936-1945: Nemesis* (2001) reveals no new information either, but at least it's larger at 1,210 pages.

Neo-holocaustianity is a panoply of guesses and presumptions that champion the "holocaust," but says the reasons for it have been misunderstood. For Kershaw the "holocaust" derived from the unexpected contingencies of the war—for example, the Nazis were compelled to enslave Jews who could work in armaments factories, and gas Jews they did not need. (*"Sorry, but you didn't make the cut. Please report to the 'showers'."*) Likewise the Nazis were not competent and motivated, as previously thought. Instead they were selfdestructive fools incapable of grasping reality.

Neo-holocaustianity combines such sweeping claims with factual goofs. For example, Kershaw claims that the German cruiser *Bluecher* was sunk *"by a single shell from an ancient coastal battery."* Actually the *Bluecher* did not go down until it was hit by two 280mm shells, thirteen 6-inch shells, thirty 57mm shells, and two torpedoes. Such errors abound in Kershaw's books, as they do in all neo-holocaustianity books. (More examples follow.)

A hallmark of neo-holocaustianity is selective research. Kershaw says about *Operation Barbarossa, "In retrospect, it seems sheer idiocy,"* and that, *"Hitler's best strategy in autumn 1940 would have been to sit tight and await developments."* Kershaw lives in England, but ignores the extensive writings of Viktor Suvorov, who also lives in England and has proven conclusively that Stalin was just weeks away from attacking Europe.

Size matters

Another hallmark of neo-holocaustianity is the sheer size of these books, which allows authors to bury their myths and lies deep enough to avoid suspicion. For example, each chapter of Williamson Murray's[8] *A War to be Won* (736 pages) ends with a summary. Each summary includes wild assumptions that were not discussed in the chapter at all, or anywhere else in the book. The reader is inclined to re-read each chapter, thinking he missed a paragraph, only to find he did not. Faced with a choice to go on, or re-read everything that came before in the vain hope of finding explanations, the reader soon becomes fatigued and sets the book aside thinking, *"I suppose it's brilliant, but it was way over my head."* In this way the author becomes a *"genius"* and is handsomely rewarded for his chicanery. (*A War to be Won* was awarded a $100,000 cash prize.)

In the age of neo-holocaustianity these are the *"experts,"* the *"sages,"* the "*brilliant scholars"* that command the loftiest positions in our ivory towers. Murray's *A War to be Won,* for example, was printed by Belknap, a division of Harvard University Press.

These books purport to reveal more information than ever before, yet they arrogantly presume reader ignorance. For example, Adam Tooze's book *The Wages of Destruction* (848 pages) is centred on the claim that *"Hitler sealed his fate when he declared war on the U.S.A."* In reality the U.S. and U.K. began attacking German vessels in 1938, trying to goad Germany into war. In 1939 France, England, and most nations of the British Commonwealth declared war on Germany. In December 1941 the U.S., U.K., Australia, other Western Allies, and China declared war.

Hitler never wanted this. He wanted Western nations as allies against Jewish financiers on one side, and Bolsheviks on the other.

No one will check

In the age of neo-holocaustianity, authors make repeated claims that can be debunked by spending thirty seconds on the Internet.
Thus, Adam Tooze in his *Wages of Destruction* says Speer's efforts as minister of armaments have been grossly overrated. Tooze says that most measures attributed to Speer's productivity increase were put in place before Speer's appointment. He says Speer repeated the traditional pattern of Nazi war production, in which resources were at first pumped into one area, then another, according to perceived needs of the Nazi leadership. This created short bursts of great productivity in one area or the other, but never made Germany stronger overall. Speer simply arrived at the right time and at the right place. Thus his *"miracle"* was a sham.
was a sham.
1945) German per capita productivity in overall munitions production more than doubled. No other country reached such high increases in productivity in the munitions-related industries.
What Tooze is trying to do is show that Western financial capitalism is a far more productive model than National Socialism. In this he fails. Germany lost the war because most of the world was against Germany. Burton H. Klein:

As for Russia, doesn't the fact of the huge German victories – despite Hitler's decision to attack on a front running thousands of miles and despite Germany's limited preparations for the war – suggest simply that the Russians were not as formidable a military power as they were generally pictured to be? If we overestimated Germany – and we certainly did – by the same token we overestimated Russia. Russia did not withstand a maximum German effort. There is little doubt, to be sure, that on the basis of Russia's poor showing against Finland, Hitler underestimated the Russians. But considering how close Germany actually came to conquering all of Russia west of the Urals, it hardly can be said that he grossly underestimated them. And apparently the Russians have drawn the same conclusion [....].

The main lesson that comes out of Germany's experience is simply that a nation's economic war potential may be a very poor measure of her actual military strength. It is hardly surprising that Germany eventually lost the war to a combination of powers whose economic war potential vastly exceeded hers. *What is much more surprising is how well she did, despite the economic odds against her.*

Conversely, from our own point-of-view we can take little comfort in the fact that it was America's resources that ultimately resulted in

Germany's defeat. On the contrary, we ought to be telling ourselves that *it was a matter of good luck that events turned out as they did.* Suppose that Hitler had decided that conquering the whole of western Russia was too much of a gamble. Suppose he had taken Goering's advice and contented himself with Western Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Suppose that the Germans had managed to get jet fighters into production two years earlier than they did—*something they could easily have done* (emphasis added).[9]

Neo-holocaustianity and economics

The old thinking was that the Nazis undertook the "holocaust" because they hated Jews, and were therefore insane. The new thinking is that the Nazis gassed the six million (and starved millions more Jews to death) because the economics of National Socialism demanded genocide so the Germans could have enough sausage and strudel to snack on as they set out to conquer the world. That is, they gassed Jews so more food would be left for Germans. (Presumably the Nazis had an insatiable craving for matzoh balls, Gefilte fish and kosher garum.)

Such idiocy becomes gospel when buried in massive *"analyses"* of Third Reich economics, such as Tooze's *Wages of Destruction*. Tooze is a Cambridge professor now teaching at Yale who uses selective research to twist old facts in new ways. Because he advances neo-holocaustianity, the Zionist Wolfson Foundation in England gave Tooze's book their Wolfson History Prize for 2006.

Tooze's *Wages of Destruction* was also awarded the Longman/History Today Book of the Year Prize. The Longman Firm is a division of Pearson Education, which controls Jewish-owned publishers such as Prentice Hall, Addison Wesley, the *Financial Times*, and many more—all of which praise hyper-capitalism while blasting National Socialism. *History Today* (a monthly magazine that routinely condemns *"Nazi evil"*) was founded by Brendan Bracken, a fanatically pro-Churchill politician who was England's minister of information during World War II.

Praise for Tooze's book has also come from other historians that carry the *"neo-holocaustianity"* banner, all of which pose as revisionists in various fields, and all of which repeat the same old lies in dubious new ways. An example is Niall Ferguson[10], who purports to be a *"revisionist"* concerning imperialism and colonialism, but simply revises the standard rationalisations for imperialism and colonialism. (Ferguson is an editor of the hyper-capitalist *Financial Times*.)

Praise also came from Tooze's personal friend at Cambridge, Richard Overy[11]—an *"analyst"* of Third Reich economics who blames World War II on the Nazis' desire to enslave the world. Overy is so busy churning out antiNazi tomes that he repeatedly commits blunders. For instance in *Why the Allies Won* (1995) he claims that the Soviet T-34 tank had a crew of two (actually it was four), and that the Germans had 62 million soldiers. Overy also claims that the German output of tanks and aircraft either decreased or increased from 1943 to 1944, depending upon whether the reader is on page 5 (decreased) or 331-2 (increased).

Further Overy indulges in wild presumptions. On page 279 of *Why the Allies Won* he writes, *"When Hitler read the news of Roosevelt's death, he was overwhelmed with joy."* That's dubious, given that Hitler shot himself two weeks later: all this from a *"peer reviewed"* Cambridge professor.

Tooze's *Wages of Destruction* was also praised by Brit author Michael Burleigh[12], an inveterate Hitler-basher whose polemics include, *The Racial State: Germany 1933-1945* (1993) in which Burleigh claims that the Third Reich was more racist than any other nation, and that Aryan supremacy was behind every major move of Nazi Germany. Burleigh's other writings include *Ethics and Extermination: Reflections on Nazi Genocide*, plus scripts for British documentaries such as *"Selling Murder: The Killing Films of the Third Reich."*

Burleigh's book *The Third Reich: A New History* is a prime example of *"neo-holocaustianity"*—the game of rehashing old lies in new ways. Here Burleigh spends 992 pages claiming that the Germans were desperate for social identity and economic prosperity, and therefore allowed a mass moral breakdown, which in turn allowed the Nazis to gas the six-six-six million. Hence, all 82 million Germans were equally satanic.

The only thing new in Burleigh's *"new history"* is its maudlin prose—for example, *"The Germans closed off their conscience as the price of their dreams."* The only thing scholarly is that its 656 pages are filled with run-on sentences that stretch out for four or five lines.

In the age of neo-holocaustianity, *"new"* histories say nothing new at all. Each *"new"* history is a copy-of-a-copy of other *"new"* histories, which are themselves copies of new copies. This happens because the books are justifications of justifications of justifications of *"the holocaust."* (If we are causing your head to swim, then you are getting the picture.)

For example, Burleigh's indictment of all 82 million Germans was echoed five years later by Daniel J. Goldhagen in *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust* (1997). The same drivel was pushed again in *Hitler's Beneficiaries: Plunder, Racial War, and the Nazi Welfare State* (2008) by Goetz Aly, a militant court historian who says the Nazis bought the loyalty of ordinary Germans by giving them booty plundered from Jews and conquered European territory.

If we want genuinely new information about the Third Reich, we must usually go back to materials published before 1980, when historians were still trying to understand what really happened.

Today with neo-holocaustianity, the "holocaust" is always front-andcentre, regardless of the topic discussed.
Increasing fraud

All academic practitioners of *"neo-holocaustianity"* indulge in fraud. For example, in *The Third Reich: A New History*, Burleigh supports his *"facts"* by quoting several times from Curzio Malaparte's World War II book *Kaputt.*

Curzio Malaparte was a commissioned Italian war correspondent assigned to the Eastern front. His war zone despatches first appeared in the magazine *Corriere della Sera*, and were published after the war as a book titled *The Volga Rises in Europe*. His book *Kaputt*, however, was a fiction novel like Thomas Keneally's *Schindler's List.* Nonetheless, Burleigh accepts *Kaputt* as unvarnished truth, and uses it to support his own *"truth."*

To cite just one example, Malaparte in his fiction novel imagines two meetings between himself and Heinrich Himmler in Finland. Burleigh presents these fictional events as actual fact.

Truth as a commodity

In the age of neo-holocaustianity, fraud like Burleigh's is what brings cash prizes, such as the $100,000 Pritzker Military Library Literature Award for lifetime excellence in military writing. In 2009 it was given to Gerhard Weinberg, who may have forged Hitler's *Zweites Buch.* (Where is the original manuscript? And where is the man, Mr. Berg, who allegedly verified its authenticity?)

The Pritzker Award is of course a Jewish award. Indeed, most cash prizes for books come from Jewish foundations and Jewish-owned media conglomerates. These interests, plus Jewish-controlled universities (e.g., Harvard, Columbia and Yale) provide the material underpinning for neo-holocaustianity. If you champion NS-bashing lies, you get paid very well, even if no one buys your book.

The legal underpinning occurs as laws that forbid any questioning of the "holocaust." Of course, any law that forbids questioning (of *any* topic) soon develops into a monster that eats everything in its path, and then itself.

On 23 February 2005 the French National Assembly passed a law compelling French teachers and French history textbooks to *"acknowledge and recognise the positive role of the French presence abroad, especially in North Africa."* The French public objected so loudly that then-President Jacques Chirac publicly opposed the law, and opposed his own UMP majority, who approved the law. Chirac said, *"In a Republic, there is no official history. It is not up to the law to write history. Writing history is the business of historians"*—except, of course, when it comes to the "holocaust."

The social function of neo-holocaustianity

Neo-holocaustianity seeks to make the "holocaust" seem more literal by presenting its origins as *"logical"* or *"predictable."* However its absurdities, presumptions and outright frauds end up making the "holocaust" more illogical than ever.

Despite this, the fraud and trickery serve a vital purpose. Irrational *"logic"* is necessary because the "holocaust" is a blind cult, and no cult can survive unless it constantly adjusts its narrative to fit changing circumstances. The cult must be rejuvenated via inventions that sound new on the surface, but say nothing new underneath, and therefore do not threaten the cult's basic dogma. *"Neo-holocaustianity,"* for example, says that *"Evil is not always as cut-and-dry as we would like."* Instead, German evil was more subtle and nuanced—and therefore more diabolical than anyone dared imagine.

As with any cult, the practitioners of *"neo-holocaustianity"* indulge in projection. For example, in *Psychiatrists—The Men Behind Hitler: The Architects of Horror* (1995), author Thomas Roder[13] says that most Nazis were perverts who operated behind a carefully built illusion of being *"professionals."* This is precisely what academic historians do in their neo-holocaustianity project.

Hitler redux

Another example of neo-holocaustianity is *Hitler and the Power of*

Aesthetics (2003) by Frederic Spotts[14], who claims that Hitler used the Third Reich as a monumental art project that included the "holocaust" and world war. Spotts says Hitler wanted to destroy society in order to re-create it in his image, while his *"gassing of six million Jews"* was a rash attempt to overthrow the Jewish-dominated culture of *"modernism"* (jazz, cubism, Dadaism, Bolshevism, atonalism, capitalist fetishism, etc.) and return to the barbaric roots of Nordic heritage. Here again neo-holocaustianity lapses into absurdity as it seeks to put a rational veneer on irrational lies.

Spotts's book brings up a pitfall of *"neo-holocaustianity,"* namely that its practitioners face dangers beyond the risk of being exposed as charlatans. For example, many Jews were angry with Spotts because his book did not commence doting on the "holocaust" until page 332.

This anger aligns with the nature of any cult. If you want to champion the cult's stale dogma in fresh ways, you must recite the cult's old dogma with each new incantation, like the obligatory *"Amen"* at the end of a Christian prayer. Each new assertion about the Nazis must always be followed with the obligatory, *"And they were uniquely evil, and the 'holocaust' was a unique genocide."* If they fail to do this, and they become too crazed in their Hitlerbashing, then their fellow cult members attack them as an *"infiltrator"* and a *"subverter,"* or even a *"usurper."*

Sweet dreams everyone

Neo-holocaustianity is not limited to championing Anglican and Jewish supremacy. Rather, it seeks to strengthen the entire Albionist-Zionist worldview. For example, most people secretly agree with Hitler's taste concerning art, music and architecture, and are disgusted by the filth drowning Western society today. Spotts, however, reinforces Angle-Zionist assertions that anyone who questions this trash (e.g. dislikes Hollywood movies) is a genocidal racist, a mass murderer—or worse, an *"anti-Semite."*

On the economic front, Adam Tooze's *The Wages of Destruction* defends the *"virtue"* of financial capitalism while denouncing the evil of National Socialism. Its 848 pages of *"economic analysis"* is actually a game of *"what if...?"* Tooze bases his *"analysis"* on the so-called *Zweites Buch* (Hitler's Second Book), which Hitler supposedly dictated two years after the second volume of *Mein Kampf* was published: *"What if Hitler really did want to conquer the world, and saw the U.S.A. as his chief obstacle?"*

This is quintessential neo-holocaustianity: the ongoing revision of Western propaganda to continually justify and re-justify Allied war atrocities, plus finance capitalism, and above all, Zionist supremacy. Of course, if the *Zweites Buch* is a fraud (as appears likely), then Tooze's entire thesis collapses.

Tooze says Hitler did not want Germany to be just another nation in a U.S.-centred (read U.S.-dominated) globalised economy. Rather, Hitler sought to grab materials, knowing Germany did not have enough raw materials to peacefully compete with the U.K., U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. in the world market.
Right away he starts waving the neo-holocaustianity flag, which symbolises all things Zionist and hyper-capitalistic. Tooze ignores the greedy designs of international bankers and financiers, plus Stalin's plans for the conquest of Europe and the world. He celebrates America's capitalism and industrial might, forgetting that bankers had crippled the U.S.A. by engineering the Depression. He downplays the fact that industrial production in the U.S.A. did not pick up until the Roosevelt regime finally manoeuvred Germany into war, at which point the U.S. economy became a command economy jointly ruled by bankers, the government, the military and war profiteers—all of which had feverishly panted for a world war.

Tooze's central thesis is that Germany lost the war because National Socialism was a flawed economic system, since it was based on promoting Aryan racial supremacy. Note how he takes standard lies (Nazi racism) and sprinkles them into an economic analysis too large and complex for average readers to follow. (848 pages of economic theory.) In this way he is called *"brilliant,"* while he pleases fellow court historians and Angle-Saxon apologists.

For Tooze, Hitler invaded the U.S.S.R. simply to grab raw materials. Ideology had nothing to do with it. Once again he makes Nazis seem more evil than ever. The Nazis weren't actually Nazis. They were rapists and thieves who used National Socialism as a cover. Likewise, National Socialism is not an alternative to today's financial nightmare, since National Socialism was an empty façade.

Am I contradicting myself? Well, *"yes"* and *"no."*

Self-contradiction is rife in neo-holocaustianity. Often it occurs in the same sentence. For example, Tooze says that Hitler foresaw the emerging globalised U.S.-centred economy, and recognised that Germany was headed for a minor role. For Tooze, Hitler's pathological hatred of Jews distorted his foresight regarding globalisation. Hitler had no real reason to fear the U.S. as the central figure in globalisation.

Thus the emerging globalised economy was U.S.-centred, U.S.-dominated, and deeply hostile to National Socialism, but Hitler had no reason to fear it. Therefore *we* have no reason to fear globalisation, despite the financial nightmare it is causing today.

Mirror, mirror on the wall

Who is the vilest of them all? Neo-holocaustianity is an utterly AlbionistZionist project, and therefore twists everything into its opposite. Those who deny reality in order to champion the "holocaust" are those who *"advance historiography."* On the other hand, those who question the "holocaust" stymie historiography. They are not historicists. They are not even revisionists. They are *"negationists"*—that is, terrorists who seek to erase all crimes against Jews, and erase all the goodness of financial capitalism, Zionism and Albionism.

This *"negationism"* can take the form of denial (there was no genocide) or affirmation (there were Soviet-sponsored genocides). Or, alternately, financial capitalism is not totally good, and National Socialism is not totally bad. All these are *"negationism."*

The solution is to negate the negators, and then improve the negation by revising (i.e. negating) previous negations of negations. Round and round, faster and faster, louder and louder—neo-holocaustianity is a mirror-maze that grows larger with every attempt to escape it. The uglier it becomes, the more it confirms Jewish beauty and Nazi evil. And since it deals in mirrors and projection, historians say they are the only ones who do *not* indulge in mirrors and projection. As they engage in feverish lies, they say there might have been no "holocaust" if someone had just reigned in that feverish liar, Adolf Hitler.

You already know all this

You already know that 99 per cent of all books about NS Germany are worthless. The point is that this trash is intricately woven into today's world of finance capitalism, in a thousand different ways. Which brings us to…*the banks.*

CHAPTER2

"The time will come when two signs are erected on this earth; one will say *'humans'*, the other *'Englishmen'*."
—*Victor Hugo*

Did Jews Finance Hitler?

Luis Muñoz

Many people take joy in saying Wall Street and Jewish bankers *"financed Hitler."* There is plenty of documented evidence that Wall Street and Jewish bankers did indeed help finance Hitler at first, albeit indirectly, partly because it allowed the bankers to get rich (as we shall see in a moment), and partly to control Stalin. However, when Germany broke free from the bankers they fomented a world war against Germany.

When we look at all the facts, the charge that *"Jews financed Hitler"* becomes irrelevant. Los Angeles Attorney Ellen Brown discusses this topic in her book *Web of Debt.* When Hitler came to power, Germany was hopelessly broke. The *'Treaty of Versailles'* imposed crushing reparations on the German people, demanding that Germans repay every nations' costs of the

war. These costs totalled three times the value of all the property in Germany.

Private currency speculators caused the German mark to plummet, precipitating one of the worst runaway inflations in modern times. A wheelbarrow full of 100 billion-mark bank notes could not buy a loaf of bread. The national treasury was empty. Countless homes and farms were lost to speculators and to private banks. Germans lived in hovels. They were starving.

Nothing like this had ever happened before—the total destruction of the national currency, plus the wiping out of people's savings and businesses. On top of this came a global depression. Germany had no choice but to succumb to debt slavery under international bankers until 1933, when the National Socialists came to power. At that point the German government thwarted the international banking cartels by issuing its own money. *"World Jewry"* responded by declaring a global boycott against Germany.

Hitler began a national credit programme by devising a plan of public works that included flood control, repair of public buildings and private residences, and construction of new roads, bridges, canals and waterway facilities. All these were paid for with money that no longer came from the private international bankers.

The projected cost of these various programmes was fixed at one billion units of the national currency. To pay for this, the German government (not the international bankers) issued bills of exchange. In this way the National Socialists put millions of people to work, and paid them from their own coffers.

Under the National Socialists, Germany's money wasn't backed by gold (which was controlled or owned by the international bankers). It was essentially a receipt for labour and materials delivered to the government. Hitler said, *"For every mark issued, we required the equivalent of a mark's worth of work done, or goods produced."* The government paid workers in *Reichsmark* (RM) *'certificates'*. Workers spent those *'certificates'* on other goods and services, thus creating more jobs for more people. In this way the German people climbed out of the crushing debt imposed on them by the international bankers.

Within two years the unemployment problem was nearly solved, and

Germany was back on its feet. It had a solid, stable currency with no private debt or inflation at a time when millions of people in the United States and other Western countries (controlled by international bankers) were still out of work. At least 13 million Americans were still officially unemployed in 1940, which Hitler himself pointed out on 10 December 1940 in his speech to armaments workers. Within five years, Germany went from the poorest nation in Europe to the richest.

Germany even managed to restore her foreign trade, despite the international bankers' denial of foreign credit to her, and despite the global boycott by Jewish-owned businesses in conjunction with the American Jewish War Veterans Association. Germany succeeded in this by exchanging equipment and commodities directly with other countries, using a barter system that cut the bankers out of the picture. Germany flourished, since barter eliminates national debt and trade deficits. Germany's economic freedom was shortlived, but it left several monuments, including the famous *Autobahn*, the world's first continental superhighway.

Hjalmar Schacht, a Rothschild agent and Mason (lodge *Urania zur Unsterblichkeit*) who was temporarily head of the German central bank, summed it up thus… An American banker had commented, *"Dr. Schacht, you should come to America. We've lots of money and that's real banking."* Schacht replied, *"You should come to Berlin. We don't have money. That's real banking."* (Schacht actually supported the private international bankers against Germany, and was rewarded by having all charges against him dropped at the Nuremberg trials.)

This economic freedom made Hitler extremely popular with the German people. Germany was rescued from English economic theory, which says that all currency must be borrowed against the gold owned by a private and secretive banking cartel – such as the Federal Reserve or the Central Bank of Europe – rather than issued by the government for the benefit of the people.

Canadian researcher Dr. Henry Makow (who is Jewish himself) says the main reason why the bankers arranged for a world war against Germany was that Hitler sidestepped the bankers by creating his own money, thereby freeing the German people. Worse, this freedom and prosperity threatened to spread to other nations. Hitler had to be stopped!

Makow quotes from the 1938 interrogation of C. G. Rakovsky, one of the founders of Soviet Communism and a Trotsky intimate. Rakovsky was tried in show trials in the U.S.S.R. under Stalin. According to Rakovsky, Hitler was at first funded by the international bankers, *through the bankers' agent Hjalmar Schacht*. The bankers financed Hitler in order to control Stalin, who had usurped power from their agent Trotsky. Then Hitler became an even bigger threat than Stalin when he started printing his own money. (Stalin came to power in 1922, which was eleven years before Hitler came to power.)

Rakovsky said:

Hitler took over the privilege of manufacturing money, and not only physical moneys, but also financial ones. He took over the machinery of falsification and put it to work for the benefit of the people. Can you possibly imagine what would have come if this had infected a number of other states?[15]

Economist Henry C. K. Liu writes of Germany's remarkable transformation:

The Nazis came to power in 1933 when the German economy was in total collapse, with ruinous war-reparation obligations and zero prospects for foreign investment or credit. Through an independent monetary policy of sovereign credit and a full-employment public-works programme, the Third Reich was able to turn a bankrupt Germany, stripped of overseas colonies, into the strongest economy in Europe within four years, even before armament spending began.[16]

In *Billions for the Bankers, Debts for the People* (1984), Sheldon Emry commented:

Germany issued debt-free and interest-free money *from 1935 on*, which accounts for Germany's startling rise from the depression to a world power in five years. The German government financed its entire operations from 1935 to 1945 without gold, and without debt. It took the entire Capitalist and Communist world to destroy the German revolution, and bring Europe back under the heel of the Bankers (emphasis added).[17]

These facts do not appear in any textbooks today, since Jews own most publishing companies. What does appear is the disastrous runaway inflation suffered in 1923 by the Weimar Republic, which governed Germany from 1919 to 1933. Today's textbooks use this inflation to twist truth into its opposite. They cite the radical devaluation of the German mark as an example of what goes wrong when governments print their own money, rather than borrow it from private cartels.

In reality, the Weimar financial crisis began with the impossible reparations payments imposed at the Treaty of Versailles. Hjalmar Schacht (who was never even an NSDAP member and now it appears clear why that was the case) – the Rothschild agent who was currency commissioner for the Republic
– opposed letting the German government print its own money: "*The Treaty of Versailles is a model of ingenious measures for the economic destruction of Germany. Germany could not find any way of holding its head above the water, other than by the inflationary expedient of printing bank notes.*"[18] Schacht echoes the textbook lie that Weimar inflation was caused when the German government printed its own money. However, in his 1967 book *The Magic of Money*, Schacht let the cat out of the bag by revealing that it was the privately-owned *Reichsbank* and not the German government that was pumping new currency into the economy. Thus, the private bank caused the Weimar hyperinflation.

Like the U.S. Federal Reserve, the Reichsbank was *"overseen"* by *"appointed"* government officials, but was operated for private gain by private bankers. What drove the wartime inflation into hyperinflation was speculation by foreign investors, who sold the mark short, betting on its decreasing value. In the manipulative device known as the short sale, speculators borrow something they don't own, sell it, and then *"cover"* by buying it back at the lower price.

Speculation in the German mark was made possible because the privatelyowned Reichsbank (not yet under NS control) made massive amounts of currency available for borrowing. This currency, like U.S. currency today, was created with accounting entries on the bank's books. Then the funny-money was lent at compound interest. When the Reichsbank could not keep up with the voracious demand for marks, other private banks were allowed to create marks out of nothing, and to lend them at interest. The result was runaway debt and inflation.

Thus, according to Schacht himself, the German government did not cause the Weimar hyperinflation. On the contrary, the government (under the National Socialists) got hyperinflation under control. The National Socialists put the Reichsbank under strict government regulation, and took prompt corrective measures to eliminate foreign speculation. One of those measures was to eliminate easy access to funny-money loans from private banks. Hitler got Germany back on her feet by having the NS government issue its own public currency.

Schacht disapproved of this government fiat money after a while, and wound up getting fired as head of the Reichsbank. Nonetheless, he acknowledged in his later memoirs that allowing the government to issue the money it needed did not produce the price inflation predicted by classical economic theory, which says that currency must be borrowed from private cartels.

What causes hyperinflation is uncontrolled speculation. When speculation is coupled with debt (owed to private banking cartels) the result is disaster. On the other hand, when a government issues currency in carefully measured ways, it causes supply and demand to increase together, leaving prices unaffected. Hence there is no inflation, no debt and no unemployment. Germany's income tax was also amongst the lowest in the world.

Naturally this terrifies the bankers, since it eliminates their powers. It also terrifies Jews, since their control of banking allows them to buy the media, the government and everything else. Therefore, to those who delight in saying *"Jews financed Hitler,"* we ask that they please look at *all* the facts.

CHAPTER3

Here is the full task we face now: 1. To halt tyranny's onward march and save America from invasion. 2. To win the war. 3. To win the peace. Every one of these is primarily a problem in inter-state organisation, and the answer to each of them is Union now with Britain.

—*Clarence Streit*

A Concise History of the NSDAP.

Veronica Clark

The National Socialist German Workers' Party (*Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*) – also known as the NSDAP – was the preeminent *voelkisch* political party in Germany in the early 1900s. It achieved political power in 1933 after more than 14 years of struggle against Communists and fifth-columnists. The principles of the NSDAP were a synthesised combination of *"old"* and *"new"* Western ideas: European folklore, German mythology, Christ-centric Christianity (in the spirit of Houston Stewart Chamberlain in *Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*), capitalism and socialism. Contrary to Allied propaganda, the NSDAP never erected a *"police state."* The citizens more or less policed one another. The secret state police never even carried guns and relied almost entirely on citizen cooperation for most of their work. And contrary to popular myth, Hitler never declared martial law. He suspended the constitution until the time in which he would pass his leadership on to his successor.

The *Schutzstaffel* (SS), *Sicherheitsdienst* (SD, security police), and *Geheime Staatspolizei* (*Gestapo*, secret police) were carryovers from the Kaiserine and Weimar eras. Kaiser Wilhelm (Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia) had a state police and secret police as did the *"democratic"* Weimar Republic. Both also had an elite class of ruling men and military personnel, which differed little from Hitler's SS under Heinrich Himmler. The major difference was that one body of elites set themselves apart from the general German public along class and family lines, the other along ideological lines.

The NSDAP declared the beginning of Germany's Third Reich upon the fall of the politically and economically defunct Weimar *"republic,"* assuming legal control of the German state government in 1933.

A brief history of the party

In the beginning of 1918, a party called the *Freier Ausschuß für einen deutschen Arbeiterfrieden* (Free Committee for a German Workers' Peace) was created in Bremen. Bremen is a city in northern Germany situated along the Weser River. Anton Drexler (13 June 1884 - 24 February 1942) was a Munich (München) locksmith and member of their *voelkisch* dissenters who, together with journalist Karl Harrer, went on to found the German Workers' Party (DAP) in 1919.

The NSDAP supplanted the fledgling DAP. It became one of a number of popular *voelkisch* movements, many of which resulted from Germany's questionable defeat and scandalous surrender at the end of the Great War. These movements synthesised folklore, ecology, occultism, Christianity, romanticism and ethnic nationalism.

The German army's intelligence department had sent Adolf Hitler, then a young Austrian corporal (a *"private"* according to Thomas Weber), to monitor the DAP's party activities. Having been impressed by what he witnessed, he joined the DAP as member number 55. From there Hitler went on to lead the NSDAP.

Hitler started out as the seventh member of the DAP's central committee. At this point he proposed renaming the party something more fitting for the times: the *"Social Revolutionary Party."* However, a rival, Rudolf Jung, insisted that the party follow the pattern of Austria's *Deutsche Nationalsozialistische Arbeiterpartei*. The DAP was thus renamed the NSDAP. At its refounding, after being banned as a result of the attempted *'Beer Hall Putsch'* of 1923, Hitler (upon release from imprisonment) rightfully assumed party membership number 1, taking the party in a new direction.

Dietrich Eckart: Founding father of the "Third Reich"

Dietrich Eckart (23 March 1868 - 26 December 1923) was one of the early key members of the NSDAP and one of the participants in the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch. Eckart was also the first to coin the term *Drittes Reich* (Third Reich). Eckart was a German folklorist and unorthodox Christian. He was also antiJewish. His core of beliefs about Christianity and Judaism were fleshed out in his unfinished work, *Bolshevism from Moses to Lenin: A Dialogue Between Adolf Hitler and Me*.

Gottfried Feder: Founding member of the NSDAP

Gottfried Feder (1 January 1883 - 24 September 1941) was anti-capitalist, anti-Jewish, and one of the early key members of the NSDAP. He was its economic theoretician. One of his lectures of 1919 resulted in Hitler's joining the party. Together with Rudolf Jung, Feder supplied the fledgling party with a solid nucleus of beliefs that he carried with him from Czechoslovakia. These beliefs were the foundation of the NSDAP's 25-point programme. Hitler added to this basis his aesthetic tastes (he was the *Bauherr*, or master-builder), personal ideas of foreign policy, and Julius Streicher contributed anti-Jewish propaganda.

The Reichstag fire

On 27 February 1933, the *Reichstag* building caught fire. This act, whether officially sanctioned by the Communists or not, resulted in increased persecution of the Communist party of Germany and the arrest of some of its leaders. The fire was the work of a Communist arsonist, Marinus van der Lubbe (who had set *several* fires and appears to have had LICA's support). Ingrid Weckert summed up LICA's subversive role in the Reichstag fire as follows:

Perhaps the answer to all of these questions is...Moro Giafferi! He was not a sorcerer, but someone even more powerful: he was the legal counsel of the LICA. The LICA was founded in Paris in 1933 by the Jew Bernard Lecache and operated as a militant propaganda organisation against real or imagined anti-Semitism. Its main office is still in Paris at the same address it was at in 1938. (Now known as the LICRA, it unsuccessfully sued Robert Faurisson...) Moro Giafferi was well worth the fees LICA paid him as its legal counsel. He apparently enjoyed spectacular scenes. He had already achieved international renown at a mass meeting in Paris following the Berlin Reichstag fire of February 1933. Without knowing at all what had happened, he nevertheless delivered a spiteful speech against National Socialist Germany in which he accused Hermann Goering of setting the fire. In February 1936 Giafferi hurried to Davos, Switzerland, where the Jew David Frankfurter had shot and killed Wilhelm Gustloff, the head of the Swiss branch of the German National Socialist Party. During the subsequent trial it was clearly established that Frankfurter had been a hired murderer with backing from an unidentified but influential organisation. All clues pointed to the LICA, but with Moro Giafferi as his defence counsel, Frankfurter remained silent about who, if anyone, had hired him. Amazingly enough, Frankfurter's answers to questions about the shooting showed the same pattern as Grynszpan's answers almost three years later after Giafferi arrived to help following the shooting of Ernst vom Rath.

What readers ought to find striking, and perhaps revealing as well, is that three years lapsed between *each* of these three events (the 1938 event fell just one month short), all three of which were damaging to the NSDAP. Coincidence or planned pattern? Since the fire occurred before the NSDAP had the police under its control, many Communist leaders got away. Nevertheless, agitators like Rosa Luxembourg and Kurt Eisner, who had previously attempted to hand Bavaria over to Soviet control as the *"Bavarian Soviet,"* could finally officially be dealt with.

According to *VisWiki*:

The Bavarian Soviet Republic, also known as the Munich Soviet

Republic (*Bayerische Räterepublik*; *Münchner Räterepublik*), was, as part of the German Revolution of 1918-1919, the short-lived attempt to establish a socialist state in the form of a council republic in the Free State of Bavaria. It sought independence from the also recently proclaimed Weimar Republic. Its capital was Munich.

Hitler and President Paul von Hindenburg allegedly initiated the *"Reichstag fire decree,"* thereby eradicating all of the *"human rights"* guaranteed by the Weimar constitution of 1919. However this so-called *'Reichstag decree',* which was voted on and approved by a coalition of various politicians and parties in government at the time, marked the beginning of a Germany for Germans as opposed to a Germany controlled by hostile foreign elites and their domestic lackeys. What's more, neither Hitler nor Hindenburg was the brainchild of this decree. This false version of the evolution of the post-fire decree and the subsequent *"enabling act"* is why mainstream history portrays it as the dawn of *"Nazi terror."* Not hardly.

The Enabling Act

In March 1933, the newly elected members of the German parliament (the Reichstag) met to deliberate passing agreed upon legislation. The legislation that was adopted was officially called the *"Law for Removing the Distress of the People and the Reich."* It marked the beginning of the end of liberaldemocracy in Germany, and the re-establishment of the Leadership Principle (*Fuehrerprinzip*) under Adolf Hitler.

Many claim that the NSDAP started the fire *"in order to terrorise Germany into submission,"* a baseless accusation. There are six key points about the fire that exonerate the NSDAP, all of which we will revisit later in more detail.

First Goering was upset, and genuinely so, that the fire occurred. He immediately ordered that the ornate tapestries be saved. Not only was he admittedly unprepared to handle and suppress such a crisis, but numerous Communist leaders escaped. Second the NSDAP did not yet have control over the police. Why orchestrate a false flag operation before one is ready for it? Third Hitler's, Goebbels's and Goering's reactions to the fire were a genuine combination of anger, shock and fear. Many eyewitnesses, including Sefton Delmer (a British intelligence agent) testified to this. Fourth the NSDAP lost the trial. One would think they would have been prepared to decimate the Communists at trial had they orchestrated the event. They could have easily extracted the necessary *'confession'* by force, killed the guilty one so that he could not talk (i.e. van der Lubbe), and then planted whatever evidence they wished without suspicion. But they did none of this. Fifth LICA (the forerunner of LICRA in France) defended the Communists and van der Lubbe at the trial. Sixth the Enabling Act was not the result of the fire. Heinrich Bruening had declared dictatorial powers *long before* Hitler did; he attacked and arrested NSDAP and SA members and raided their offices. He ruled by decree. Hindenburg also held dictatorial powers and ruled by decree. Rule by decree was an integral part of Germany's political culture, a carryover from Prussian political culture. (See *In the Name of the Volk: Political Justice in Hitler's Germany* by H. W. Koch for more on this.) Furthermore the Enabling Act was not suggested by Hitler, nor proposed and passed by the NSDAP. It was proposed by others and voted on, together with the SPD and members of other parties.

Prior to the vote Hitler delivered a speech to the Reichstag in which he pledged to use restraint. He kept that promise. All one had to do was cease undermining the new government, or pledge to discontinue his or her support for Communism, and one was promptly relieved of any harassment or released from internment. He declared, *"The government will make use of these powers only insofar as they are essential for carrying out vitally necessary measures…The number of cases in which* *an internal necessity exists for having recourse to such a law is in itself* a limited one (emphasis added).*"*

Hitler promised an end to the misery of chronic unemployment and pledged to promote peace with Imperial France, Imperial Britain and the Soviet Union. (He never reneged on these promises. France and Britain declared war on Hitler, and the U.S.S.R. violated the pact thereby eliciting a defensive response by Hitler. The Allies were responsible for the war that ensued in 1939.) Hitler said that in order to accomplish these things, he first needed the Enabling Act. Communists and their liberal allies would have prevented his work at every turn without this decree.

A two-thirds majority was needed since the law sought to suspend the Weimar constitution. Hitler needed 31 non-NSDAP votes to pass it. After some deliberation and concessions he got those votes from the Centre Party. The vote was taken: an overwhelming 441 *"yay"* to just 84 *"nay"* (the Social Democrats). This vote provided Hitler with the necessary power he had worked 14 years to achieve—to start putting a legal end to liberal-democracy in Germany. The Third Reich was born.

Gleichschaltung

The NSDAP banned the Social Democrats shortly after this vote. They knew full well this was what he intended to do, and few resisted. On 5 July 1933 all other parties were banned and dissolved. On 14 July 1933 the NSDAP also banned the forming of any new parties. Thus Germany became a one-party state under the NSDAP. This was later referred to as the process of *Gleichschaltung*. The root *Gleich*, or *"like,"* and the root *Schaltung*, or *"set-up,"* literally means *bringing together*, *synchronisation* or *setting up in likeness*. The enemies of National Socialism gave the term a malevolent connotation contrary to its true intent and achievement, which was unification and centralisation of the German nation. What Hitler did through this process was no different than what the thirteen colonies of America did by way of establishment of *"the union."*

Tyrannical *"political enforcement"* occurred in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), whereupon Stalin and his commissars liquidated an estimated 20 million over the course of their rule, *not* in NS Germany. In fact Hitler lamented, in May 1944, that National Socialism failed to achieve what the Bolsheviks had in the realm of absolute, synchronised national indoctrination and centralisation. The NS political constellation, like that in any country, was characterised by multiple autonomous or semiautonomous forces pulling in various directions.[19]

Who voted for the NSDAP

NS voters consisted mainly of the rural and urban lower- and middleclasses, but here's a brief list of NS voters by class:

- 7 per cent belonged to the upper-class;
- 7 per cent were peasants;
- 35 per cent were workers;
- 51 per cent were middle-class.

One can see that some 86 per cent of those who voted NS were the majority in the middle. Elementary school teachers were the largest single occupational group in the NSDAP. In the beginning, party members who harboured military ambitions were limited to the *Waffen SS,* since they were forbidden to join the *Reichswehr*. In order to join the Reichswehr National Socialist members had to surrender their party membership cards. Hitler was only able to overcome the Reichswehr's insubordination by eliminating the extreme elements in the SA (namely Ernst Roehm) and subordinating the SA to the SS. James Pool explored the consequences of the meeting that took place between General von Blomberg, other Reichswehr power players, and Hitler aboard a ship, in privacy, in his book *Hitler and His Secret Partners*. The SA was eliminated as a power player shortly after this meeting took place. We will never know what was said, but the events that took place afterward speak for themselves. The military elite were unbelievably nasty. They refused to deal with Roehm themselves. They made Hitler do it. This was the price he had to pay to become the president—*"either he goes, or you go."* Hitler had to make a choice, a choice that was so difficult for him that he was overcome with emotion. Hans Bauer, his pilot, noticed him crying for no apparent reason, realising only after the fact what was bothering him. James Pool: ....As Hitler stood at the balcony railing alone, his pilot, Hans Baur, noticed that he was crying: *"Although he could very easily slip into a soft, sentimental mood, I found no explanation for his behaviour. All too soon it was to become clear to me."* Realising that he couldn't put off the decision much longer, Hitler knew he was going to have to kill his old friend, Roehm.

At last the storm broke with thunder, lightning, and a brief downpour. A motorcycle despatch rider brought an important message from Goering at about [11:00 P.M.]. Apparently several well-known Berlin doctors had been called to the president's bedside. If old Hindenburg died before Hitler suppressed Roehm and the S.A., *General von Blomberg might call off the deal he had made and instead declare martial* *law.* Hitler would have to act fast. He looked tense; his skin was pale and there were bags under his eyes, as if he hadn't slept the night before. He asked his pilot, Baur, to check on the weather between the Ruhr and Munich and to have his crew stand by to leave for Munich on short notice.

Shortly after 1:00 A.M. Hitler received two messages, one from Munich and one from Berlin. His loyal party boss in Munich, Adolf Wagner, reported that rebellious S.A. men were gathering in the streets for an uprising. Almost at the same time word came from Himmler that he had *definite proof* the S.A. *was planning to strike the next day* and occupy government buildings. *"In these circumstances, I could only make one decision,"* Hitler said later. *"Only a ruthless and bloody intervention could halt the spread of this revolt."* Suddenly Hitler's indecision vanished and he began to bark out orders. He seemed full of self-assurance. Accompanied by his staff and bodyguards, Hitler quickly left Godesberg by car for the Bonn airport, where he boarded his private plane and took off for Munich (emphasis added).[20]

Not long afterward, Goering's and Himmler's *"work"* was done. Hitler then combined the offices of president and chancellor, a move that was supported by a plebiscite.

The NS national anthem was the *Horst Wessel Lied*. Horst Ludwig Wessel (9 October 1907 - 23 February 1930) was a German NSDAP activist who was made a posthumous hero of the NS movement following his violent death in 1930. He was the author of the lyrics to the song *Die Fahne hoch* (Raise the Flag on High), which became the NS party anthem and Germany's official conational anthem from 1933 to 1945.

CHAPTER4

The defenders of democracy and capitalism who really know what it is all about frankly admit that unemployment is necessary for their system and prefer it to a loss of individual liberty or an increase of state control. This is not an issue which can be debated since it is, fundamentally, an issue of ultimate values. This would have to be resolved by force.

—*Lawrence Dennis*

The Reichstag Fire Verdict.

Veronica Clark

The NSDAP had absolutely nothing to do with the Reichstag fire just as they had nothing to do with Crystal Night. Contrary to the tall tales of those who wish to continue to lie about and slander Hitler for the sake of the Angle-Saxons' war against NS Germany, Hitler's and Goering's response to, and surprise at, the fire was genuine. The first thing Goering did was try and save the tapestries in the library. Why not save those precious things *before* the arson act if he was in fact the incendiary as screamed in court by Jewish lawyer Moro Giafferi? Goering and Assistant Secretary Grauert suspected Ernst Torgler[21] and Wilhelm Koenen of the KPD (Communist Party) as the true instigators of the fire. As for Goering, he got the idea that the Communists did it from Rudolf Diels, chief of the Gestapo at the time. He couldn't believe that just a single Communist acted alone. He ordered a pipe tunnel search, but nothing turned up.

How did Goering and Hitler behave? Witness Martin Sommerfeldt described Goering as *"calm"* and *"affected by the fire,"* but didn't think his affectation was suspicious: Goering was deeply affected by the crime, for such acts were much more outrageous back then than they are today. But he did not act or speak in a way that made him suspect of having been behind it. Sommerfeldt took the report for Goering, as he (Goering) was Prussian Minister of the Interior at the time. Goering ordered all public buildings placed under police protection, but that was all.

Hitler and Goebbels arrived around 10:20 P.M. Goering explained to them both that it must be the work of Communists. He was in a bit of an uproar. After all, Communists had been in the building 20 minutes before the outbreak of the fire. Just a tad suspicious, no? France von Papen agreed with all of them: the Communists were acting now. Hitler expressed to Sefton Delmer, British correspondent for the *Daily Express* and spy, that he hoped to God this was the work of Communists, but that he was not yet convinced it was. He was not persuaded until later, by which time Goering had convinced him this was part of a larger Communist uprising with his bellicose behaviour. Delmer did not believe Hitler was play-acting. If anyone wanted an opportunity to destroy the NSDAP in the public eye, Delmer was the man, but he didn't accuse the NSDAP because he did not suspect that any of them were behind it.

Rudolf Diels wrote about Hitler's reaction. Hitler had worked himself into a frenzy demanding that every Communist functionary be *"shot on the spot"* and that Communist Reichstag members be *"hanged"* tonight. Diels could not convince Hitler that Marinus van der Lubbe had acted alone. And make no mistake; van der Lubbe

was no *"idiot."* That too is a myth. Carlos Porter has done a great deal of research into van der Lubbe with non-English source material and found that he was an intelligent idealist who had lost all hope for change for his own lot – the workers – without violent revolution. He claimed to have acted alone. Moving on, Heinrich Schnitzler corroborated Diels's account of Hitler's behaviour. Diels described Hitler's ranting as wild and agitated. Goebbels's diary contradicts these testimonies, claiming that the Fuehrer calmly gave his orders (that is, to hang all Communist Reichstag members). Goebbels unconsciously made the Fuehrer look better than he might have otherwise. (In Goebbels's eyes, the Fuehrer was always calm and *"knew all."*) Also present to hear Hitler rant was Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick, Police President Count Wolf Heinrich von Helldorf, Mayor Heinrich Sahm, and Police President Magnus von Levetzow. Why was Hitler so agitated? He was worried about the elections – that is, his chance for power – being called off. He thought the Communists were trying to postpone the elections to hurt the NSDAP's chances.

As previously noted, Adolf Hitler announced while still at the scene of the fire that, come what might, elections would take place on March 5. He declared that the Reich government would take the measures necessary to crush and exterminate this dire threat not only to Germany but to Europe as well.

Nonetheless, it was not Hitler who issued orders, but Goering; Hitler's outpourings of hatred had given him the green light. This was Goering's great hour. Diels tells us that Goering subjected them to a flood of rather confused instructions, including *'police on an emergency footing, shoot to kill, mass arrests of Communists and Social Democrats'*.[22]

Goering and Hitler were issuing irrational, conflicting orders without considering the political consequences of any of them. Goering had even ordered the arrest of all SPD functionaries! These two were not acting, as they were only among themselves; instead they were ranting and issuing orders that would hurt them politically, not help them, in the future. Hans Mommsen wrote: *"These were not cynically calculating politicians putting on a show for the public. Thus the theory that they had a clear grasp of the situation and exploited it with virtuosity for their purposes is without foundation."* Goering, in calling for anti-Communist suppression, was trying to convey his *"no nonsense"* politics regarding the Communist threat (trying to put himself in the limelight). After all, he was Goebbels's rival.

Van der Lubbe's language at his first *"hearing"* at police headquarters led Police Inspector Helmut Heisig, and thereafter Goering, to believe this was the signal for the start of a Communist general uprising. The words he used: *signal*, *flare* and *strike*. Goebbels noted in his diary about the fire: *"There is no doubt the Communists are here making a last attempt to create confusion by arson and terror, in order to seize power* *amid the general panic."* Why lie to your private diary? The National Socialists' reaction to the trigger words *"Communist uprising,"* as suggested by the initial police report drafted by Rudolf Diels and Levetzow, was a spontaneous reaction that *"fell on the avid, overheated imaginations of the Nazis present, including Hitler."* Inclusion of the SPD, the Social Democrats, among those to be *'targeted'* by emergency measures was the result of inference in regards to van der Lubbe's statements under questioning. We must keep in mind that both the SPD and KPD had called for a *"general strike" before* the fire—a threat that was taken seriously by all parties and police authorities, not just the NSDAP. In the light of all this Mommsen concluded that the only *"calculation,"* if any, *"behind this order…was the idea of making a clean sweep in a civil war situation."*

At 11:15 P.M. that night an emergency conference was held at the Prussian Ministry of the Interior. This was *not* a cabinet meeting as most mistakenly claim. Arrests and security measures were the main topics discussed. Hitler only remarked that elections were to be held *"under any circumstances."* The so-called Reichstag fire decree was *not* at the centre of discussion. In fact German Nationalist Ludwig Grauert was the one who suggested *"an emergency decree against arson and terrorist acts."* This was the decisive step toward Hitler's *"unlimited dictatorship,"* which wasn't in fact unlimited; nor was it monolithic. This decree originally only applied to Prussia, but Hitler's *"foresight,"* according to Werner von Blomberg (*Reichswehrminister* 1933-1939), resulted in a decree that was nationwide— that is, it applied to the entire Reich.

Shortly after this impromptu meeting, Hitler and Goebbels went to the *Voelkischer Beobachter* office, stopped the printing press, and had a new front page written then and there. Was this planned? Nope. The South German edition had already gone out without a word about the Reichstag fire. Goebbels went on a PR-propaganda crusade thereafter.

Despite all its efforts, as [Fritz] Tobias has shown, Goebbels's press bureau blundered, and not only in connection with the reporting of the fire and its causes. Amid the general confusion, even the *Voelkischer Beobachter* reported that Torgler had given himself up voluntarily and was obliged to change its story the following day. But it is understandable that on the night after the fire Goering should have termed Sommerfeldt's communiqué *'crap', 'a police report from Alexanderplatz'* [police presidium] which he could have no use for at a time when he was preparing to strike a crushing counter blow against the communists. Sommerfeldt believed that Goebbels was behind this change of heart on Goering's part, but the truth was much simpler;

even if Goering had believed that van der Lubbe had acted alone, it was too late to retract the *'political signal'* theory without making himself – and his police measures – look ridiculous.[23]

Basically, the NSDAP had overstated things and the *Voelkischer Beobachter* was forced to retract its story on the Communist Ernst Torgler having *"voluntarily gone into custody."*

The NS leadership had been *"taken by surprise,"* acted in excitement, and blundered badly concerning the exploitation of the event for National Socialist PR and propaganda purposes. The NSDAP had nothing to do with it. We need only ask who in their right mind would have orchestrated such an event without any planning? *Cui bono?* Several National Socialists initially believed that the Communists were behind the fire, but they all soon realised that their idea of a subsequent large-scale uprising was incorrect.

When did they realise their error? This is difficult to answer because the NSDAP leaders were convinced that the KPD would not allow them to come to power without a fight. Hitler really thought the great awaited Communist versus National Socialist conflict was at hand that night; hence his hasty measures to *"get the jump on the Communists."* However, Hitler did not outlaw the KPD after the fire when he could have. Those votes would have bolstered his most formidable opponent, the SPD. Outlawing the KPD would have been politically foolish before the NSDAP was firmly in power.

Let us recall the context of that time period. Germans had witnessed acts of Communist terror and murder thereby feeding the fire of widespread antiCommunist paranoia; the recent Weimar terror; police discovery of mass weapons caches and violent propaganda materials, which were then confiscated by German police and reported to the public. These facts help us understand the NSDAP's overestimation of its KPD adversary as well as the National Socialists' effort to politically capitalise on this event as much as possible. Goering totally bought into the *'general uprising'* spectre on the night of the fire. It was his *dream* to live to personally crush such a threat— he suffered delusions of grandeur. But alas, he had not expected such an uprising *before* the elections. The *"cynical frankness"* and *"tactical ineptitude"* of Goering's testimony before the Reich court attested to his honesty. He was not behind the fire. He merely wanted to *capitalise* on it to benefit his party politically. He and Hitler had fought so long and so hard to achieve power and neither could even imagine it slipping from their grasp – they were so close! – at this late stage in the process. It simply couldn't. They had to do whatever they could to capitalise on every potential advantage that came their way: the fire was one such advantage.

But there is further verification of Goering's innocence. Goebbels sharply criticised Goering's remarks during the trial, because they were fallible and bumbling. The NSDAP had lost the trial, no thanks to Goering!

Indeed the Prussian police had not yet been transformed into a reliable instrument of National Socialism. Thus if the fire was orchestrated by the NSDAP, it was commenced too early—i.e., prematurely. The SA auxiliary police were still being organised at the time and personnel changes at the Berlin Police Presidium were only in their beginnings. Furthermore the Communist party member arrest lists used by Goering were carried over from Carl Severing's SPD government. Goering simply had these original arrest lists updated. To further exonerate Goering of guilt, most Communist leaders escaped arrest and *"went to ground!"* So much for the myth of *"cold, National Socialist premeditation."*

The arrest action was not a raving success despite what the NSDAP and their *Voelkischer Beobachter* claimed. They exaggerated their ruthless efficiency in stamping out a national threat to make their party more appealing to all voters, but especially to those still *'on the fence'.* They boasted themselves up to get more on board with National Socialism before the upcoming elections. They had lied about their efficiency and ruthlessness. Goering had remarked that the timing of the fire was *"terribly inconvenient"*: it not only led him to act hastily and therefore fumble before he was ready, but the couple weeks' span between the fire and the elections provided the KPD with a timeframe in which to rebound from this terrible PR setback. The fire, and thus *"Communist terror,"* would not be fresh in the voters' minds.

In being honest, Goering inadvertently exposed NS goals and methods that were supposed to remain secret:
1. The NSDAP was trying to provoke the Communists to action.
2. If the NSDAP failed to get a two-thirds majority, they would subsequently nullify any KPD mandates.

So, why *do* people think Goering was the incendiary? Goering's remarks about an imminent Communist insurgency were made during a time in which the KPD found it tactically crucial to remain passive and quiet. Thus many people believed (and still do) that Goering was the instigator of the fire in the light of the *"absurdity"* of his remarks about a KPD uprising. *"What uprising?"* NS enemies asked incredulously. For his part Hitler intended to use the *"Communist spectre"* for electoral propaganda purposes. Hitler knew how fickle, emotional and easily swayed (at the last moment) the average voter was. If he had leverage with which to influence the greatest number of voters he would use it. Only a fool wouldn't. This was the only *"calculated"* post-fire action on his part, not any decree.

At the *ad hoc* meeting at the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, shortly after the fire, the main topic was the upcoming elections, not an emergency decree. Hitler saw the fire as a means to prevent the Reichstag from meeting, perhaps to sabotage the 5 March elections. He suggested meeting at Potsdam if such a problem arose. *The elections must be held!* Author Hans Mommsen: *"Neither Hitler's spontaneous belief in a Communist putsch nor his insistence that the elections should not be postponed can have resulted from propagandist designs."* Yes, there was genuine concern and uncertainty on Hitler's part. Hitler saw in this fire – a crime against his new government, to be sure – an attempt to deprive him of the instrument of legality (the vote) in order to force the NSDAP into a civil war: above all, to prevent the NSDAP from winning the elections. Hitler interpreted this as a conspiracy against *him*. The NSDAP now figured that a showdown with the KPD had to happen sooner than they expected—a conclusion that contradicts concerted NS action or involvement in the fire. Hitler had no way of foreseeing that the KPD would be crushed without a struggle. He could not *imagine* they would just sit idle and let power pass them by.

Hitler (then chancellor) attached little importance to the emergency decree. It was the very last item on the conference agenda at the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, and Hitler himself had little knowledge of it. In fact the decree was drafted by Ludwig Grauert, head of the Berlin Police Department, and revised by Frick, not Hitler. Grauert's decree was written up impromptu, voted on by the entire cabinet on the morning of 27 February, and then sent to President Hindenburg to be signed the next day. The Reichstag fire decree, as it has come to be called, arose spontaneously after the fire. Frick decided to use the Prussian decree of 20 July as the basis for the postfire decree. The new decree had only two fundamentally different provisions from the previous one:

1. Suspension of constitutional rights.
2. Infringement on state (*Länder*) sovereignty.

Number two appears to have been inspired by Goering's suggestion to coordinate the Hamburg police—that is, to replace the Socialist chief with a National Socialist chief. Frick's decree was really intended to root out Communist- and SPD-sympathetic state police authorities, and to subordinate the state police to the national police. This decree cannot be regarded as an organic preliminary phase of the Enabling Act. The only new element in the post-fire decree was the abrogation, as opposed to curtailment, of constitutional rights. Even so, this post-fire decree of Frick's led to *few* changes in press suppression, etc. It led to quantitative not qualitative changes in the general situation. Sweeping government powers had been enforced well before Frick's fire decree. The fire decree itself was seldom used according to a detailed report submitted to Goering, and when it was invoked it was used against the KPD alone. Only after April was it ever applied to SPD members.

As for the Enabling Act: this act would have been passed regardless of the fire *after* the election. No fire or fire decree was needed. And as a matter of fact the *perception* of the NSDAP's exploitation of the fire and the subsequent decree that curtailed rights to attain votes actually caused the NSDAP to *lose* many voters. In other words, many Germans back then suspected that the NSDAP had in fact orchestrated the fire in order to exploit the situation and suspend constitutional rights, so that they could go after their enemies! This theory is nothing new and it was pushed heavily by the Communist press outlets to destroy the NSDAP before the elections.

At the first post-fire cabinet meeting the idea of martial law arose, but was rejected by Hitler. The NSDAP communicated with the Reichswehr and alerted them to the *possibility* of the need for martial law, but it never came to that. Hitler himself did not want the military involved *at all*. This seems to explain Hitler's statement to hold the elections *no matter what*. Enacting martial law would have postponed the elections. Thus it comes as no surprise that the *conservatives* supported martial law, apparently to increase their chances of defeating Hitler at the polls or at least keeping him in check for longer — that is, by suspending the elections.

The following list is our final word on NS innocence regarding the fire and the Enabling Act.

- The Reichstag fire decree was drawn up *ad hoc*.
- Hitler did not use the fire decree to *'integrate'* (centralise) the states. That only happened *after* the elections.
- The arrests and actions that followed the fire were not the outcome of clear and purposeful decisions.
- There was no *'adroit'* manipulation that led to the fire decree.

- The NSDAP had no proof incriminating the Communists for the fire or a general uprising. Had the NSDAP been behind the fire, they would have *"invented the proof."* Only incompetent fools would not have possessed concocted evidence and had it *'at the ready'* for the trial.

- As far as the foreign image of the NSDAP is concerned: the van der Lubbe trial was disastrous to the NSDAP and Hitler from start to finish, which angered Hitler. The prosecution's case collapsed at the outset.

- Hitler's propaganda had *"blinded"* him to the reality of the Communist situation in Germany at the time, and he later forbid any mention of the trial— the Communists were all acquitted. Hitler thought they were a greater threat than they actually were by no fault of his own. Incapacity for calculated tactical exploitation of the situation and blindness to reality induced by their own aims and fears were the determining factors of NS overreaction to the fire.

- Fritz Tobias's investigation as well as the political fallout of the event precludes the possibility that the NSDAP was involved.

- Hitler, Goering et al. were guided by a false estimate of the situation based on their own personal experiences with the Soviet takeover of Bavaria in 1918/19 as well as various other Communist uprisings and acts of violence that had recently occurred.

- Their relative success in the 5 March 1933 elections was not the result of any shrewd, preconceived plan, but of their spontaneous reactions to the fire. Most German voters believed, as the NSDAP itself initially did, that the party had been very effective in preventing a serious national threat.

- Hitler had no way of knowing that he would achieve power without a struggle, hence he wanted to be ready for anticipated Communist resistance with his SA, SS and possibly also the Reichswehr. None were ever used.

- The SA and SS had set up their own *private* concentration camps to deal with the Communists—*the Communists alone*. These camps were already planned for and thus not a result of the fire, nor were they a stipulation of the subsequent decree. They were used in reaction to the general situation of fear and potential civil war. In fact, the fire decree *prevented* the more radical National Socialists from enacting a revolutionary coup, as they too were interned in these camps.

• More than 82 per cent of the politicians in the Reichstag gave Hitler *“dictatorial powers.”* The SPD, together with all other parties, unanimously endorsed Hitler’s foreign policy resolution on 17 May 1933.

• The Enabling Act was used to dissolve the multi-party state. Since the constitution did not guarantee any rights of political parties, this was 100 per cent legal and constitutional.

• There were no backdoor tricks or intrigues. Hitler fused the offices of president and chancellor on the basis of a unanimous cabinet decision taken on 1 August 1934, which was further sanctioned by plebiscite.
• Contrary to myth, the SA and SS did not harass or terrorise the SPD dissenters, of which there were 94, who opposed the Enabling Bill.

• The Centre Party, along with a few liberal and other groupings, gave their support to the bill, knowing full well what it meant.

• The Enabling Bill was not illegal. Hitler did not dissolve the Reichstag at any point. The Weimar constitution did not protect political parties from dissolution, so their eradication was constitutional. The rights of the Reich president, Hindenburg, were never impaired by Hitler. Finally, everyone agreed that the Enabling Act would end *“when the present government* [was] *replaced by another,”* which only happened in 1945 under the imposition of Allied martial law.

• The Republic of Weimar voluntarily went to its grave.

• The power Hitler possessed via the Weimar constitution was identical to that guaranteed and endorsed by the U.S. Declaration of Independence, wherein it states:

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

Germany was not accustomed to a constitutional, liberal-democratic republic, but to an authoritarian republic like the one Hitler established. For any Angle-Saxon or partaker of said race's ideas to pass judgement on German Hitler as a *"usurper"* of the *"true"* and *"free"* Germany is for that person to sanction ignorance and haughtiness, and to espouse Anglocentrism in its most offensive degree. The world did not and does not willingly bow to a *single* race and *their* way of running their *own* affairs. Such despotism on the part of one race and one political culture has only ever been achieved by force, and that is precisely what the Pan-Angles did to Germany: They *forced* her to become a liberal-democracy against her will and tradition. They forced her to become Angle-Saxon.

And what should we make of Crystal Night? One may find this shocking, but there is no evidence at all – *none* – that ties the NSDAP to a single atrocity or violent act during Crystal Night, an event that has become an icon in the lead-up to World War II and *"the holocaust.*" While some SA men participated
– along with some unlawful civilian bystanders and other unknown rogues (the instigators in disguise) – believing they were following official orders, they were actually following the orders of an anonymous *"SA man."* Heydrich, Himmler et al. were personally ordered by Hitler to protect Jewish lives and property. In fact Jewish shops were not the only shops that were attacked. Other foreigners' shops were attacked too. Why would the NSDAP have done such a foolish and damaging thing when they knew how bad this would look in the world's eyes? Hitler was beside himself with anger and bemoaned, *"They have ruined everything for me…like elephants in a china shop."* Ingrid Weckert proved that the death figures and level of destruction were both grossly exaggerated for the Angle-Soviet IMT trial. She constructed an intelligent and compelling – almost undeniable – circumstantial case indicting Zionist leaders, like Jabotinsky (Vladimir Yevgenyevich Zhabotinsky; d. 4 August 1940), and their lackeys, who were all eager to occupy and claim Palestine as the new Jewish ethnostate. Weckert's research reveals the close (and therefore suspect) proximity of events: Crystal Night 1938 resulted in increased Jewish emigration to Palestine (paid for by the NS state), so that a Jewish state was realised sooner rather than later.

CHAPTER5

Shall our practice pervert the good there is in the sentiment *"America first,"* until we convince mankind that what we are really fighting for is *America Ueber Alles?*

—Clarence Streit

Demystification of the Birth & Funding of the NSDAP.

Veronica Clark

What exactly did the NSDAP represent and who were its founding members? Why and how did Adolf Hitler transform the party from an unimpressive proletariat workers' party to a full-fledged political machine that obtained nearly absolute power in Germany? Perhaps more important, how was it funded? We answer these questions in this chapter. But first we begin with an examination of the early stages of the NSDAP and its recruiting process. One must understand how this process unfolded if one is to understand the NSDAP's position on Judaism and Freemasonry as well as the prevailing social and political order of the day. Naturally we also reveal some of the other important aspects of its early development, which necessitates a fair amount of mythbusting about Hitler, including who actually gave him money.

Triumvirate: Leadership, development and unity

Adolf Hitler, contrary to his own self-myths and the myths of others, was not poor—at least not until he had drained his savings and entitlements gallivanting in Vienna. Many historians have written that Hitler simply lived day to day wasting both his money and time, but in so doing they overlook Hitler's experiences and *'life education'* that later played such an important role in the development and direction of National Socialism as well as the Second World

War. The development and direction of both can be traced to Hitler's experiences during those *"lost"* years.

Hitler, like so many other young German men and women of his day, fell from middleclass status into that of the *"wretched proletariat."* This was something that young Hitler refused to accept. He was deeply embittered by his Vienna experiences, which offered false promises of *"prosperity"* and *"hope"* to young people with enough willpower and talent. The prevailing dissonance of the time and place in which he grew up inculcated in him a burning desire to change these circumstances, which is

precisely what he did after 1933. Hitler was so resentful of the class-ridden society that was Vienna, and Austria and Europe generally, that one of his key aims throughout both the peace and war years was cultivating a system of merit. One's birth station was not what mattered. What mattered were one's talent, loyalty, dependability and fortitude, notably in the face of adversity and uncertainty. Hitler was able to overcome most imbedded class barriers in two ways:

1. He recruited both men and women from all social classes and accordingly tailored his speech and disposition to each, depending on his/her social standing.

2. He supplanted economic valuation with racial valuation.

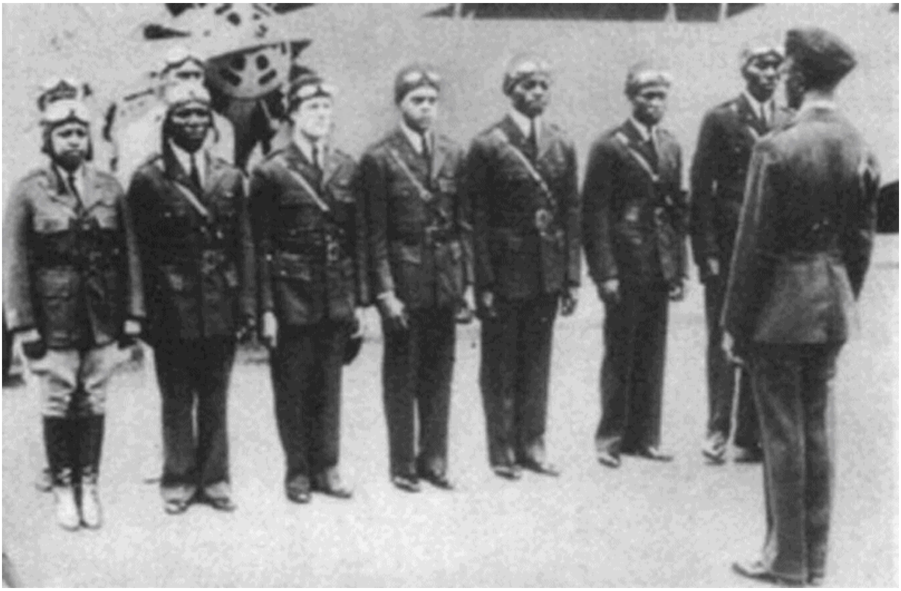
Let's look at the first point. Hitler needed the broadest spectrum of German society he could get, so this meant that he needed to appeal to men, women, young, old, wealthy, poor, unemployed and employed alike. Women were amongst Hitler's most devoted and fervent supporters in the early years. So were low-wage earners, small businessmen and foreign nobles, such as White Russian émigrés who wished to see the return of the Russian monarchy. They provided Hitler with a physical audience, elite and business connections and monetary support, most of which ended up being granted in the form of loans. Hitler needed industrialists as much as he needed the workers, elites and disenfranchised foreigners. Since his goal was to raise the station of all lower-class ethnic Germans, he had to win them all together, which required a strategy of multi-class appeal. When he met and spoke with counts, duchesses and other members of the former royalty, he addressed them in a royal manner. His etiquette, speech and personal manners proved impeccable in such company. When he met or spoke with industrialists, such as Fritz Thyssen, he tailored his behaviour and manner to match that of the hopes and fears of industrialist Germany. At the same time he was careful to scale back his socialistic language in such company, so that the industrialists would not misidentify him as a Marxist-Communist. He had to convince them that he would crush Marxist-Communism and uphold their industrial power base in the face of the growing mass of disenchanted, underpaid workers who felt they were being cheated and exploited by German industry. Whenever things got economically tough, the workers suffered wage and benefit cuts. They blamed the industrialists, but Hitler saw that the industrialists were also suffering: many went bankrupt during the inflation as well as during the Great

Depression. The crippling Versailles reparations forced most German industrialists and exporters into an untenable economic position, which in turn harmed German workers. This meant that Hitler had to at least hint at future German rearmament, which was covertly occurring anyway. On the other hand, Hitler had to promise the workers, his single largest and most important support base in almost every respect in the formative years, that he would not allow the state or industry to exploit them or continue treating them as automatons. We can see that balancing the wants and needs of these three core sectors of class-ridden Germany was far from simple. But Hitler did it, and nearly bloodlessly (relative to the Communist revolutions in Russia and throughout Eastern Europe).

Now to the second point: Hitler had to come up with a unifying ideology for Germanic peoples. This task seems simple in retrospect, because Germany was a homogenous society by today's standards. However, back then this was not how the German situation was seen. Germany may have been racially homogenous, but class antagonisms were so deepseated that few if any German elites and nobles were interested in sharing political or social power with lower-class and middle-class Germans. The Junkers (estates Lords) treated their farmhands (serfs) as second- or third-class citizens and ordered them to pack up and get out if they dared to vote against their landlord employers. According to James and Suzanne Pool's research, many of the Junkers, notably the friends of von Hindenburg, refused to discontinue living the feudal order, which helped fuel the growing mass discontent for monarchy. This only served the interests of republicans and Freemasons, both of whom wished to see the end of monarchy for good. We will discuss their motivations later. For now it is enough to say that their motives were far from benevolent. German class divisions trumped any sort of racial or ethnic solidarity. Not surprisingly, one finds that the desire to unite all Germans as racial comrades was a desire shared almost entirely amongst the lower and middle classes, and even many middle-class Germans did everything they could to cling to their bourgeois life station, even if it meant keeping the lower classes downtrodden. One can see that Hitler's goal was anything but simple.

How, then, did Hitler unite Germans? And how successful was he? Hitler united Germans by invoking an ideological concept similar to Italy's *Romanita*, as espoused by Benito Mussolini. Hitler's concept was *Nordicism*[24]: the basic, simplified premise of which was that all Germanic peoples were united by their Nordic racial component, and because they were united by this common *"race soul,"* or blood component, how could they fight or be divided? While such a unifying idea sounded feasible and reasonable to many, some resisted nonetheless. The Junkers, former nobility, and many other business elites in Germany saw Hitler as nothing other than a lowly former corporal who had no clout given his petit bourgeois (lower middle-class) upbringing. Hitler was only partially successful in uniting all Germans as *Volksgenossen*. His lack of complete success in this regard, an unattainable goal to be sure, later proved to be his undoing. Elites amongst the officer corps did immeasurable damage to Hitler and his war effort, but the story of their treachery and sabotage is beyond the scope of this discussion.

Might Hitler have been more successful had he been more racially inclusive early on? Not necessarily. Mussolini, unlike Hitler, was not racially exclusive at any point and expended a great deal of effort and time attempting to recruit nonItalians to the Italian fascist cause. He was largely unsuccessful, notably in Ethiopia, even though he had promised them higher status within the (fascist) Italian Empire. We may deduce from this example that Hitler having merely extended his hand openly in the beginning to non-Germans would not have guaranteed National Socialism's political or military success. Mussolini did so and his tolerant hand was rejected. Indeed the U.S. and Britain did not win the Second World War due to non-white conscription, but because they supported and funded the Soviet war machine and were willing to bomb Germany indiscriminately. Anyway, this brings us back to our main point, which is that unifying a body of people, regardless of whether it is homogenous or diverse, is no easy task. Hitler was only able to convince the lower and middle classes that racial value must supersede economic (class) value. Most of the German elites were never won over to his Nordicism.



"The pilots of Ethiopia's six-plane air force. Third from the left is Ludwig Weber, a German and Haile Selassie's personal pilot. Later in the war two black American pilots, Hubert Julian and John Robinson, came to Ethiopia, violating America's neutrality laws to do so, and flew in the Ethiopian Air Force. Unlike Ethiopia's soldiers, Ethiopia's airmen wore shoes." Source: Richard E. Osborne, *World War II in Colonial Africa: The Death Knell of Colonialism* (Indianapolis, IN: Riebel-Roque Publishing Company, 2001), 5.

So, what does all of this mean? First, it means that a party that wishes to succeed in a Western liberal-democratic context must appeal to women and men both, citizens of all ages, and all social classes. A sensible and serious leader and party cannot afford to leave any group out. Naturally this all depends on the individual nation and citizenry in question, as Hitler's brand of politics and leadership were formed with a specific time, culture, people and place in mind. It was not intended for export, but for adaptation in multiple contexts. Hitler's brand of politics was in fact largely modelled after Mussolini's as well as the leadership of the Austrian mayor Karl Lueger.

Second, it means that the masses are more important to a party's success than the elites, because of their numbers. Only the masses have the power to invoke fear in the upper-class by threatening to support violent revolutionary parties and organisations, which are often led and funded by hostile fifthcolumnists. The Communist party (KPD) was the only party besides Hitler's that evoked genuine fear in the elite classes of Germany. Hitler and the NSDAP could not be ignored for the very reason that they, besides the MarxistCommunists, had the largest mass following in Germany at the time. Industrialists could not afford to anger or rebuff Hitler and the NSDAP; if they did, then Hitler's followers would quickly have swelled the ranks of the Communists or perhaps have even overthrown him, as Ernst Roehm and many SA members wished to do. Hitler's party was the only non-Communist, nationalist party that offered the lower and middle classes a better standing in German society. Given Hitler's ability to keep the overwhelming majority of his followers in line and loyal meant that he alone could prevent a transitional bloodbath, which is what most of the upper-class Germans feared the most. And this is exactly what he did. What's important to bear in mind, however, is that Hitler needed a credible threat to maintain his personal and political leverage over the upper classes and big business. Without the Communists to threaten them via mass upheaval and bloodshed, the industrialists and former nobility had little reason other than patriotism to support Hitler and the NSDAP.

Third, a citizenry that wishes to remain united needs a party that can accomplish this. Bavarians wanted to secede from Germany and become an independent state. Big business demanded an end to the Junker estates that squandered numerous government bailouts and demanded trade tariffs that harmed German industry. The Junkers did not care whether the industrialists suffered, so long as their estates were still in their name and they could live a lavish lifestyle of luxury at the German taxpayers' expense. To mediate such divisiveness Hitler invoked Nordicism, which called on Germans to recognise and value their blood ties instead of their social standing (based on wealth). This unifying ideology provided Hitler with the necessary means to develop a system of merit: one could rise to the top of National Socialist society regardless of one's parents' or personal finances, because one was equal to all other Germans from the racial point-of-view. Hitler's German racialism and antiJudaism were the practical means for achieving classless unity among formerly divided Germans. Hitler used a similar approach later on with the Waffen SS. He turned an exclusively German organisational concept (the *Allgemeine SS*) into an international, multiethnic idea by uniting everyone who participated against Jewish-Bolshevism, the enemy of *"all peoples."*

Initial member recruitment

Like any grassroots party, the NSDAP developed organically from amongst a handful of hardcore ideologues, the primary catalyst having been Adolf Hitler. But the NSDAP did not spring up on its own; it instead arose from out of a party that already had a platform, leadership core and small committed following. This was the German Workers' Party led by Anton Drexler. Hitler was actually appointed by the army to spy on the German Workers' Party. The army was interested in two things: locating nationalists for its own designs and rooting out Communists who threatened to turn Germany into a subservient satellite of Moscow. Hitler's speaking skills and interest in politics led the army to select him for this covert task. He took a liking to Drexler and many of his ideas, so he finally signed up and was issued a membership card with his name and membership number on it, a tradition that Hitler maintained in his NSDAP. While Hitler began his political career as the propagandist for the Workers' party, he was quick to identify the party's main problems: it appealed to too few and had no outreach venue other than speaking engagements, which were often drab. He therefore focused on developing his own talents, which surpassed Drexler's, and forming his own designs for the Workers' party; hence the birth of the NSDAP. Hitler was quick to capitalise on Drexler's connections to wealthy Thule Society members. He did not join Thule, but requested their patronage. They alone significantly enhanced the potential for what was now *his* party to appeal to upper-class Germans, who, in turn, also helped fund the party. After he quit the army, Hitler threw himself into the development of the NSDAP with unbounded determination.

While Drexler and his core focused entirely on winning over German workers, Hitler had eyes for larger audiences and outreach. His relationships with White Russian émigrés, wealthy Thule members, and especially Gottfried Feder (economist) and Dietrich Eckart (philosopher and writer) proved invaluable in his acquisition of the bankrupt *Voelkischer Beobachter* (*VB*). Feder together with two other early NSDAP members owned 30,000 shares of the *VB*. Dietrich Eckart was able to obtain a loan for RM 60,000 from the sympathetic General Ritter von Epp to acquire the *VB*. The rest of the RM 120,000 price tag came from an industrialist named Dr. Gottfried Grandel, who was won over by Hitler's personal appeal to him. Eckart likely helped out too, along with Dr. Gutberlet (who pledged RM 5,000).

According to the Pools, Hitler's early supporters came from a wide range of classes, nationalities and ethnic backgrounds. Numerous wealthy White Russian émigrés, who had Thule contacts, formed an alliance with the NSDAP and allegedly raised *“vast sums of money”* for Hitler—i.e., according to an official 1923 file note. There was Henry Ford, who was anti-Jewish and wished to spread his message to receptive nations. Benito Mussolini’s personal agents were known to have established contact with NSDAP members in Germany, likely in order to arrange the transfer of financial support from the Duce. The Russian Grand Duchess Victoria, who was pro-monarchy and anti-Bolshevik, gave Hitler money. Sir Henry Deterding of Royal Dutch Shell Corporation offered Hitler vast amounts of money in 1931, ‘32 and ‘33 in exchange for a guarantee that he would regain his expropriated oil interests from the Bolsheviks at some future point in time. The amount was likely between 30 and 55 million pounds sterling. Deterding was so pro-German that he ended up marrying a National Socialist woman and even moved to

Germany. He, like so many other German elites, realised that only an assertive foreign policy could secure Germany's economic survival in a world in which France and England had a monopoly over one-quarter of the globe and were determined to crush Germany's global competitiveness.

The Germans had tried everything else, including complying with the Versailles reparations, which was *de facto* theft. This *"treaty"* was in fact designed with one goal in mind: the permanent crippling of

German industrial competition. Ernst Roehm was a fervent German nationalist who channeled army funds to the NSDAP via various front organisations. The Thule Society, which was pan-Germanic and nationalist, not only contributed members to the NSDAP but helped it raise a lot of money. The two German jewelers Josef Fuess and Herr Gahr supported Hitler. A certain Mr. Poeschl, a small businessman, gave to Hitler early on. Quirin Diestl was another early supporter who gave

small funds. Oscar Koerner, a toy shop owner, likewise gave money to the NSDAP. Dr. Friedrich Krohn, a dentist, gave as much as he could. Adolf Mueller helped the NSDAP keep the *VB* going by endlessly extending credit to Hitler. Ms. Hoffmann, the widow of a headmaster, contributed regularly. Numerous friends of General Ludendorff, a Thule member, provided the NSDAP with funding. A significant number of prominent foreigners and German nationals living or working in Austria, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Italy, Holland, Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden and America gave Hitler money, much of it via Winifred Wagner, Kurt Luedecke and Hungarian nationalists like Gömbös. The German Free Corps (*Freikorps*) members gave Hitler money, and so did many *Stahlhelm* members. Several right-wing German business interests, such as Emil Kirdorf of the covert *Ruhrlade* group, gave Hitler money, along with many business interests that usually supported Alfred Hugenberg (a man who tried to use Hitler for his own ends). There was also General Ritter von Epp, who helped Dietrich Eckart and the NSDAP purchase the *VB*; Dr. Emil Gansser, who had connections to wealthy Protestants; Admiral Schroeder, a former naval commander; Baron Sebottendorf, who had connections to J. F. Lehmann (a Thule member, financier and publisher for the German navy) and sympathetic naval officers; Herr Schaffer, who acquired weapons for Hitler's SA; Kurt Luedecke, and through him two Jewish arms dealers who were either 1) not privy to who Luedecke was or 2) had no reason to fear Hitler (this was the early 1920s after all); possibly the Duke of Anhalt and Count Fugger; Ernst Hanfstaengl, a wealthy Harvard graduate with numerous American connections and some wealth of his own; the wealthy Magda Quandt, who married Joseph Goebbels and who had elite connections; Fritz Thyssen, who later denied that he gave substantial sums to Hitler and Goering, in 1929 and off and on throughout the 1930s, both of whom he liked very much; and so forth.

No Warburgs. No Rothschilds. No Rockefellers. While the Rockefellers indirectly came into Hitler's financial sphere by way of Standard Oil technical investments and the Warburgs via I. G. Farben and J. H. Stein *later on*, neither gave Hitler any financial support before 1933.

And neither directly supported or paid Hitler at any point in time. The Sidney Warburg *"chronicle"* is pure fabrication. Wilfried Heink's IfZ inquiry yielded the following inconvenient fact about Goering, just one fact among several (discussed in *The Hyenas of High Finance*) that expose the *"Sidney Warburg"* book as a fraud. The correspondence reads as follows:

Az.: A I - KAL/17702
Sehr geehrter Herr Henk [*sic*],

selbstverständlich hätte sich Ihre Bekannte auch direkt an uns wenden können. Die Briefe von Hermann Göring an Leo Negrelli liegen hier nur in Kopie vor. Die handschriftlichen Schreiben Görings sind in deutscher Sprache abgefasst. Es handelt sich im eigentlichen Sinne nicht um *"Korrespondenz",* da nur Görings Briefe vorliegen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen Dr. Klaus A. Lankheit
Stellvertretender Archivleiter

What it says is that of course you could have contacted them directly and that they only have copies of the letters. The *handwritten letters, by Goering, are in German* and that it could not be called a correspondence (I had used that term) because only Goering's letters are available (emphasis added).[25]

According to *"Sidney's book,"* Goering spoke fluent Italian. Oh really? Then why did Goering handwrite a letter to Italian official Leo Negrelli in German instead of Italian? Both Mark Weber and David Irving confirmed that Goering never learned Italian, nor did he ever speak it or write it. Whoops, it looks like the real author of Sidney's *"memoir"* didn't do his homework.

Moving along, Fritz Thyssen and some of Hugenberg's heavy industrial connections, not James Warburg, gave Hitler substantial monetary gifts in 1929 (at least RM 1,250,000) and Deterding and several German coal companies took care of Hitler in the early 1930s. While Hitler spent a vast amount on campaigning, he was by no means rolling in untraceable money. All of his funding was carefully accounted for and most of it came from *VB* advertising; party dues, insurance and speaking fees; Gregor Strasser's left-wing faction, which received RM 10,000 per month in 1931; the good will of *VB* publisher Adolf Mueller; and the financial frugality of party treasurer Franz Schwarz, whose meticulous party financial records were destroyed. The Americans interrogated him so brutally that he died in 1946 in British captivity. His records, denoting even Hitler's anonymous donors, never turned up anywhere. The Pools suspect that the American occupiers destroyed them.

As for Goebbels's remark on 17 January 1933 that the finances of the party *"suddenly improved,"* this was not exactly true. The truth is that the party's *credit line* suddenly improved, and this was thanks to the manoeuvrings of Franz von Papen and Baron Kurt von Schroeder with his syndicate of investors, including a number of prominent heavy industrialists, the Hamburg-America Steamship Line, the Stein Bank of Cologne, Commerz und Privat Bank, the Gelsenkirchen Mine Company, Deutsche Bank, Reichskredit-Gesellschaft Bank, Allianz Insurance, members of the potash industry, the Brabag Coal Company, Deutsches Erdoel, and a number of other brown-coal industrialists. While Hitler tolerated fifth-column banks like M. M. Warburg and the Temple Bank (a special account created for the Temple Society by the Reichsbank to fund *Ha'avara* emigration), he eventually restricted and regulated their business opportunities and forced them to assist with financing Jewish emigration. Hitler's goal was to increasingly inhibit and thereby financially squeeze the foreign banks until they were unable to exist any longer and had to relocate outside Germany—the same policy he employed to encourage Jewish emigration and business closures. One such example, documented by Dan P. Silverman in *Hitler's Economy: Nazi Work Creation Programs, 1933-1936,* was the Germanisation (i.e. German takeover) of two Jewish ironworks plants in the Rhoen region in 1937. If the so-called *"anti-Jewish terror"* was so unbearable, then why did the NSDAP wait until 1937 to Germanise these plants? Other examples noted by Silverman that call the *"climate of terror"* myth into question:

- Those intended to be resettled in the Rhoen region *resisted* the NSDAP successfully.
- The NSDAP *created* low-skilled labour training centres to *assist resettled peoples* as well as those who could not perform skilled labour (they were not euthanised).

- Big business was never *"cowed"* by the NSDAP.

- The Four-Year Plan was not enacted *until 1936,* and included agricultural and industrial investment and development along with *limited* rearmament.

- The general upswing in the economy did not occur until 1936-37, so it is a myth that Hitler *"rode an upswing,"* thereby providing him the claim to economic recovery.

- The NSDAP never expropriated land or resettled people "*at will.*"[26]

Let us now address the labour union funds Hitler seized. James Pool relayed how Dr. Robert Ley advised Hitler, who was short on funds prior to the final elections of 1933, to legally and lawfully seize the funds hoarded by the labour unions. Hitler had the power to do so, as it was within his jurisdiction as chancellor. By the summer of 1933 Hitler had the police and labour unions firmly under control, the emergency powers of the Enabling Act at his disposal, and no opposition parties to oppose him (they had all been outlawed). These funds amounted to RM 184 million, an enormous sum that, along with the funds from the *VB*, Deterding and Thyssen, negated any need for the mysterious *"Sidney Warburg."*

Moving on to the actual recruitment process, potential recruits were approached on the streets and at meetings and speaking engagements. They were given flyers or pamphlets. Sometimes Hitler or other core members of the party were invited to speak or converse privately with industrialists or nobles who were interested in a non-Communist, nationalist party. Contrary to myths like that concerning Sidney Warburg, Hitler and the right-wing faction of the NSDAP did not receive as much industrial or banker funding, before 1933, as the Strasser brothers, the Social Democrats (SPD) or even Hugenberg's Nationalist party. The reason why Hitler and the NSDAP never received the same level of financial or moral support early on was three-fold: (a) the industrialists and many Junkers did not trust Hitler given his socialist stance on many issues; (b) most industrialists and Junkers were not financially threatened enough to back a revolutionary party like Hitler's (they were still satisfied with the status quo); and/or (c) they were leery of his anti-Jewish stance.

Back to recruitment: most potential recruits and financial supporters heard about Hitler and the NSDAP via word of mouth. Nothing else was as effective as this. When men like Scheubner-Richter, Schacht, Borsig, Kirdorf and Thyssen recommended the NSDAP and personally endorsed Hitler, wealthy and other upper- and middle-class Germans were willing to seriously consider Hitler and his party. Hitler was invited to speak to heavy industrialists in 1927 by word of mouth in fact. He even wrote a secret pamphlet intended only for this industrial-capitalist audience, which they then passed around to others. Besides active word of mouth campaigning, the NSDAP also placed posters everywhere they could, promoted speaking engagements and other party activities and viewpoints in their newspaper, sold various odds and ends to raise small funds (e.g. various items like soap with NSDAP packaging), and sent wealthier members abroad to raise funds from German expats and foreign sympathisers. Kurt Luedecke excelled at this form of campaigning.

In the very beginning, Hitler and the NSDAP targeted veterans, farmers, workers, young men, noblemen and -women, small businessmen and -women and pensioners. These were the social classes who were initially the most receptive, due to the economy and prevailing anti-monarchism, but later on Hitler's support base included wealthy elites, heavy industrialists, fascist and monarchist foreigners, landed Junkers, veterans' organisations, the German army and navy and even Montagu Norman, a prominent English banker and personal friend of Hjalmar Schacht who, according to both his private secretary Ernest Skinner and Émile Moreau, despised Jews, the French and Roman Catholics. He unabashedly refused to assist France's treasury with anything and proved willing and able to arrange financing for the NSDAP by way of his connections to Bruno von Schroeder (Schroder Bank), Kurt von Schroeder (Stein Bank) and the Bank of England (F. C. Tiarks and M. Norman himself). Norman had strong sympathy for the Germans which dated back to his days as a student in Dresden, and naturally offered to financially assist and thereby stabilise the new government led by a man that his friend Schacht had openly supported since 1931. Since Hitler was hostile to France (he saw the French as Foreign Enemy Number One), friendly to Britain (which he did not feel was a threat until much later), and discriminatory towards Jews, the three things that Norman found favourable, he recommended that Kurt von Schroeder extend credit to Hitler's party, which now controlled the government. Schacht was Hitler's *de facto* lifeline in this respect, a nationalist German banker who had his own designs for German recovery, but who was also personally impressed with Hitler's speeches and mass appeal, which no other politician possessed.

As for Hitler's initial support, many farmers were burdened by debt, and most, including landed Junkers, felt threatened by Communist expropriation and insufficient protective agricultural tariffs. The veterans were receptive because they felt betrayed by the ruling class, especially the liberal-democrats of the SPD, and because they had a difficult time finding work. Workers, who were mostly young men, were receptive because they felt they were being exploited by the business class, but primarily because they were the most negatively affected by the inflation and unemployment. Pensioners on fixed incomes were receptive to Hitler's socialist stance. Noblemen and -women were interested in Hitler because he opposed Freemasonry and expropriation of their landed estates, and because he hinted at restoration of the monarchy. Additionally, all of these groups generally opposed Marxist-Communism. Most of the German masses were not interested in a revolutionary bloodbath or agricultural collectivism, but economic and social security as well as justice and prosperity for themselves; the German elites did not support expropriation and collectivisation. Hitler's main opposition in the formative years came from the Communists, who denounced him as a tool of capitalism and from the former nobility; the heavy industrialists, who distrusted his socialism and the SA (they feared the SA was nothing but a Communistic horde); and the left-wing faction within his own party, who questioned Hitler's financial sources and pro-business stance.

When someone requested to join the NSDAP, one paid one's initial annual dues and was then given a membership card and asked to perform some service or task for the party. This could be anything from putting up posters before speaking engagements to spreading the word by simply talking about the NSDAP or handing out flyers on street corners and at beer halls. After the Hitler-Strasser break, he or she was asked to swear allegiance to Adolf Hitler. Vetting was likely performed by those members doing the actual talking and recruiting in the streets, as there was no known formal vetting procedure. As long as a person paid his annual dues and served the party loyally, he or she was trusted. Those who wished to break with the party were actually told to leave by Hitler himself at a rally that took place after the Strasser and Stennes affairs. We'll revisit this topic later on.

Along these lines, Kurt Luedecke, Otto Wagener and Ernst Roehm played leading roles in arming, training and drilling SA men. Their personal fundraising; their secret dealings with the German army (*Reichswehr*), which had many prominent sympathisers of the NSDAP and SA; and Luedecke's connections to black-market Jewish arms dealers proved essential to building a credible paramilitary threat to the status quo. The government in Berlin tended to ignore SA violence against Communists because the government itself opposed a Communist takeover. Also, Hitler's party supported German national unity at all costs, so Hitler and his SA were worth tolerating to prevent Bavarian secession. Hitler's real bargaining base was his SA and the masses. Without both, he could afford to be ignored by the elites, government and industry; however with both he was a true threat, like the Communists. Luedecke, Wagener and Roehm all led, at one point or another, regular drilling and paramilitary basic training at a large hall funded by party members and various supporters. Marching in formation and drills also took place in the forests and countryside when possible, but this mostly occurred in the party's own rented hall or on a wealthy sympathiser's private estate. Fortunately for unemployed and poor members, the party paid for everyone's uniforms.

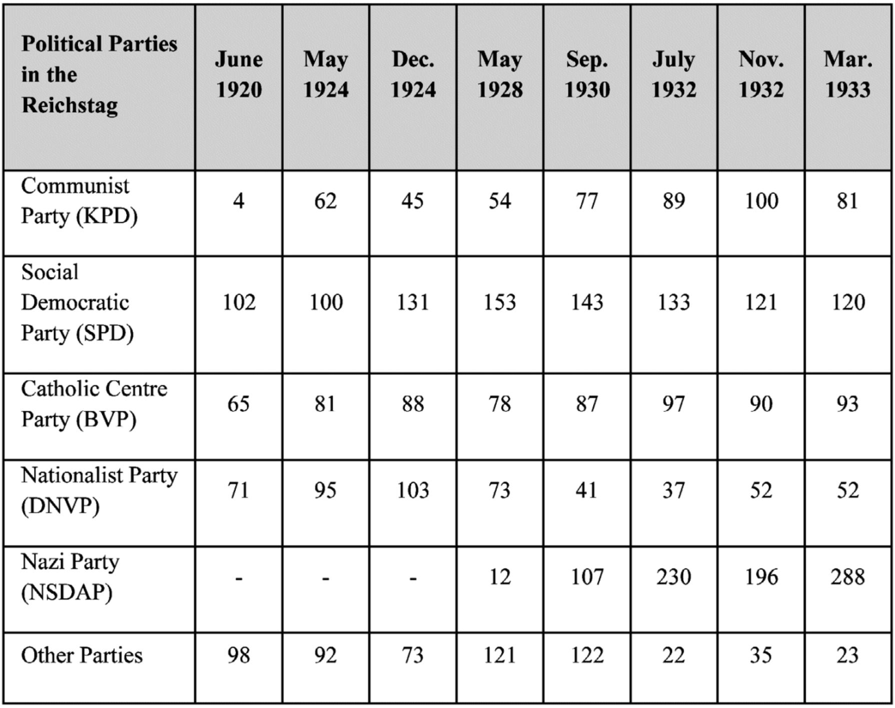
When SA and SS ranks were introduced, the requirements were loyalty and leadership aptitude. The SS consisted of men handpicked by Hitler himself. Thus, he vetted them personally. As a matter of fact, Hitler usually personally appointed leaders to their positions even in the SA. He recalled Roehm from Bolivia, for instance, to reorganise and lead the SA. Hitler tended to choose people who resisted falling prey to groupthink. Historians have tended to characterise this as Hitler's *"divide and rule"* policy, but in-depth study of the party's early development suggests instead that Hitler chose people who would (a) not challenge or question his leadership, and (b) not fall prey to the *"yes man"* temptation. This appointment procedure did two things: it prevented serious intraparty division by subordinating all to Hitler himself, while at the same time it encouraged intraparty rivalries, which prevented groupthink. Leaders could disagree and even challenge one another's authority without destroying the party. Hitler did his best to base promotion solely on performance, not status. This tendency increased later on during the war, especially after Hitler established the NSFO (National Socialist Commanding Officer Corps). This NS high command was likely enacted to replace or take over the OKW (Armed Forces High Command). Hitler wanted select NSFO officers to undergo a 4- to 18-hour course in political-ideological instruction. He himself appointed the head of the NSFO, Hermann Reinecke, in December 1944.

The NSDAP expanded into cities and states outside of Munich (Bavaria), where it had its Brown House headquarters, by appointing certain members to run party operations and perform party services in their own states, cities, towns and villages. The most well known example of an NSDAP membercum-leader who acquired almost enough personal power, financial backing and mass following to challenge Hitler himself was Gregor Strasser. Hitler was able to prevent a crisis from developing with his gifts for clever manoeuvring and personal appeal, but such risks are inherent in any organisation that becomes as powerful as the NSDAP. And they are risks that must be taken if a party's leadership wishes it to develop and grow. Talented, committed and qualified speakers and leaders were appointed to run operations in every location possible. But Berlin

NSDAP members also travelled around giving speeches and lectures and soliciting financial support. All speaking engagements required admittance fees. Hitler himself was constantly travelling and meeting with workers and elites alike to recruit new members and bolster his finances.

At the end of 1920, the NSDAP had about 3,000 members. Membership then grew from 27,000 in 1925 to 108,000 in 1928. In August 1931 the NSDAP created its own intelligence and security sector. Heinrich Himmler established the SD and Reinhard Heydrich was appointed head of the organisation, which was kept separate from the SS. By the time of the Strasser crisis, the SA was some 400,000 members strong and the party itself had grown to two million by 1933. In 1932, it was large enough to achieve control of 37 per cent of the Reichstag.

Here are the election results from 1920 to 1933:



Political Parties in the Reichstag	June 1920	May 1924	Dec. 1924	May 1928	Sep. 1930	July 1932	Nov. 1932	Mar. 1933
Communist Party (KPD)	4	62	45	54	77	89	100	81
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	102	100	131	153	143	133	121	120
Catholic Centre Party (BVP)	65	81	88	78	87	97	90	93
Nationalist Party (DNVP)	71	95	103	73	41	37	52	52
Nazi Party (NSDAP)	-	-	-	12	107	230	196	288
Other Parties	98	92	73	121	122	22	35	23

* *Adapted from James E. and Suzanne Pool.* Who Financed Hitler: The Secret Funding of Hitler's Rise to Power 1919-1933, *p. 494.*

One can see that the NSDAP lost most of its 230 seats of July 1932 to the even more radical-revolutionary Communist party (KPD) in November 1932 (four months later), not to conservative Catholics or the social democrats. The conservative nationalists (DNVP) only gained 15 seats. These results, contrary to most historiography, do not imply the demise of the NSDAP, but the masses' disaffection with any party that was not willing to promise sweeping social and economic change for the majority, even if change meant bloodshed. Hitler and the NSDAP were not viewed as extreme enough, so they lost seats to the KPD! This alarmed men like Hjalmar Schacht and Franz von Papen so much that they were finally willing to give Hitler the opportunity to become chancellor.

He actually should have received the chancellorship in July 1932 when his party had the most seats in the Reichstag, but the industrialists and noblemen surrounding General Schleicher, Franz von Papen and President Hindenburg opposed his appointment to the chancellorship. So much for James Warburg's and the Rothschilds' *"magical funding."*

Hitler faced so much resistance at this stage that he, like others, resorted to blackmail. Hitler arranged a private meeting with President Hindenburg's son Oskar, during which he is suspected to have threatened to expose his father's role in the repeated taxpayer bailouts of the Junkers' mismanaged, bankrupted estates. Since blackmail and intrigue had been used to cheat Hitler of his due appointment, he decided that he could also play such a game. Hindenburg appointed him chancellor shortly thereafter, which most historians claim was at the behest of von Papen. We see that von Papen's desire to prevent a Communist majority by giving Hitler the chancellorship was only partly why Hindenburg appointed him. Hitler won, but not because he received covert funding. Franz von Papen continued to intrigue against Hitler and urged industrialists to withdraw their financial support of the NSDAP! The goal of this so-called *"cabinet of barons"* was to give Hitler just enough power to satisfy him personally without actually allowing him to attain a majority strong enough to overthrow the status quo, but just strong enough to prevent a Communist majority.

Given this context of stalemate, the speed of the NSDAP's growth in just six years and its subsequent attainment of absolute political power were only possible with an authoritarian leader in a crooked political situation in which blackmail, corruption and political sleight-of-hand were the order of the day. What had started as a democratic-style workers' party with a simple executive committee to which Hitler was appointed in the early 1900s became an authoritarian-style organisation with its own uniforms, offices, training facilities, insurance company, merchandise, newspaper, propaganda machine, army (the SA) and security apparatus (SS and SD). This was nothing short of impressive and most of the credit for its success goes to those leaders and members like Hitler, Hess, Gansser, Eckart, Funk, Schwarz, Feder, Keppler, Himmler, Rosenberg, Goebbels, the Strassers (before 1932), ScheubnerRichter, Hanfstaengl, Luedecke, Goering and Roehm, all of whom literally devoted their lives to the party.

NSDAP events were staged as often as they could be afforded. The newspaper was of course always available – it was a daily – so the public and members always knew what was going on from day to day. Hitler gave speeches and met with important wealthy persons almost non-stop after his release from prison. He was keen enough to purchase motor vehicles, which were rare in those days. Speedy travel was vital to defeating rival parties like the Communists, who still had to walk to their various speaking engagements and meetings. The NSDAP's doors, so to speak, were always open to receive new recruits. Interested persons either signed up at simple on-site recruitment centres or they mailed their applications to the party's headquarters in Munich.

NS economic praxis[27]

During the Weimar Republic labour was the only real beneficiary of political policy thanks to the unions. But this came at the expense of farmers and industry and by the provision of state welfare subsidies (funded by taxes that came right back out of union wage earners' pockets). In effect, prosperity of any given group in Weimar Germany was a ruse. German workers wanted to have their capitalist cake and eat it too, which proved unworkable. As a matter of fact, and contrary to what many historians claim, *'high wage'* settlements in the Weimar Republic reflected local labour *scarcity*, not labour union muscle. As a result, the claim of *"high"* Weimar-era wages in comparison to wages under Hitler is misleading and does not reflect the true state of the labour situation in Germany prior to Hitler. Furthermore the claim that Hitler *'sold out'* to big business, hardly the case according to Henry Ashby Turner Jr., via drastic wage reductions is erroneous. German workers had already received wage cuts as a result of high taxes in the Weimar era, some of which went to subsidise their fellow unemployed German workers, with its much higher cost of living relative to the Third Reich.

Hitler came on the scene at a time when there was a stalemate between labour and entrepreneurs: both sides acted defensively in their own selfinterest, ultimately harming national interests. What had created the conditions for such a stalemate? Firstly the Wall Street crash resulted in foreign credit withdrawals from Germany in 1929, which exacerbated an already terrible fiscal crisis. Germany was *already* dependent on foreign lending, most of it from the U.S., long before Hitler got into power. This foreign lending was needed to maintain a sufficient level of domestic credit, which, as we know, could not relieve the high unemployment rate. Unlike in America which witnessed a sudden collapse, a *demand crisis* in Germany precipitated her economic decline. So the situation was different in Germany. The discontinuation of foreign lending was just one factor among several that crushed the German economy.

Richard Overy argued that during the course of the Depression there was a sharp decline in lending as well as withdrawals of funds already loaned. Financiers abroad had the power (i.e. they were in the position) to influence the course of German economic policy, so government spending would have angered most if not all of them. The German government could not afford to do this. One result was austerity measures like wage reduction. Wage reduction started on 7 July 1930 under Bruening, not Hitler; this happened in spite of the so-called *"powerful"* labour unions. There was a 10 per cent wage and profit reduction across the board.

This all helps explain why Hitler got into power. But Hitler's appointment of Schacht and his willingness to take more fiscal risks was what set him apart from all previous chancellors. There were other factors too, but they are beyond the scope of this discussion. He was willing to enact unpopular economic measures, including deficit financing, wage reduction, public works and tax concessions, and to expand industrial investment. These were all relatively unorthodox economic measures which lacked political clout—*until* Hitler got into office proving their efficacy. Some of these measures were still experimental hence anyone who even thought of trying them out in Britain or America was ridiculed.

Bruening, unlike Hitler, refused to employ Keynesianesque economic principles, which is one reason why he failed as chancellor. The National Socialists and the Communists were in fact the only parties willing to enact economic *'experiments'* thereby challenging the conservative status quo that the masses resented and increasingly hated. This was why most industrialists did not support Hitler, a fact that challenges Jim Marrs's thesis which we'll discuss shortly. Of course one of the other main problems that brought down the Weimar Republic, as it does most democracies, was interest group politics: there were just too many conflicting interests; too many *"gimme groups,"* as Lawrence Dennis called them. Hitler swept away all other national parties as well as the multiplicity of ineffectual labour unions once he consolidated his preliminary power, thus eliminating this fundamental democratic problem in one fell swoop.

Inconvenient facts about Hitler and the NSDAP

The following is a list of important facts gleaned from the Pools' *Who Financed Hitler*. This list clarifies and summarises our analysis of the NSDAP's development, support and financing. More importantly, this list exposes numerous *myths* associated with Hitler and the NSDAP, such as Hitler's *"militarism,"* NSDAP funding via Paul or *"Sidney"* (James) Warburg and the Rothschilds, and Hitler's supposed *"unpopularity"* amongst most Germans.

- Gustav Stresemann was as militarily inclined as Adolf Hitler. Thus the idea that Hitler's appointment to the chancellorship meant war in future is moot.

- Upper-class hostages, including members of Thule, were literally lined up and murdered in 1918 by the Communists. A total of 12 hostages were shot in a schoolyard in Munich.

- The Pools noted that since the German economy was not harmful to most industrialists' profits overall, they as a group wished to uphold the status quo. And *that* was the problem with them from the perspective of revolutionary parties like Hitler's, as well as the impoverished, unemployed millions.

- Hitler and Hess, not Goering and Goebbels as claimed by *"Sidney Warburg,"* solicited money in 1929. German industrialist Emil Kirdorf likely gave the NSDAP some money at this time.

- Radek, Levine and Axelrod, all Communists, were Jewish. These three men and the terror they inflicted upon Fritz Thyssen and his father personally, including imprisonment and death threats, changed Thyssen's life. From that point on he supported Hitler, and fervently so.

- French martial law and Ruhr resource demands were too much for Fritz Thyssen. He was arrested and fined 300,000 gold marks for encouraging German workers to passively resist French military occupation. The French opened fire on these German workers killing and wounding hundreds.
- Thyssen downplayed his support of the National Socialists. He gave 1,250,000 Reichsmarks between 1928 and 1929. This was the exact timing of Sidney Warburg's alleged covert cash transfers to Hitler.

- Kirdorf had Jewish friends and bank connections, including Dr. Arthur Salomonsohn. In spite of these big money connections, Kirdorf gave very little to Hitler and the NSDAP. Salomonsohn, who was Jewish, gave the NSDAP nothing.

- Thyssen and Kirdorf saw little hope for Germany. France and England had a monopoly over one quarter of the world and were determined to crush Germany's global competitiveness.

- The Versailles dictate was Germany's economic end—really, truly and totally.

- The *"treaty"* was actually an economic weapon designed to permanently cripple Germany as an industrial competitor. Germany's total reparations payments amounted to $32 billion, which equates to $557 billion today (in 2011), plus interest.

- The NSDAP was not put into power by international Jewish interests as some researchers suggest. The NSDAP fought for its power. For example, in just a single street battle between the National Socialists and Communists, 300 men were killed. Hitler struggled for 14 years to achieve power and was nearly shot dead during his attempted putsch, facts which challenge this thesis.

- The I. G. Farben conglomerate and high finance *never* factored into the Hitler-NSDAP equation before 1933.

- According to the Pools, since nothing Germany did had worked to relieve the unemployment and trade imbalance, a quasi-imperialist policy was necessary for Germany's economic survival. She had earnestly tried everything else.

- Big business's main motive for supporting Hitler and the NSDAP was to prevent Communism at all costs.

- General von Seeckt operated under a façade of pro-democracy (like Hitler) until the day when all democratic chains could be broken. The *intellectual* demilitarisation of Germany was, to von Seeckt, the greatest threat of all.

- Russo-German military collabouration was championed by von Seeckt, not Hitler, and started in 1921. (Before the Treaty of Rapallo). Von Seeckt was instrumental in this collabouration. (Lest we overlook this: Hitler, and no one else, had a reserve army—the SA.) The years 1921 to 1922 saw some degree of Russian funding of the NSDAP via the Reichswehr's secret Russian collabouration efforts.

- The Allies destroyed Krupp's industry, which provided Krupp with a motive for later supporting the NSDAP. Krupp, with the help of foreign subsidies, established anonymous companies to carry out arms construction and testing in neutral countries long before Hitler came to power.

- Stresemann, like Hitler, wanted to see Germany reemerge as a world power. Neither von Seeckt nor Stresemann was a liberal-democrat (i.e., neither supported democracy, which was *imposed* upon Germany against her will.)

- Holding companies were used to rebuild the German navy in the early 1920s, long before Hitler's ascension.

- *"Liberal-democratic"* Weimar Germany was providing covert assistance to German rearmament efforts in every way possible. Krupp was subsidised by the Weimar regime, not just by Hitler after 1933.

- Given the industrial context of that time period, Thyssen's industry would die without rearmament. This was a consequence of Germany's overdependence on industrialisation. As suggested by Lawrence Dennis in *The Dynamics of War and Revolution*, a developed nation like Germany had the choice to contract severely in every way, including population-wise, or expand. Most German leaders opted for the latter.

- German rearmament began earnestly *"production-wise"* in 1928—five full years before Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor.
- The Social Democrats, SPD, supported rearmament.

- Rearmament does not prove that Germany was planning aggressive warfare or that Germany was *"militaristic."* Correlation does not mean causation.
- Both France's and Poland's militaries were threatening to encircle and occupy Germany beginning in 1919.

- All of the German power elite had the same goal, only different methods of achieving that goal—to reestablish Germany as a world power. However, only Adolf Hitler understood international power politics or *"economy by the sword."* Hitler asked the industrialists in 1927: *"Does it benefit our nationality now or in the future, or will it be injurious to it? Expediency is the basis of all alliances."*

- France, not England, was Enemy Number One in Hitler's view.
- Political bribes were not illegal in the Weimar Republic.

- The rule of special interest groups and the power of money (with which to buy Reichstag deputies) destroyed the Weimar Republic's chances of survival. Both are, in fact, inherent features of all democracies, which intentionally give the masses the illusion of power and voice in government to prevent their discontent.

- The SPD was the political instrument of the trade unions and the bureaucracy of organised labour. All of the rest, save the KPD, were big business's interest groups incognito.

- Walther Rathenau, Jewish, set the Weimar *"big business"* precedent, not Hitler or the NSDAP.

- The Ruhrlade was a secret society of heavy industrialists, with twelve members, who met secretly to set joint economic and political policy. Few of them supported Hitler.

- Hugenberg and the Nationalist party had far more big business and discreet financial backing and prestige than the NSDAP. But not even Hugenberg was an industrialist's tool. He opposed the Angle-Freemasonic *"Dawes Plan"* while several of his industrialist backers supported the plan.

- The Angle-Saxon *"Young Plan"* was enacted eleven years after the war, which demanded that Germans pay *"reparations"* for the next 59 years!

- Hugenberg and Strasser both underestimated Hitler. He was no one's *"pawn."* This was already evident around the time of the attempt to pass the Freedom Law in 1929, right around the time of *"Sidney"* Warburg's alleged cash promise to Hitler. The Warburg myth was used to discredit Hitler by the Strasser-Stennes faction of the NSDAP. Stennes, with 80,000 SA men under his command, seized the NSDAP headquarters in Berlin and occupied it to destroy Hitler, but Hitler was able to largely circumvent recapturing the headquarters via violent means by establishing his right of ownership of the Berlin headquarters. He did this simply by presenting his ownership proof to the courts after the holidays ended. The police were therefore obliged to retake the headquarters for him and Captain Walther Stennes's attempted anti-Hitler coup fell apart. Stennes was never even an NSDAP member—could someone or some group have planted him to ruin Hitler?

- Hitler used Karl Lueger's methods: utilise the existing implements of power.

- Thyssen admitted to funding the NSDAP. His continuous support and Hitler's strategic alliance with Hugenberg and the Nationalist party meant money for Hitler in 1929—none of which was from *"Sidney Warburg."*

- After 1930, the *Voelkischer Beobachter* generated day to day revenue and paid off all of its outstanding debts.

- There was no *"secret"* funding early on. Max Amann mortgaged all of the NSDAP's property and forestalled all financial obligations until after the elections in 1930, which surprised everyone, including Hitler. Rallies and occasional donations by the wealthy supplemented funds after September 1930.

- NSDAP memberships swelled due to the *"bandwagon effect"* after the party's huge electoral success. The *VB* also started generating substantial advertising revenue. At one point Hitler actually let his prohibitionist idealism go too far with the brewers and they cancelled all their *VB* ads. Fellow party members had to coax them back.

- Adolf Mueller helped the NSDAP with the *VB*, the only paper that did not drop in circulation after the Depression began.

- The United States likely destroyed Party Treasurer Franz Schwarz's records, which were meticulous: Hitler had even told him to denote names of anonymous donors! All of the records are gone. Americans brutally interrogated Schwarz and likely murdered him in 1946. Were the Angle-Americans determined to incriminate German big business for helping fund the NSDAP and the German war effort at the IMT? This is absurd if true, but what is worse is that *American* companies invested in NS Germany after 1933 (during the war), making this doubly outrageous. As we now know, there was likely more American-based funding than just Henry Ford and *Teutonia* behind the NSDAP. Perhaps the Angle-Americans were trying to cover up their industrial involvement with NS Germany after 1933, such as that of Standard Oil, which we've already discussed.

- Generals, namely Alfred Jodl, were won over by Hitler at his Leipzig trial.

- Big business was reassured by Hitler's total party control and nonCommunist stance after he ordered his 107 deputies to vote against the NSDAP's own *"left-wing"* bill, introduced by Strasser et al.

- The German economy was controlled by the government and a private bank cartel 2,500 banks strong *before* Hitler assumed power.
- In the summer of 1931, the Ruhrlade made its first contribution to the NSDAP, and Goering was being paid by Thyssen at this time as well.
- Frau Quandt joined the NSDAP in 1930 and brought plenty of wealthy influence with her.
- Hitler recalled Ernst Roehm in 1930 to lead the SA. He had been living in Bolivia.
- Kaiser Wilhelm and his sons supported the NSDAP in an effort to try and convince Hitler to reestablish the monarchy.
- Bruening was a *de facto* dictator but was failing, because the Depression was worsening.

- The Credit-Anstalt, a Rothschild bank branch in Austria, experienced a devastating run in May 1931, which crashed all German banks and eventually even London's banks. So much for the Rothschilds' endless, untouchable wealth!
- Freemasonic France and America exacerbated the German collapse by recalling short-term loans to Germany and Austria and with the passing of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

- The German People's Party, which enjoyed more conservative support than Hitler, demanded constitutional revision terminating the parliamentary system and giving Hindenburg the power to appoint a government.

• Other nationalist parties got a lot more money and support than Hitler, but they maintained the status quo and displeased the masses immensely. Thus only Hitler had the masses' support and could therefore not be brushed aside or ignored, not even by the moneyed elite.

• Big business (namely industrial) was paying the NSDAP by 1931.

• The Harzburg Front organised and rallied in 1931. Hjalmar Schacht gave a speech at this event and shockingly declared that the Weimar government was truly and utterly bankrupt. He, more than anyone else that day including Hitler, brought incalculable benefit to the NSDAP. He was after all the man who had saved the German economy before by introducing the *Rentenmark*.

• Hitler had his man Keppler meet informally with businessmen to create the NSDAP's economic policy. This was known as the *"Circle of Friends for the Economy."* This is actually where Reinhardt comes into play, the man behind the Reinhardt Plan which Hitler enacted shortly after coming to power. Reinhardt, not Hitler or an NSDAP member, openly called for rearmament in 1932.

• Walther Funk met with Kurt von Schroeder, a partner in J. H. Stein of Cologne. A man with great skill for negotiation, Funk was able to "*satisfy Schroeder*" of Hitler's *"good will"* towards *"international banking."*

• Mussolini gave unofficial support to the NSDAP. France backed the Bavarian separatists while Italy supported the Bavarian nationalists. Hitler was the only nationalist who opposed France and was willing to let Italy keep control of the South Tyrol (with a population of 250,000 Germans).

• Hitler received Italian fascist funding, which only came to light in 1932. Mussolini also sent the NSDAP weapons in the 1920s.
• The U.S.-based Teutonia gave Hitler regular donations.

• Montagu Norman was the governor of the Bank of England for 24 years. He was anti-France, disliked Jews immensely, was opposed to Versailles, and favoured Germany due to his earlier studies there. Norman extended credit (i.e., lent money) to the German government *after* 1933 via his personal friend Schacht. He *may* have channeled funds via Baron Kurt von Schroeder and J. H. Stein and Company *in 1932,* but this is not proven. Schroeder was a German partner in J. H. Stein.

- Viscount Rothermere of the *Daily Mail* gave Ernst Hanfstaengl money. He was a staunchly pro-German Angle who despised Jews.

- It is crucial to understand that Angle-Saxon foreign policy was designed to prevent any single power – whether France, Germany or Russia – from attaining formidable power enough to rival that of Britain. This was the real reason why King Edward VIII was forced to abdicate; he was simply too pro-German. His sympathy as well as that of Montagu Norman, the Mosleys, the Mitfords and Viscount Rothermere made Hitler miscalculate on Britain. He thought he had more Angle-Saxon support than he really did.

- Deterding met Alfred Rosenberg in Britain and likely promised him funding. Deterding controlled oil interests in Romania, Russia, California, Trinidad, the Dutch Indies and Mexico. He also had pumps in Mesopotamia and Persia. The Soviets seized his oil fields in Baku, Grozny and Miakop and nationalised them, thereby becoming a serious competitor to Deterding with his own former oil lands.

- Georg Bell was Deterding's contact agent with the NSDAP. Deterding did not just back the NSDAP, but also White Russians and Ukrainian nationalists, as well as anti-Soviet Georgian rebels.

- Deterding married a pro-National Socialist woman and moved to Germany. He was the one who gave the real *'big money'* to the NSDAP in 1931, 1932 and 1933—£30 to £55 million. Dr. Kahr claimed that French money flowed to Hitler after going through nine exchanges, but this has not been proven. In fact, Bavarian parties like the BVP were backed by France only because they wished to break away from Berlin!
- The Treaty of Trianon was even worse and more unjust than Versailles. Hungary lost population and territory and was completely impoverished. This treaty soured most Hungarians on democracy. In 1919, Bela Kuhn ruled ruthlessly for three months in Hungary: he confiscated and expropriated private land, slaughtered peasants indiscriminately and further destroyed the economy, which resulted in famine. Hungarians were overwhelmingly anti-Communist, anti-Freemason and anti-Jewish after that. Most of these Communists, including Bela Kuhn, were Jewish Freemasons. This experience is what led the Hungarian nationalist Gyula (Julius) Gömbös to finance the NSDAP.

- Hitler aimed for *"careers open to talent"* according to Otto Dietrich, a policy opposed to hereditary power.

- Here is the explanation for one of Goebbels's economic improvement references in his diary: Hitler's Duesseldorf Industry Club speech of January 27. This fundraising event explains Goebbels's entry of February 8.

- To give people some perspective on the German economy before Hitler: there were 17,500,000 unemployed Germans over the winter of 1931 to 1932. This was nearly one-third of the entire population of Germany!

- Stennes's rebellion is very important, but too often overlooked. Stennes was a paid agent of Strasser and Captain Ehrhardt, both of whom had big business (industrial) backers as well as one extremely wealthy Jewish backer, Otto Wolff.

- As a result of this rebellion and other street violence, the SA, SS and HJ were all banned by a Bruening decree signed by President Hindenburg. This was in 1932. So much for Rothschild and Warburg supporting Hitler! Why would they let their *"pawn"* get banned? This ban was an attempt to destroy the NSDAP and Hitler for good. Besides, if Hitler was just a *"tool"* of a vast international entity, as researchers like Jim Condit, Jim Marrs, Chris Bjerknes and Guido Preparata suggest, then why didn't he win the presidency in 1932? What was this secret entity's motive for forestalling Hitler's planned *"power grab"* if this secret entity was in fact behind him?

- Paul Silverberg, Jewish, financed Gregor Strasser, not Hitler. Silverberg was head of the R.A.G., one of the largest coal companies in the entire *world*. He supported the chancellor ruling by presidential decree (Bruening in particular).

- Bruening, not Hitler, asked the question: is democracy able to work in Germany?

- In James Srodes's book *Allen Dulles: Master of Spies*, Srodes discusses the Jewish-owned bank J. H. Stein (located in Cologne, not Berlin). The Nazis commandeered J. H. Stein when General Kurt von Schroeder (an ethnic German) retired from the military (after 1933 when the Nazis were in control). Furthermore according to Srodes, there is no proof that Sullivan and Cromwell, the Dulles brothers, or the London Schroder Bank (not to be confused with the Schroeder Bank in Germany which is unrelated) had any dealings with von Schroeder. This was in fact a lie put out by the U.S.S.R. to discredit the Nazis. So to reiterate, Schroder Bank in London (founded in 1804) had nothing to do with Schroeder Bank in Germany. Schroeder Bank was not even a subsidiary of Schroder Bank. It is a case of similar surnames, nothing more.

Concluding thoughts

Paul Silverberg was extremely liberal, except for his own business enterprise. He favoured *"equal rights"* for Jews and big business, but not for anyone else; he likewise favoured *"individual rights over national rights"* and was therefore completely opposed to the NSDAP. Silverberg was angry at Bruening's ouster. He opposed von Papen, supported General Schleicher as chancellor, and gave both Schleicher and Hitler's rival Gregor Strasser large sums of money.

Gregor Strasser received 10,000 marks per month, beginning in the spring of 1931, for the NSDAP from heavy industry. So much for Sidney Warburg! Walther Funk got 3,000 marks per month in 1931 and Hitler got 100,000 marks from various coal companies that same year, shortly before the Reichstag elections. Indeed his alleged 1931 *'miracle financing'* was no miracle at all. It came from German coal companies, not Sidney Warburg. In fact, most of the NSDAP's money came from the party itself: insurance premiums, dues, speaking fees, etc. Bruening, not Hitler, was backed by I. G. Farben. Chancellor Schleicher, with Silverberg's and other industrial bigwigs' money, conspired with Ernst Roehm on a plan to incorporate the SA into the German army and thereby betray Hitler.

Clearly, Franz von Papen was no puppet either, contrary to the thesis of Guido Preparata (*Conjuring Hitler*). He refused to lift the SA ban until 15 June. He also banned political parades until after 30 June 1932 and made himself Reich Commissioner of Prussia. He enjoyed widespread support among industrialists, big business, Hindenburg and the Army Officer Corps. His intent was to block Hitler from ever attaining more than nominal power in government. Hitler was so financially strapped thanks to this intrigue against him that he ended up signing contracts amounting to giving away everything the party owned to finance his 1932 election: he won over 13 million votes and 230 seats in the Reichstag. This was nothing short of impressive. He should've been appointed chancellor right then and there.

The real question was whether Hitler could be bought and controlled. This was the question that Franz von Papen and Chancellor Schleicher were asking themselves, as evidenced by their actions. Since it did not seem likely both opposed his chancellorship as long as possible. Von Papen conceded in the end: he wanted power for himself and he did not want a Communist majority in the Reichstag. By agreeing to appoint Hitler chancellor in 1933, von Papen thought that he could satisfy Hitler's personal power needs and keep the NSDAP in check, while at the same time use Hitler's party as a means to prevent the Communists from ever achieving a majority. Only Hitler had the mass following to pull off such a plan. And only von Papen could secure for Hitler the appointment, funding and support of industrialists he needed to become chancellor with a stable government. Hitler deserved the chancellorship – was entitled to it – since he had the masses' support and the largest number of seats in the Reichstag. The rest, as they say, is history.

CHAPTER6

There is nothing too evil or too beneficent that one will not find Englishmen doing, but one will never find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles; he robs you on business principles; he enslaves you on imperial principles; he bullies you on manly principles; he supports his king on loyal principles, and cuts off his king's head on republican principles. His watchword is always duty; he never forgets that the nation which allows its duty to get on the opposite side of his interests is lost.

—*Dr. Arnold Springborn*

A Tale of Two Bankers.

Veronica Clark

David Irving wrote in *Churchill's War*,

For example, when I was writing my Churchill biography, I came across a lot of private papers in the files of the *Time/Life* organisation in New York. In Columbia University, there are all the private papers of the chief editor of *Time/Life*, a man called Daniel Longwell. And in there, in those papers, we find all the papers relating to the original publication of the Churchill memoirs in 1947, 1949, the great six-volume set of Churchill memoirs of the Second World War. And I found there a letter from the pre-war German chancellor, the man *who preceded* Hitler, *Dr. Heinrich Bruening, a letter he wrote to Churchill in August 1937.* The sequence of events was this: Dr. Bruening became the chancellor and then Hitler succeeded him after a small indistinguishable move by another man. In other words, Bruening was the man whom Hitler replaced. *And Bruening had the opportunity to see who was backing Hitler.* Very interesting, *who was financing Hitler during all his years in the wilderness, and Bruening knew.*

Bruening wrote a letter to Churchill after he had been forced to resign and go into exile in England *in August 1937*, *setting out the names and identities of the people who backed Hitler.* And after the war, Churchill requested Bruening for permission to publish this letter in his great world history, [t]he six-volume world history. *And Bruening said no.* In his letter, Bruening wrote, '*I didn't, and do not even today for understandable reasons, wish to reveal from October 1928, the two largest regular contributors to the Nazi Party were the general managers of two of the largest Berlin banks, both of Jewish faith and one of them the leader of*

Zionism in Germany' (emphasis added).

Now there is a letter from Dr. Heinrich Bruening to Churchill *in 1949*, explaining why he wouldn't give permission to Churchill to publish the August 1937 letter. *It was an extraordinary story*, out of Churchill's memoirs. Even Churchill wanted to reveal that fact. You begin to sense the difficulties that we have in printing the truth today. Churchill, of course, knew all about lies. He was an expert in lying himself. He put a gloss on it. He would say to his friends, *"The truth is such a fragile flower. The truth is so precious, it must be given a bodyguard of lies."* This is the way Churchill put it.[28]

This is all well and good, but what were these two *"mystery"* men's names? And *what* was written in the 1949 letter? Why don't we get to read what was written in that alleged subsequent letter? Has anyone actually seen one or both of these letters, or must we rely on hearsay from Bruening and Churchill interpreted by historian David Irving? Had Bruening admitted to lying? The leader of the World Zionist Organisation in Germany between 1911 and 1921 was the botanist Otto Warburg (who died in none other than Hitler's *"anti-Jewish terror state"* in 1938!), and the leader from 1921 to 1931 as well as 1935 to 1946 was none other than Chaim Weizmann, who was criticised by fellow Zionists for being too *proBritish!* Further Weizmann became a British subject in 1910. So are we supposed to believe that one of these unnamed *"Zionist leader major backers,"* per Heinrich Bruening, a Hitler enemy backed by Jewish mega-capitalist Paul Silverberg, was Weizmann? Um, no. After all, following the promulgation of the pro-Zionist Balfour Declaration of 1917, Weizmann, president of the *British* Zionist Federation, formed the Zionist Commission in March 1918 to go to Palestine and make recommendations to the *British* government. There is no way James Pool missed such an important contributor in 1928 had he really existed. The probable reason why Bruening refused to allow Churchill to publish the names of these mysterious backers is because he had lied, and doing so would have tarnished his record further. He had good reason to hate Hitler: Hitler achieved what he could not, even though Bruening had genuine Jewish backing (Silverberg).

Now, if we're talking about the Schroeders, they did not provide any credit to Hitler until 1933 via Schacht, so it wasn't the Schroeders. And it was not Jacob Schiff who had died in 1920. Who else is there? Well, there's the banker Emil Georg von Stauss[29], Director General of Deutsche Bank and chairman of the board of directors of Daimler-Benz A. G., Lufthansa and BMW, who had allegedly developed *"close ties"* to Hitler via Hermann Goering and Henry Deterding, Stauss's personal friend. He never actually joined the NS party, but when Stauss's friendly relations with the party became well known, Deutsche Bank's Jewish customers switched to other banks. He later helped Deutsche

Bank profit from NS praxis, such as the Germanisation of hundreds of Jewish businesses.[30] One example: In response to concerns over Germanisation Georg Wertheim's German wife, Ursula, became the principal shareholder of his Wertheim Company. She was ordered to place all shares under the administration of a German (*"Aryan"*), which was Dr. von Stauss of Deutsche Bank.[31] This hardly suggests Jewish-Zionist support for Hitler. Needless to say he was sort of *'denounced'* for his NS ties by a certain Harry Clemens Ulrich Kessler, a liberal German journalist who left Germany for Paris in 1933—but this denouncement only happened in January 1933.[32] There is no evidence that von Stauss ever met with or funded Hitler in 1928, only that he met Hitler in October 1930 and offered a *"substantial sum"* to Goering in 1931. The little bit we know about his meeting with Hitler in 1933 comes from Kessler, a none too reliable source given that he left Germany because Hitler was elected. We also know that the year 1928 witnessed increased industrial support for the NSDAP as well as the beginning of Hugenberg's cooperation with Hitler (which peaked in 1931), but we have no proof that any big bankers other than von Stauss and Schacht (starting in 1926) were leaning towards Hitler.

One would think that had two of the biggest bank managers in all of Germany, especially *"of the Jewish faith,"* supported Hitler starting in October 1928, the elections of June 1932 would have turned out quite differently. Hitler was not appointed chancellor! Besides, when the national elections were held in Germany on 20 May 1928, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) remained the

largest party in the Reichstag after winning 153 of the 491 seats. The NSDAP received just 12 seats. Voter turnout was 75.6 per cent. Why would two Jews (one a Zionist) support the NSDAP just five months later after such a poor showing? This was before Schacht supported Hitler, mind you. What was their motive if not even Schacht was on board yet?

To further bury such rubbish, Bank Leumi, an Israeli bank, was founded in *London* as the *Anglo Palestine Company* on 27 February 1902, by members of the Zionist movement to promote the industry, construction, agriculture and infrastructure of Palestine. The *Jewish National Fund* (JNF) was founded in 1901 to buy and develop land in *Ottoman* Palestine (later *British* Mandate for Palestine) for Jewish settlement. The *Keren Hayesod* was established at the World Zionist Conference in *London* on 7-24 July 1920, and officially declared on 24 December 1920. The resolution adopted called on *all* Jews to contribute toward the realisation of Israel through Keren Hayesod. Leib Yaffe was its leader all the way until 11 March 1948, and he had lived in *Belarus* before he immigrated to Palestine. The *16th Zionist Congress* of 1929 (just one year after Hitler's alleged backing by two *"mega-Zionists"*) was not held in Berlin, but in Zurich. One would think the Zionists would have held this congress in Germany as *'thanks'* to Hitler and that Hitler would have gladly hosted it out of gratitude to the Zionists who had just bankrolled him, as happened in Britain and Switzerland when such was the case. Anyway, the Jewish Agency for Palestine was officially created at this 16th Congress and the main participants were Sholem Asch (Poland), H. N. Bialik (Ukraine), Léon Blum (France), Albert Einstein (America), Immanuel Loew (Hungary), Lord Melchett (Britain) and Herbert Samuel (Britain). Whoops, not one major German Zionist in attendance that time. The World Zionist Congress met in Basle, Switzerland, not Berlin. And in 1931, Nahum Sokolow, who lived in *Poland* and died in *London* in 1936, became president of both the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Congress. *Haganah*, *"the defence,"* operated in *British* Mandate Palestine, not NS Germany, from 1920 to 1948.

Now let's crunch some numbers. Between 1922 and 1931, long before Hitler came to power, an estimated 90,816 Jews had immigrated to Palestine. About 299,496 emigrated between 1931 and 1941, only 60-70,000 of whom did so under the auspices of Hitler's transfer agreement. (Where did the other 230,000 emigrate from?) And from 1941 to 1950, 728,898 emigrated there (far more than ever before), and yet *Hitler* was the fervent "*Zionist*" and "*helper of Jews.*"[33] Oh, and there is just one last thing. Stalin outlawed Zionism in the U.S.S.R., so does that make him the *"hero"* of World War II?

Last but not least, here is a chart of members and delegates at the 1939 Zionist congress, by country/region. Where are NS Germany's Zionists if Hitler was such the fervent supporter and endorser as researchers like Henry Makow claim?[34]

Country/Region Members Delegates Poland 299,165 109
U.S.A. 263,741 114
Palestine 167,562 134
Romania 60,013 28 United Kingdom 23,513 15 South Africa 22,343 14 Canada 15,220 8

Chart from *A Survey of Palestine: Prepared in December 1945 and January 1946 for the Information of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry* (2 volumes), ed. J. V. W. Shaw (Palestine: Government Printer, 1945).[35]

CHAPTER7

We who speak the English language speak the language of the Rights of Man, not the language of one race alone. Our pride is that our speech and thought and blood came from no single fraction of mankind, *but from many races.* Our line, like our language, stemmed a thousand years ago from Celts, Romans, Vikings, Germans, French.

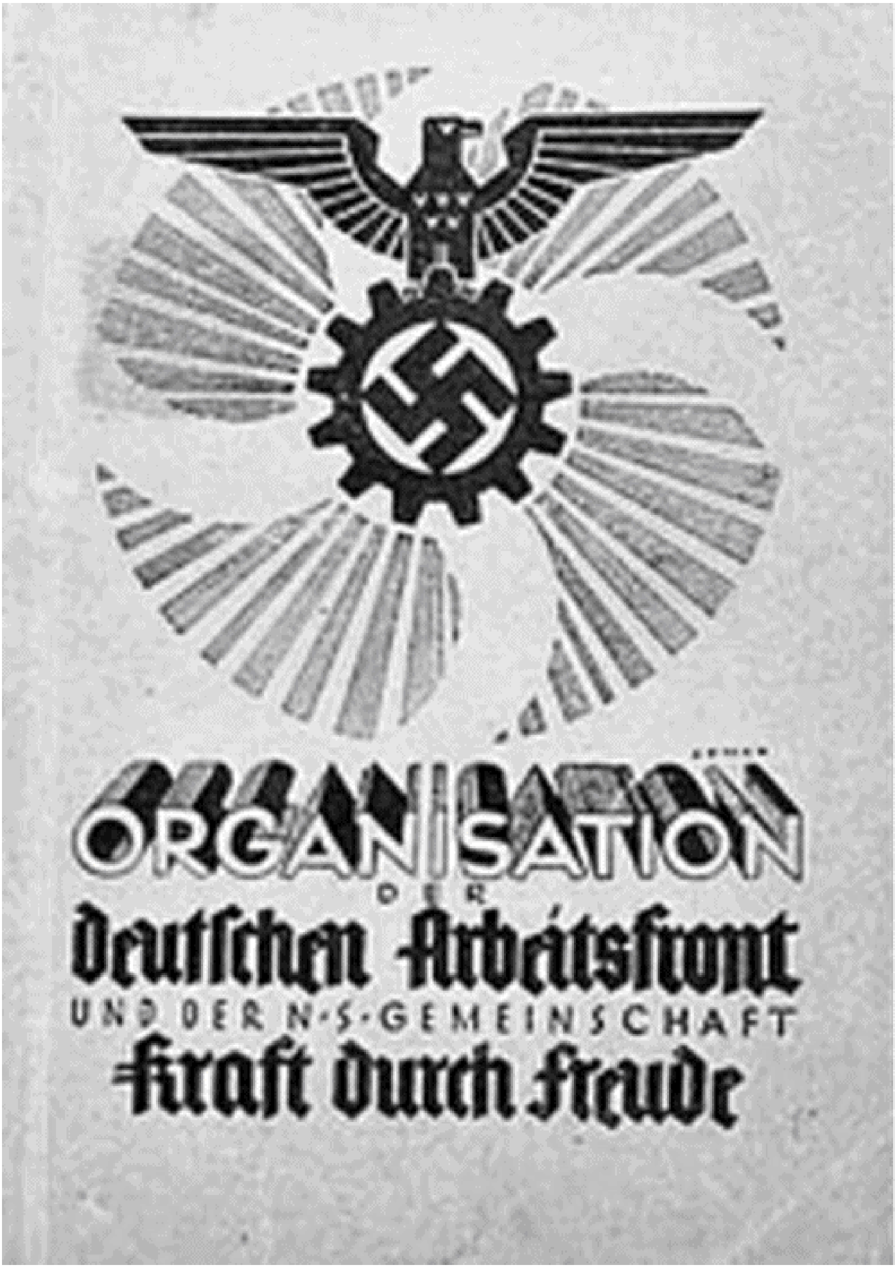
—*Clarence Streit* **Case Study in NS Work Creation.**
Veronica Clark

How did Hitler actually save the German economy? What did the recovery look like at the ground level? The following case study based on Dan Silverman's *Hitler's Economy* (1998), which incorporates ideas from Richard Overy (*The Nazi Economic Recovery 1932-1938*), Alan S. Milward (*War, Economy and Society, 1939-1945*, 1979; *The German Economy at War*, 1967) and Burton H. Klein (*Germany's Economic Preparations for War*, 1959), answers this question. Most of us have heard at least something about Hitler's *"economic miracle,"* but without some examples of what this miracle looked like in practice, few of us have been able to visualise it. We aim to correct this here and now.

For starters, most of us know what pork-barrel spending is: wasted taxpayer money that goes to political and special interest group pet projects. Usually these projects are despised by taxpayers because taxpayers have no need for another museum, a colossal new library or a stone tribute to a bygone age. Weimar taxpayers felt the same way we do today. Where debt-financed project money went fundamentally changed during NS *Gleichschaltung* (harmonising). Pork-barrel swimming pools for the depressed and unemployed public gave way to debt-financed projects that contributed to:

1. The health and productivity of the national economy;
2. German self-sufficiency with regard to agriculture and raw (imported) materials;
3. German defence (what historians mistakenly call *"rearmament,"* as though it was a crime and malicious).

In other words, Hitler created *jobs*.


ORGANISATION
DER
Deutschen Arbeitsfront
UND DER N·S·GEMEINSCHAFT
Kraft durch Freude

The Hitler government encouraged local authorities to borrow under the auspices of Gerecke’s *Sofortprogramm* and the *Reinhardt* programme—both of which got started during the Weimar Republic, but neither of which gained *support* under Weimar authorities. Hitler authorised debt-restructuring legislation on 21 September 1933, which converted short-term municipal obligations to medium- and long-term obligations at lower interest rates. Local governments were limited as far as how much they could spend on welfare subsidies, a measure designed to *"restore municipal finances to good health."* From 1933 to 1934, almost 60 per cent of the work creation expenditure of municipalities or municipal organisations was financed by the assumption of new debt. As we observe in this example, one *can* rescue an economy in deep debt by borrowing more, but it has to be done carefully and responsibly, and the money allocated must be subject to public government oversight. The real

key to Hitler's success was his willingness to spend on jobs for the people as opposed to *"bailouts"* for private bankers.

While taxes at the local level increased temporarily, the result was worth it. The return on this increased tax burden was national recovery. When everyone has a job and spends his or her earnings, he or she generates more jobs thereby sustaining growth (which is initially fragile). The goal was to push everyone to give a little more so that everyone could have more. Hitler wished to avoid a lopsided recovery with widening income gaps between rich and poor Germans.

The urban unemployed, mostly young, single men were encouraged to enroll in the Voluntary Labour Service (FAD) and as Landhelpers (*Landhilfe*). Regional agricultural service organisations, such as that of Bavaria and East Prussia, also served as outlets for the urban unemployed. East Prussian recruitment fliers posted in Duisburg called for youths aged 19 to 25 to attend *"settlers' school"* in East Prussia, effective 17 July 1933. (*Let us make a point here: If citizens do not take these and other low-wage jobs, the nation has no choice but to bring in foreign labour, effectively diversifying its political culture and racioethnic makeup. Not even Hitler was able to completely overcome this problem*.) This agricultural schooling was paid for via the Reich Law on Housing and Settlement Affairs of 18 February 1933. It proved only partly effective, however, to place youths and welfare recipients in the Landhelper programmes. For example, under the *"Siebert Plan"* at the cost of RM 1.5 million in Bavaria, about one-third of the 25,000 selected welfare recipients opted to *discontinue* receiving their welfare stipends rather than perform manual labour on farms. Thus the RFAA (the Reich Institution for Placement and Unemployment Insurance) had to transfer the Bavarian (regional) Landhelper contingent to the Reich (federal or national) Landhilfe. The case of Stuttgart was similar: Despite there being an agricultural worker shortage of 10,000, only 977 were enrolled in the Stuttgart Landhilfe on 31 December 1934—and this with relaxed enrollment criteria! Work in agriculture, on highways and on railways was unable to inspire more than a limited quantity of unskilled labourers, most of them young people; hence, obligatory labour schemes.

When the German economy began to recover, cities employed their jobless in skilled industrial sectors experiencing labour shortages. One example was metalworking (in 1934). Job retraining courses were even offered to such workers for free.

Purely local *“welfare unemployed”* measures were modest and really only intended for those who were ineligible for *“Reich unemployment benefits”* (*Alu*) or *“crisis benefits”* (*Kru*).

When Hitler assumed power, 41.1% of all registered unemployed depended on this local welfare support; 12.2% were getting Reich unemployment insurance; 26.4% were receiving Reich crisis benefits; and 20.3% received no public support at all. This means that 46.7% of the registered unemployed in 1933 were in a state of financial crisis—nearly half of an estimated 6 to 9[36] million people.

Before Hitler, Weimar had a *“work not welfare”* policy, wherein cash benefits were cut off if recipients refused to work (a.k.a. *“compulsory labour”*). The alternative and more valued option was *“welfare work,”* which gave workers regular pay and hours, and made them eligible for unemployment and

crisis benefits after six months. Silverman writes, *"The use of compulsory labour was probably not nearly so intense under the Nazi regime as one might have supposed."* Incidentally, this argument contradicts the *'Nazi totalitarian'* thesis.

Pflichtarbeit (compulsory labour) was left up to the cities, and was usually only required of illicit workers (*Schwarzarbeiter*) and *"work-shys."* Gypsies and the chronic unemployed, some of whom were Jewish, were the most likely to be targeted for *"compulsory labour,"* which was legalised by Weimar authorities and thus Weimar-instigated. Subsequent National Socialist organisations hoping to exploit compulsory labourers for their own interest often met resistance from local welfare officials who wished to use such workers only on those projects deemed socially useful to the general public. Yes, contrary to Allied myth, NS compulsory labour schemes often met with organised resistance, another inconvenient fact that contradicts the *'Nazi totalitarian'* thesis.

At the end of March 1934, 29 per cent of Germany's *"welfare unemployed"* were employed in some respect under Reich work creation funded programmes. Women were helped via a 15 Reichsmark per month local subsidy in some cities, offered to those households who hired an additional live-in domestic servant. Training was provided and compulsory work in this area consisted of just three hours a day. In March 1934, this compulsory training and work was discontinued due to the improvement in the female labour market. This fact suggests that the German recovery was genuine, not parasitic or nonexistent.

Relieving unemployment was a three-way joint venture involving local government, the local NSDAP apparatus, and the private sector. One example was the creation of the Duisburg-Hamburg Work Creation Corporation, formed in September 1933, which loaned funds for home repairs and remodeling—things that could never have been done otherwise. Another example of this type of plan was Jakob Sprenger's *"Rhein-Mainische GarantieVerband,"* whose job it was to facilitate financing for public and private work creation projects in the Rhine-Main region. This plan guaranteed Reichsmark 2.5 million in loans (by 1936). Silverman actually uses the phrase *"excessive stimulus"* to describe Reich funds allocated to the Rhine-Main district. However, stimulus spending is not detrimental to an economy if it is done responsibly and if funds are directed to job-growth sectors instead of parasitic financial sectors, such as private banks or speculators.

Cities largely on their own (but eligible for Reich subsidies) advertised aggressively and promoted locally produced goods and services (for example, Aachen). National Socialist leaders, public utilities, private companies and handicrafts' guilds utilised solicitation, publicity, special concessions, price reductions and subsidies to procure business and sustain work through the slow winter months. Before the Four-Year Plan, private companies were not eligible for most (if any) Reich subsidies for work creation because such use of public funds *"would interfere with the competitive relationships within Germany's free-enterprise system."*

"Buy locally" campaigns were actually discouraged by the Reich's economic ministry: the entire German nation had to remain an economically viable unit. The *"buy locally"* campaigns were a form of economic protectionism that could not be tolerated, at least in the beginning, for the sake of *a national recovery* and

not just a recovery of specific localities or interest groups (Dennis's *"gimme groups"*). The NSDAP was not trying to be communistic, totalitarian or controlling; they were trying to repair the *entire* German economy as quickly as possible.

Dachau was designed to get work-shy people disciplined and ready to work. The average stay at Dachau was just three months to a maximum of three years.

National security overrode extremely important economic and political considerations until Germany was able to defend herself from foreign aggression. This was especially so for the Rhineland, a border region. Aachen's and the Rhineland's untenable long-term economic outlook necessitated reincorporation with the Reich—at least in part. Thus the so-called *"remilitarisation"* brought jobs, development and security against foreign aggression.

In the Reich as a whole, unemployment declined by 51 per cent (by 1935). In real terms, Hitler had cut unemployment by just over one half in only two years. Silverman tries to downplay and obfuscate

Hitler's success by nitpicking irrelevant details or by claiming that some leaders, like Erich Koch, received preferential treatment and thus funding from Hitler through Goering, but numbers do not lie. Hitler accomplished what Churchill and Roosevelt could not. Hitler took an economy in a depression (like that of America in 2008) – complete with a job crisis, foreclosure crisis, social crisis, political crisis, etc. – and literally turned it around in four years—*without dependence on rearmament.*

In closing, Reich statistics from 1932, *before* Hitler, glossed over extremely hard-hit regions like Aachen to make it appear as though the Depression had bottomed out and that Germany had started to genuinely recover in the last quarter of 1932. This is specious. While local and municipal leaders did create and implement actual *"work creation"* initiatives, the basis for their success was *Hitler's* ability to get business and the banks on his side to hire more workers and fund such initiatives. The man was an economic champion.

CHAPTER8

The crux of the problem is that private competition destroys social unity. Those who lose are considered suckers. War and religion give men something to suffer and die for. They give suffering a purpose and meaning as well as a satisfying and exalting quality. The failure of capitalism makes men suffer without giving to their suffering either a decent purpose or a rational meaning. If a man suffers in war, he is a hero; if he suffers for his faith, he is a saint; if he suffers under capitalism, he is a sucker.

—*Lawrence Dennis* **Jim Marrs's Fourth Reich Myth.**
Veronica Clark
W

ho is Jim Marrs and why does he blame American war criminality and sociopolitical decay and corruption on Adolf Hitler and the NSDAP? Let's begin with his heritage. Like Jim Condit, Jim Marrs

is an Angle-Saxon. The Marrs surname hails from Scotland: *"First found in Yorkshire, England, where they held a family seat from very early times and were granted lands by Duke William of Normandy...for their distinguished assistance at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D."* [37] Like Clarence Streit (Norman French/English) and Sinclair Kennedy (Scotch-Irish/English), Marrs has a heritagical motive for his Angle-American apologism and Germanbashing nonsense. His Anglocentric biases aside, let us see whether his *evidence* in *The Rise of the Fourth Reich: The Secret Societies That Threaten to Take Over America* holds up under scrutiny.

Marrs begins with an unsubstantiated story about Hitler escaping to Argentina. Not only is this irrelevant, but it is hotly disputed. Hanna Reitsch:
...Handing them two vials of poison, Hitler said, *"Hanna, you are a loyal*

German and belong to those who will die with me… I do not wish that one of us falls to the Russians alive, nor do I wish our bodies to be found by them. Eva and I will have our bodies burned. You will devise your own method."

Hitler refused Hanna's pleas to fly him out. And Eva Braun said, *"I do not wish to live in a Germany without an Adolf Hitler. It would not be fit to live in for a true German."*

Hanna and Greim decided they would swallow the poison and blow themselves up with a heavy hand-grenade just before the Russians

broke in.
….Then, just after midnight, Hitler visited Greim and Reitsch. He held a *Reuters* news agency despatch reporting that *Reichsfuehrer* Heinrich Himmler was offering to surrender German armies in the west to General Eisenhower.
It was the last blow. *“Even Himmler has betrayed me,”* said Hitler. He ordered Hanna and Greim to break out of Berlin, take command of the air force and arrest Himmler.
A weeping Magda Goebbels urged them to save themselves and gave Hanna a letter to her son from her first marriage. The woman pilot immediately headed for the street level without seeing the Goebbels children again…
….Because Hitler’s body was never seen by the [A]llies it was widely believed for years that Hanna Reitsch flew out of Berlin with Hitler or his secretary Martin Bormann.
“I met Herr Bormann in the bunker,” Hanna Reitsch told me. “*But believe me I had nothing to do with getting him out. And as for rescuing Hitler, that is just nonsense of the British and American press at that time*.”[38]

Then we have the following from the Angle-British press:

Adolf Hitler’s suicide in his Berlin bunker has been called into question after American researchers claimed that a bullet-punctured skull fragment long believed to belong to the Nazi dictator is, in fact, that of an unknown woman.

The four-inch skull fragment has a hole where a bullet reportedly passed through Hitler’s left temple when he shot himself and is kept in Russia’s federal archives along with what are said to be his jawbones. Together, they are all that is left of Hitler’s body, the charred remains of which Soviet forces first recovered in 1945. For years, the Russians have held up the artefacts as proof that Soviet troops found Hitler’s body in the ruins of Berlin and that he died on April 30 when he shot himself just after taking cyanide.[39]

So they say. Hans Rattenhuber stated that Heinz Linge had been ordered to shoot Hitler by Hitler himself. Linge, Otto Guensche and Erich Kempka were in charge of destroying the corpses of Hitler and his wife. We must now question whether Hitler shot himself. The location of the bullet hole in Hitler’s alleged skull fragment calls into question whether he himself could have made such a hole had he been the one who pulled the trigger. Did either Rattenhuber or Linge lie, and if so, why? Stalin had every reason to withhold the truth about Hitler’s death and the confirmation thereof: rumours of Hitler’s survival kept the Allies searching for a man who might just ally with

Stalin against them. It served his interests politically. As a matter of fact the Soviets were the ones responsible for the rumours of Hitler's escape to Argentina in the first place. Why believe one Soviet claim and not another?

As for the Soviets' alleged Hitler skull fragment: are we certain Eva Hitler (nee Braun) died by cyanide alone—might she have been shot on orders or shot herself as well? How does the American who looked at the fragment know it is not Eva's skull? How do we know it's not Hitler's skull for that matter? This American did just a single DNA test from a limited sample—what, miniscule scrapings of the surface? How rigorous and accurate was this DNA test? Who handled the skull in the interim period, possibly tainting the results? Just because we've been told a certain story does not mean it is accurate or honest. This is why we must discard what we are told when hard forensic evidence or lack thereof contradicts what we're told. The Soviets were in fact *the source* of the *'Hitler fled to Argentina'* story *in the first place*. It originated with *Tass* and Zhukov. Now, why do we accept one tale the Soviets told us, but not any of the others? They *all* originated with the Soviets, but only one story is supported by hard evidence (the cremains, bodies, teeth and bridges).

The Telegraph went on to report,

> However, the Russians have never held up the skull as exhibit one, always insisting that the jawbones – said to be in perfect condition – are confirmation. Soviet forces tracked down an assistant to Hitler's dentist in 1945 who confirmed their authenticity. The contested skull fragment was found later, in 1946, when the Russians began an investigation after rumours that Hitler was still alive. It was found in the same hole outside Hitler's bunker where his body was first found.[40]

This entire skull enquiry is interesting, but irrelevant. Since the teeth and bridges are Adolf's and Eva's (as well as Magda Goebbels's), the skull fragment is irrelevant.

The dental assistant in question, Kaethe (Käthe) Heusemann, was questioned by Soviet *Smersh* and she testified that the jawbones of Eva and Adolf were undoubtedly theirs. Besides, Smersh found the Goebbels' bodies and confirmed those two beyond doubt: they found Joseph's therapeutic boot for his club foot on his charred body, which was not yet beyond recognition, and Magda's intact jaw and gold party badge. The children were all found well preserved; none had been burned. Anyway, Hitler only had a few real teeth left, so Kaethe knew his teeth well having worked on them for a significant period of time under Dr. Hugo Johannes Blaschke. How many other men were there with the same gold crowns, bridges, etc. as Hitler that just so happened to die in the very vicinity where Hitler was alleged to have been burned by numerous eyewitnesses whose testimonies were incontestably consistent and/or identical? Hitler's body, if the Soviet photo is authentic, was badly charred. There was little left to go on other than the jaw, but the Soviets were rather meticulous about their investigation. Stalin was far too paranoid to allow Hitler any chance of escape: Stalin knew that a man like Hitler could rally Germans to resist a Soviet occupation, so there was little to no chance he would have evaded Stalin's clutches for long had he survived.

Moving on, Marrs said that Hitler could've escaped, but probably didn't. So why is it in his book? It appears this legend supports Marrs's idea that Hitler's National Socialism, i.e. his *'evil worldview',* lived on in America's postwar military-industrial complex. The problem for Marrs is that America already had a maritime *'military-industrial complex'* that was initiated by Thomas Jefferson. Furthermore certain NS authorities having fled to parts of South America like Argentina, some of whom were never even photographed or found, is not evidence that they *"controlled the U.S."* Such a suggestion is absurd. So Marrs's lament about *"A whole new* [U.S. that] *sprung from the Cold War"* as a result of National Socialist control or subversion is nonsense. The only difference between America *then* and *after* was of degree, not kind or goal. The U.S. had planned to become an imperial power *long* before the Cold War. Perhaps Marrs is unaware of the writings and influence of naval men such as Alfred T. Mahan, who wrote *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783* (1890) in praise of British maritime imperialism. He advocated that America emulate Britain. Furthermore America has never been non-genocidal or non-militaristic. One need only consult *The Savage Wars of Peace* (Max Boot) to confirm this.

Marrs suggests that the German term *Reich* means *rich* or *wealthy*. While this is accurate he erroneously concludes from this that the National Socialists kidnapped under the auspices of *Operation Paperclip* as well as those who *allegedly* transferred their wealth and corporate interests abroad (with Martin Bormann's help) were determined to establish a *"Nazi Fourth Reich"* based on that alleged wealth. On the contrary, all factual evidence suggests that they were simply trying to survive in a Naziphobic, anti-German postwar world dominated by Pan-Angles, Pan-Jews and Soviet Slavs. Germany had surrendered unconditionally and the only postwar *"Fourth Reich"* that existed was the handful of *Werwolf* fighters and assorted *guerrillas* of the Hitler

Youth who were not yet demoralised beyond all hope. In fact NS Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner categorically denied any knowledge of a *"Werewolf"* organisation.[41] The fact that NS corporations relocated abroad to places in South America and not in the U.S. is proof enough that they were not infiltrating and thereby controlling America.

Marrs went on to assert that Hitler's *"fascist"* system, a misnomer, threatened the entire world. Hitler never expressed any power interest beyond Europe's own borders and did not even have an aggressive foreign policy until December 1940, which was directed at the U.S.S.R. alone, not America.

He then offers readers an invalid definition of the term *Nazi*, a term coined by those *opposed* to the NSDAP, not by the National Socialists themselves. According to some etymologists, the term was akin to *dolt*. Needless to say the Italians, not the Germans, coined the term *blitzkrieg*. Like so many other anti-NS myths, the Germans relied on horses far more than tanks and aircraft: 3,350 tanks, 650,000 horses[42] and 2,770 aircraft[43] were mobilised for the preemptive strike against the U.S.S.R. In contrast, Russia mobilised 7,133 aircraft, 14,000 to 15,000 tanks and 34,695 artillery pieces (compared to Germany's 7,184).[44] Thus the terrorising German blitzkrieg that swept over Europe like a plague is also a fable.

Marrs often mistakes correlation with causation. For example, the merger of business and state has been typical of America since its first adventures abroad. Just because National Socialism and postwar America share this similar trait does not mean that the one caused this trait in the other. He tries to make the case by citing Rockefeller's and the Dulles brothers' *"support"* for NS at various points in time, but then fails to ask *cui bono?* This *"support"* was nothing more than a matter of financial and political convenience: America used the Germans for the Pan-Angles' benefit. Nelson Rockefeller was in the service of the Pan-Angles, namely Britain and America, not NS Germany. There is no proof that either the Dulleses or Rockefeller felt genuine affinity for the Germans; they were certainly not National Socialists. There is no evidence anywhere suggesting that any of these men shared Hitler's worldview or supported the NSDAP ideologically when it really needed support (in the formative years before 1933). The following from Thomas E. Mahl's *Desperate Deception* puts a stopper in any further speculation. He wrote:

As Wilson had favoured the British in World War I, Franklin Roosevelt was quite willing to work with British intelligence in World War II. One of the unnoticed consequences of Roosevelt's cooperation was that British intelligence promoted the creation of two American intelligence organisations. Most well known of these organisations was the Coordinator of Information, which became the Office of Strategic Services.

The other intelligence organisation was so well camouflaged that it was not until 1976 that the first hint appeared that the *"Rockefeller Office,"* or more properly the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, later the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, had been an intelligence operation. The book *A Man Called Intrepid* by William Stevenson (no relation to Intrepid) was, for all its flaws, the first to reveal that the Rockefeller Office was an intelligence operation—one that brought the soothing balm of Rockefeller dollars to Intrepid's ambitious but money-short Latin American operations.

Although Franklin Roosevelt created the Rockefeller Office by executive order on August 16, 1940, the ostensibly initial move had been made by Nelson Rockefeller on June 14, 1940, when he submitted a memo to FDR's close adviser Harry Hopkins. FDR accepted the plan on the condition that the youthful Republican Rockefeller accept a more mature Democrat, Will Clayton, as one of his assistants.

The German threat in Europe brought together a complex coincidence of ambitions and interests in Latin America—those of the Rockefellers with the family's Creole Oil Company, those of the administration with the Monroe Doctrine and the more recent Good Neighbour Policy, and those of the British with their need to stop German economic and political advances.

Paul Kramer, another of Nelson Rockefeller's assistants, writes that *"the goals of the two partners were different. The one, Britain, sought to use BSC New York as a device for destroying Nazis and pro-Germans wherever they might be* (and also to bring the U.S. in the war on the side of Great Britain); *the other, the U.S., sought to use BSC's assets—an intelligence network and mail intercept system and experience in fighting Nazis by means of operational intelligence—to further its own policy of western hemisphere unity and defence."*

The operations set in motion were part of one of the most important but least studied aspects of covert operations in a modern industrial world: **economic warfare**. By the end of August 1940 the Rockefeller Office was working on a *"voluntary programme"* by which American businesses would eliminate all their Latin American representatives who were Germans or German agents.

Information from BSC went to its New York FBI liaison, Percy Foxworth, who also had offices in Rockefeller Centre. The information was transmitted to the Rockefeller Office located in the old State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D.C. The documents, labelled *"personal and confidential,"* started, *"We understand from a confidential source believed to be reliable,"* or *"Information has been received from a reliable confidential source."* At the Rockefeller Office this material would be put together in a system implemented by John S. Dickey, later president of Rockefeller's alma mater, Dartmouth College. Rockefeller and his assistants, Dickey, Will Clayton, Joseph C. Rovensky of the Chase Bank, Berent Friele of A&P, and Percy L. Douglas of the Otis Elevator Company, with others, put the British blacklist into effect. Thus the Rockefeller Office supplied the manpower, the connections, and the money to reinforce the hard-nosed British blockade and blacklist activities.

Seventeen hundred companies were contacted as part of this programme. United States exporters eliminated more than a thousand *"undesirable"* agency accounts in Latin America during the first six months of 1941. These activities also had a salutary effect on the ruling classes of Latin America, writes Kramer: *"Persons close to the rulers were plunged into financial oblivion as a result and this had the effect, in a broader sense, of persuading those in power to turn to the U.S. for aid and protection and relief."*

Kramer is sure that this programme had Roosevelt's blessing, since FDR ordered J. Edgar Hoover personally to comply with Rockefeller's request that an FBI agent be sent to talk to selected businessmen about cooperating with the blacklisting. On July 19, 1941, almost five months before Pearl Harbor, FDR gave the British blacklist the power of American law when the Federal Register included a long list of the proscribed businessmen. British Security Coordination's information thereafter flowed to the State Department's new division of World Trade Intelligence, headed by John S. Dickey. Dickey continued on the Rockefeller payroll, however.

The Rockefeller Office and British intelligence cooperated in two other areas. They worked together in subverting Boston's outwardly independent 50,000-watt shortwave station WRUL by *"secret subsidies through intermediaries."* Also, both manipulated the Latin American press by buying advertising space. This complemented the existing BSC programme of manipulating the Latin American press by controlling its access to newsprint (italics added).[45]

In another example, Marrs argues that the individual is subordinate in the fascist state, which he roughly translates as centralised authority. The U.S. established its own centralised authority in the form of *"the Union"* at the end of the Civil War, the war that effectively subordinated the individual as well as the states to a central (federal) authority. This was not a *"fascist"* invention. This American issue dates back to the Federalists versus the Jeffersonians (Republicans). Indeed every nation in the world had and has some degree of merger of state and commercial power. The modern liberal-democracies under Freemasonic influence are the most integrated and centralised of all. As for this state-corporate fusion being at the core of the *"Nazi New World Order"*: Hitler did not speak of a *"new world order"*; he said *"new order for Europe"* and "*New European order*."[46] Only once did he use the phrase *"eine neue Ordnung der Welt"* as recollected by Otto Wagener, and it was specifically in reference to a world without the Jewish-Bolshevik menace.[47]

Germany, unlike America, waged a *single* preemptive war—the war against the U.S.S.R. This strike was not propelled by fervent nationalism, but by Stalin's actions detected by General Halder and German intelligence. America has no fervent nationalism to speak of. In fact American troops usually have no idea what they are fighting for or what the ultimate goal of any U.S. war is. Hitler spelled out his goal very clearly, and this path-goal clarity played a key role in creating and maintaining the excellent morale of the *Wehrmacht* and Waffen SS. Hitler's troops had the best morale in that war, and to this day historians are fascinated by their morale.

Marrs then wanders off topic, exploring America's role in funding and nurturing Soviet Communism. The Bolsheviks and Leon Trotsky were funded by Wall Street. Trotsky was allowed to live rent-free on Standard Oil property, not Hitler. Indeed Schiff financed the Bolsheviks *and the Japanese* against the Czar. What might Jim Condit have to say about this? These are just a couple of the confounding factors that researchers who argue that *"Hitler was a Zionist Jew"* fail to effectively address. To Lenin's credit he realised he was being used and opposed *"monopoly finance capitalists"* at least partly on that basis. He is suspected of being poisoned as was Stalin later on.[48] Marrs runs into trouble on page 12 in *Rise of the Fourth Reich* when he states the following: "*at some point.*" When was that? One cannot argue that something happened *"at some point"* without any proof. As for Skull and Bones, this fraternity was and still is Freemasonic, not Germanic or even Thule-inspired. Marrs appears to mistake the Jewish-founded Illuminati sect of Freemasonry for a German secret society. The founders of Skull and Bones were AngleSaxon Masons, not National

Socialist Germans. And Marrs does not mention Adam Weishaupt at all: a Jewish Freemason, not a *"Nazi"* German.

National Socialist Dieter Schwarz:

That political influences were also bound to appear, apart from an enthusiasm for knightly orders and a search for the mysterious, is obvious. Of significance here are the work and efforts of the Rosicrucians under Bischoffswerder and Woellner, who possessed great influence as Prussian Minister of State, as well as the Illuminati Order of the Ingoldstadt professor Adam Weishaupt, who attracted grand attention. Weishaupt was reproached for atheistic and revolutionary tendencies, as well as for connections with the French Revolution. The fact is that Weishaupt, a former Jesuit pupil, built his order on a Jesuitical model, edited a few free-spirited books, in which he argued that the Illuminati should gradually occupy all influential offices in order to work for the purposes of the Order. With the help of Baron von Knigge, he succeeded in considerably expanding the base of his order through Freemasonry. Weishaupt bore the order name *Spartacus*. At the behest of the Jesuits, who had once again succeeded in gaining influence, the Order of the Illuminati was prohibited in Bavaria in 1784, and a great many of its members were arrested. Weishaupt nevertheless succeeded in fleeing with the help of his friends. According to Masonic sources, the activities of the Order are said to have ceased in 1785, but rumours persisted according to which zealous activity nevertheless continued, especially during the French Revolution.[49]

Marrs defends liberal-democracy throughout his book, which is Masonic, as is the idea of the secular (laicist) republic. One need only consult Lawrence Dennis's discussion of Platonic democracy, which was both senile and decadent. Basically the only democracy that functions in practice is that which is run by an aristocracy responsible to the people and nation as opposed to cabals of private bankers, stock market speculators, political interest groups, hostile fifth-columnists, foreign governments and multinational corporations.

Marrs is incorrect about the DAP. It was never *"prominent."* By the time it made headway Drexler was long gone and it was Hitler's NSDAP. And why did it succeed with the masses and middle-class? Germany was not blossoming under *"democratic freedom"* during Weimar. Most Germans were suffering terribly, including farmers who were being foreclosed on and once-prominent industrialists who could not sell their products abroad for competitive prices.

Marrs operates under the assumption that mass murder, racial profiling and gun control was the order of the day in NS Germany. This is sensationalism and exaggeration. NS Germany was no different than any other Western nation at the time. Dr. William Pierce analysed NS gun control laws, which only applied to gypsies and vagabonds (and Jews *after 1938*) in *) in 1945*. And since numerous historians have already exposed the *"genocide," "Aryan master race"* and *"virulent Nazi racism"* fabrications and exaggerations as such, we will only take the time to address the *Lebensborn* fabrication here.

Siegfried Egel wrote an article featured in the *Barnes Review* (in English translation) in January 1998:

"Himmler's baby factories," "SS bordellos," and *"breeding farms for the master race"*—these were just a few of the provocative terms invented by pornographers and anti-German propagandists which have been used to describe *Lebensborn e.V.* (e.V. stands for *"registered association,"* or in German, *eingetragener Verein*).

Actually this SS affiliate was nothing so titillating or sinister. It was in fact nothing more than a system of lying-in hospitals for pregnant women. But multitudes at the time leapt at the chance to believe the worst whenever Germans were concerned—and, sadly, that is still the case today.

Predictably enough, the U.S. Military Tribunal rose to the occasion after the war and opened, on October 10, 1947, formal proceedings against the surviving leaders of this organisation. The prosecution brought three principal counts against them.

Count 2 charged plunder of public and private property in Germany and the occupied territories.
Count 3 charged membership in a criminal organisation.

Count 1 charged a crime against humanity based on the abduction of foreign children for the purpose of Germanisation or extermination.

The trial lasted five months. According to the verdict delivered on March 10, 1948, the three chief SS officers in command of Lebensborn e.V. – Max Sollman, Gregor Ebner and Guenther Tesch – were acquitted on the first two counts and convicted only on the third one, as of course the SS itself had been declared a *"criminal organisation"* in the prior Nuremberg kangaroo court.

The head nurse, Inge Viermetz, was acquitted on all counts. This should have put an end to all the propaganda nonsense, but needless

to say, it did no such thing. Lebensborn (the word means, literally, *"wellspring of life"*) lives to this day in the popular imagination as an SS sex park.
Revisionist historian Erich Kern later summarised the facts about Lebensborn in these terms:

> *Lebensborn e.V. was among the most exemplary charitable organisations of its time. Founded in 1936, it grew to include a total of 18 lying-in hospitals. These also served as temporary homes for orphans. More than 11,000 children first saw the light of day in them. Unwed mothers, it is true, were also accepted by these hospitals, but in such cases every effort was made to arrange subsequent marriages with the biological fathers, and the organisation offered further care to the extent needed.*
>
> *This often included help in securing living quarters. In special cases adoptions were arranged. The facilities, admittedly, were not available to all German women. There were in fact racial requirements, and proof of Aryan ancestry including all four grandparents had to be provided. Women with obvious genetic defects were also excluded.*
>
> *But the facilities, though financed entirely from monthly contributions by SS members, were not restricted to SS use alone. During the war years, up to 90 percent of the women giving birth there were wives of soldiers and officers of the army, navy and air force.*

As to the charge that Lebensborn participated in a programme for the Germanisation of children abducted from the conquered territories, the U.S. Military Tribunal found no substantiating evidence whatsoever. On the contrary, it found Lebensborn policy was to make every effort to bring orphaned children together with their surviving next of kin.

Children transferred to Lebensborn orphanage facilities by other organisations always received the best possible care. No instances of cruelty or sexual abuse of any sort were ever adduced.[50]

The group we should worry about is not the NS Germans of the past but the Angle-Saxon prosecutors at the IMT who dreamed up this pornographic sensationalism. Marrs also accepts NS German culpability in the Gleiwitz incident. This too was invented for the IMT. And the *"evil"* of I. G. Farben and Hitler's complicity in this regard, that too is IMT fabrication.

Marrs is correct that Max Warburg, Jewish, and Prescott Bush sat on the board of the Hamburg-America Steamship Line. But so what? This doesn't mean they supported Hitler or NS. They simply wanted to turn profits. Even if they had supported the NS movement, they certainly were not *"evil"* for doing so. Unless, of course, we accept the NS-bashing lies we have all been endlessly told. And yes, American I. G. spied on the U.S. for Germany. But whose fault was that? This doesn't make Hitler look bad. It makes America look bad. Regarding Thomas J. Watson of IBM, he was a Freemason, not a National Socialist. So why does Marrs suggest he was an *"evil Nazi"?* Marrs goes on to accuse IBM of shirking its wartime culpability for helping create National Socialism—*"the ultimate evil."* However the more plausible reason IBM has refused to cooperate with Jewish organisations is likely because Jewish claims against the industrial giant are baseless. IBM provided NS Germany with time card machines. Since when do slaves punch in and out for their shifts and get paid in scrip (*Lagergeld*)?[51] Along these lines both Kennedy and Ben Smith said pleasant things about Hitler and Germany and even provided Germany with funding, yet both were attacked. Why were they attacked if National Socialists controlled American public opinion? Marrs is forced to admit that *"a successful political movement requires money, lots of it."* NS Germany was no exception, so why does Marrs condemn corporations like IBM for doing business with the NS government? He even claims that Hitler got out of his handlers' control, just like the Bolsheviks. This suggests that Angle-Saxons and capitalists were trying to use Hitler, Lenin and Stalin, not vice versa.

Marrs's conclusion about Rudolf Hess and the possibility of peace with Britain is revealing. His assessment makes the Brits, not the Germans, out to be warmongering killers uninterested in anything but war for profit. Yet Marrs tries to attribute this standard Angle-Brit behaviour to NS Germans. This is odd seeing as how even the Angle-Americans were arming the U.S.S.R. in violation of the neutrality acts of 1935, '36 and '37. Hitler had every reason to declare war on the U.S. given this pattern. Marrs refers to the peace initiative that was stopped (on p. 48). But *who* was peaceful? Hitler was! The Allies thwarted his earnest peace initiative.

Operation Eagle Flight , if real, was designed to save what remained of German corporate wealth. Bormann was allegedly in charge of it, but there is no proof to support this. Besides, this point is irrelevant. A certain Reiss wrote about National Socialist capital flight in 1944, but Marrs uses Reiss's information as though it pertains to the present. In 1941 171 American companies had more than $420 million in German investment. That is not much relative to other U.S. foreign investments at the time. And if the NS Germans were the ones profiting the most from this American investment, as Marrs suggests, then how come America (along with Britain) stole German patents with impunity and made all German technology, etc. known to the world public via printed booklets after the war? One can go to any university library in America today and find these booklets disclosing that it was a *"free for all"* on German patents. Friedrich P. Berg owns a few copies and saw the lot of them at Columbia University. Obviously Marrs overstates the value of this investment arguing as though the U.S. sold its *'national soul'* to maintain such *'lucrative investment'*. But let us look at the facts surrounding some of these monetary connections between America and Germany. Union Banking Corporation (UBC) board directors included Herbert Walker and Prescott Bush. In October 1942 the U.S. government seized UBC's shares under the auspices of the *"Trading with the Enemy Act" on the grounds that it was financing Hitler*. If both the American government and Wall Street wished to fund Hitler, then why prosecute any of the alleged financiers? This challenges Marrs's argument that the multinationals and banks were above the law and funded Hitler with the U.S. government's tacit approval. Neither suggestion is accurate given the facts. Marrs's argument suggests that nearly *every* bank's shares in the world ought to have been seized for *"financing Hitler,"* because nearly every bank in the world at the time did business with Germany in some respect—absurd given our interdependent world with its interconnected economy. This did not happen, of course, because most banks are *sovereign* and *international.*

Moving on, Bush family and UBC money allegedly went to *"former SS officer"* Prince Bernhard (of the postwar Bilderberg Group). The truth is that Bernhard joined the NSDAP and SA in 1934 *only* while studying in Germany, then quit both and became part of the London-based Allied work commission and an RAF man. He was no *"Nazi"* at any point in his life, let alone an SS man. He was an opportunist and Brit war criminal.

When discussing the Vatican, Marrs mistakes correlation with causation. The Vatican *did* assist National Socialist leaders with escape, but this does not mean that there was a worldwide *"Jesuit-Nazi conspiracy,"* nor does it mean the Vatican was pro-Hitler or pro-NS. Many NS leaders were lifelong Catholics. Moreover few, if any, did what they were alleged to have done by the Angle-Soviet IMT trial, so the Vatican had nothing to feel guilty about in assisting German leaders to escape the vengeful psychopaths in charge of the Allied occupation and show trials. It comes as no surprise that Marrs (who cites Manning) makes every excuse for Jewish black market gun running etc., but condemns those few National Socialist Germans who had to resort to this sort of illegal activity after the war for the same purposes—to secure a livelihood. One need only imagine how tough that was given the collective insanity of the fasciphobic, NS-hating postwar world.

While Rockefeller was involved in business dealings with the National Socialist government, he was also involved in business dealings with nearly every other government in the world at the time. And he was an agent of the OSS for cryin' out loud. He refused to pander to the postwar Zionist lobby, which threatened to blackmail him with these World War II dealings. Rockefeller was simply making money from German capital investment in South America after the war and wanted to continue doing so. There was nothing illegal or sinister about this. It was simply capitalism at work. Lawrence Dennis pointed out that there was nothing illegal about the capital and investment transfers out of the U.S. prior to the Great Depression. That was, he said, capitalism at its finest. Such was the case during World War II: those with surplus capital invested it where it was most lucrative to do so. The Germans were more investor-friendly than America or Britain at the time, so people like Henry Ford, and perhaps also one of the Rockefellers, engaged with them.

Ex-National Socialists were given teaching jobs and engineering jobs while Americans were laid off and U.S. taxpayers footed the *Operation Paperclip* bill. True, but isn't this how Americans are still treated today in the light of current immigration and offshoring policy? Some *"ex-Nazis"* in *Paperclip* were working for the U.S.S.R. So which was it? Was the *"Nazi fifth-column"* in the U.S.S.R. or the U.S.? The only reason the so-called *"space race"* was National Socialist through and through was because Germans were the only ethnic group capable of putting satellites and human beings into space at that time. Both sides used the Germans against one another, while globalists sat back and made a fortune off all sides. This does not implicate the *"Nazis"* for anything. *They* were used, not vice versa.

As for James Forrestal, he claimed he was followed by *Zionist* agents, not *"Nazi"* agents. Henry Kissinger, as we should all know by now, was not a National Socialist and yet he was a paid Rockefeller consultant. So was Rockefeller supporting the Jews or the *"Nazis"?* Marrs seems unable to make up his mind. And while he offers some interesting comments about occult symbolism in NASA, this is irrelevant. Hitler condemned occultism and even outlawed it officially. Furthermore correlation is not causation.

Marrs cites Hermann Rauschning at least once.[52] Rauschning, as we know, was a liar.[53] Later in his book Marrs flirts with the supernatural to explain National Socialist super science, the Hess flight, and *Barbarossa* as a preemptive strike. If evidence cannot be found, invoke the divine, right? Marrs writes that 400,000 were sterilised in Germany, but this is an unsubstantiated number that comes straight from the IMT. The T-4 gassings he mentioned are likewise baseless. Marrs even tries to indict the Germans for widespread U.S. water fluoridation even though Germans exposed the dangers this chemical poses to long-term human and animal health and banned it in Germany. Weren't there still plenty of *"ex-Nazis"* in Germany to wreak their evil havoc? Why did they only poison *some* U.S. water supplies (*why not all?*) and not *any* German or Russian water supplies (*weren't the Germans who surrendered and the Russians also these* ex-Nazis' *enemies*)? There is no evidence whatsoever that either the Wehrmacht or SS fluoridated water. That *'evidence'* is rooted in the untraceable hearsay of a single postwar source. Indeed there is no proof anywhere that NS Germans, I. G. Farben or the German General Staff (which had nothing to do with concentration camps) used fluoride to *"dumb-down"* or *"domicile"* camp inmates (see Chapter 9).

Marrs does not provide a shred of proof that the Nazis were behind *"CIA mind control,"* but suggests they were regardless. He claims that hundreds of German scientists were behind the CIA's drug research. Which would those be? He doesn't name any. He even drummed up the tale of Mengelian eye colour experiments for good measure. National Socialist scientists simply traded their services for freedom and a postwar livelihood, nothing more.

Marrs laments that America commuted the death sentences of *"convicted"* NS *"war criminals."* Apparently he did not read Freda Utley's *The High Cost of Vengeance*. They were *"war criminals"* only insofar as the Angle-Americans and Soviets had tortured or threatened them into admitting. Afterward Marrs goes on to cite trumped up charges against Belarusian NS collabourators. These charges are all Allied inventions that could only be substantiated by *"eyewitnesses."* He then said that the NSDAP was also behind the Muslim brotherhood and Al-Qaida, and that they played a role in 9/11 via Osama bin Laden. Are we really expected to entertain such nonsense? As one can see Marrs's thesis about postwar NS domination and evil via America quickly unravels under scrutiny.

Moving on, William Draper Jr. and the Dulles brothers were allegedly *"pro-NS German."* First of all this is not evidence of an NS fifth-column; secondly, how do we know that Draper and the Dulles brothers were not simply *using* Germans for their own ends? On page 212 wherein Marrs begins his argument with *"Hitler, on the other* *hand"*: there is no substantiation for this whatsoever. Since there was no Europe without Germany the Americans enacted the *Marshall Plan* to allow Germany to rebuild and exist. But they were clearly using Germany as a buffer zone between Western Europe and the U.S.S.R. Germany was once again the Pan-Angles' battering-ram. The Rockefellers allegedly came to Germany's *"aid"* by supporting the Marshall Plan. In actuality they just wanted to make money. The partnership between the Rockefeller dynasty and J Henry Schroder Bank did not occur until *after* Hitler was in power in 1936. Thus if Rockefeller cared so much about Hitler and the NSDAP, then why didn't he bankroll them *willingly* and *earlier on?*

Now, where Marrs discusses William Bramley on page 214: all of this transacting was *indirect* via I. G. Farben, Standard Oil, Chase Bank (Rockefeller), and National City Bank (Warburg). Since when are banks nationalistic? Furthermore Chase maintained its ties with Germany via its Paris (Vichy) branch. So are we supposed to believe that Pétain (Henri Philippe Benoni Omer Joseph Pétain) was also a Rothschild agent? Marrs likewise suggests that Harry Truman was not under the control of the global elite even though he was a 33rd degree Mason. Marrs surprisingly calls Communism *"a spectre,"* but any reading of *Stalin's Secret War* (Stephan) or *The Haunted Wood* (Weinstein and Vassiliev) shows us the extent to which Communists had infiltrated every facet of U.S. and NS German intelligence and government. The Communists were a credible threat, not a phantasm. Besides, would an NS fifth-column have gone unrecognised by so many Communists operating in the American government? Marrs inadvertently supports our thesis: when a nation or leader cuts off from or defies the world system, they are destroyed. This happened to John F. Kennedy, whom Marrs seems to admire, and Adolf Hitler. However for some reason, and without any evidence, Marrs asserts that *"Nazis"* were behind the Kennedy assassination. He tries to indict National Socialist scientists who worked for NASA, including Wernher von Braun, but midway through his argument he switches to Bloomfield – a Canadian Zionist Jew – as the mastermind. Marrs appears to believe that NASA was an NS fifthcolumn, but offers no factual basis to prove it, only conjecture. Jack Ruby, Jewish, fingered Lyndon Johnson as *"a Nazi"*—quaint, but absurd seeing as how Johnson approved of Israel's attack on the *U.S.S. Liberty* and said nothing about it to the American public. Why did Johnson pander to Zionists and cover up the *U.S.S. Liberty* assault by Israel if he was such a devout *"Nazi"?* Marrs even admits that no serious assassination researcher believes this version— enough said! Perhaps we should ask Marrs *who* exactly tried to control the Communists and National

Socialists, both of which he argues got out of control. Were they controlled or not? And who, if not the same global elites Marrs indicts for bringing *'evil Hitler'* into power, brought Kennedy into power—a man whom Marrs seems to admire so much? Surely they were the same banks, families and corporations that supported Hitler at various points in time. And who is the Wall Street establishment but Angle-Saxons and Jews? Kennedy was in fact committed to the same things as Hitler: he too printed his own nonFederal Reserve money. He too promoted science, technology and economic progress for the sake of the people and nation.

Marrs goes on to declare that the U.S. went from the most admired nation to the most despised. Admired by whom? Angle-Saxons and other white peoples? This is an ethnocentric statement with no basis in fact. It is Marrs's personal opinion. One doubts those peoples crushed under the foot of American imperialism over these past several decades admired America. But this opinion explains why Marrs attempts to blame the NS Germans for the long list of American wars he offers in his book. Unfortunately for Marrs, Lawrence Dennis listed America's dozens and dozens of wars of aggression and genocide *before* World War II. National Socialist Germany was just one more nation that was added to the Angle-Americans' long list of foreign wars of aggression. For some reason Marrs is unwilling to accept that Americans are responsible for their *own* wars—*every single one of them.* This is odd given that Marrs names a lot of Jews and WASPs as well as Israel and its lobby (p. 238), but no *"Nazis"* or German nationalists. So how can *"Nazis"* be to blame for America's war criminality and socioeconomic woes? Author Epstein, Jewish, tries to claim that *"Nazism"* was being studied by White House men. But his knee-jerk assumption proves only that G. Gordon Liddy was a *"manic neo-Nazi"* who believed his own nation's lies about Hitler and Germany. Marrs mentions National Socialist *"atrocities"* (on p. 248) for good measure, but fails to tell us what those were. Simply saying whatever he wishes about Hitler and his *"crimes"* is an acceptable research stratagem to Marrs.

Marrs goes on to cite two Jewish authors, who provided a list of GOPfriendly non-German *"Nazis."* This means what exactly—that the GOP is a *"Nazi front"*? In the light of their policies, one doubts it. On page 250 Marrs begins an argument with *"Just weeks before the 1988…"*: this is the argument that puts Marrs's NS-bashing thesis in its grave—i.e., he is really discussing Zionist power. For example, Herbert Walker Bush served just one term, partly as a result of the Zionist-liberal American press denouncing Prescott Bush's socalled *"Hitler ties."* This was blatant blackmail against him by Zionists, not *"Nazis."*

If the U.S. government was so pro-NS, then why was Bush Sr. ousted based on pro-NS allegations against him? If Prescott Bush had had Zionist *"ties"* instead, would the result have been the same? Bush Sr. moved to Texas to evade the press's scrutiny, in fact. It seems that Marrs knows his limits when it comes to taboos and political correctness (PCism). This may be why he condemns World War II revisionism as *"nutty fringe."* He obviously has not read much if any revisionism or he would not say this. After he discusses revisionism's lunacy he tries to tie the Jewish Illuminati sect of Freemasonry to the NSDAP. The Freemasons would undoubtedly have a bone to pick with Marrs over this one. His NS indictment becomes increasingly incongruous as he proceeds: the Rothschild of whom Marrs speaks was Jewish, not German, and he was the one who urged Prince Bernhard to found the Bilderberg Group. Marrs then indicts Robert Rubin (Jewish) and Goldman Sachs (Angle-Jewish) of various crimes against America, not a *"Nazi German"* (on p. 256). As for the *"New Republican Way,"* or neoconservatism: both movements are dominated by Zionists and are therefore concerned about what is good for Zionists and Zionist power. This is no secret. In the light of all this we might ask why Arnold Schwarzenegger and Austrian U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim were both nearly ruined by the Anglican-Zionist media for their *"ties"* to National Socialism. This Marrs does not explain. In fact Marrs later on exonerates Hitler and National Socialist research and technology (p. 263). The U.S. pharmaceutical industry traces its massive growth directly to Reagan-Bush, not to the NSDAP. Neither man personally had *anything* to do with National Socialism.

Along these lines Marrs actually praises the NSDAP's medical and pharmaceutical achievements and programmes. He attacks the modern U.S.-E.U. pharmaceutical companies, meanwhile exonerating those under National Socialism and Hitler. For example, the NSDAP tied asbestos to lung cancer. It took the Angle-Saxon nations two decades after the war to admit this danger. The NSDAP also connected tobacco to addiction and lung cancer. They banned smoking in public places and limited tobacco advertising. The NSDAP even attacked alcohol, Coca-Cola (due to sugar and additives), and recognised the danger of x-ray overexposure (Eugen Fischer). National Socialism instead promoted herbs, healthy and natural foods, and vegetarianism. As for Otto Warburg, he was already in place and funded by Rockefeller *before* Hitler was appointed, in 1931. Hitler simply allowed him to stay on because he was a gifted cancer researcher. Furthermore eugenics as a science started long before Hitler—in Britain and America of all places (in 1910). *"War hero"* Winston Churchill was a *director* of the First International Congress of Eugenics in 1912. Likewise Dr. Ernst Rudin attended one such Congress in 1932 and founded his own research organisation *before* Hitler was in power. As proof of *"Nazi evil,"* Marrs mentions the IMT findings on National Socialist eugenics—findings which are unreliable. One questions how any of this supports Marrs's argument claiming the *"Nazis"* were behind America's *'diabolical'* medical or pharmaceutical industries.

Marrs offers up a few more strange blunders. For instance he mentions Jacob Safra. This *Encyclopaedia Britannica* mastermind was Jewish, not German. While Marrs is correct about Rockefeller influencing U.S. education via the National Education Board, this was not the case in the Third Reich. The NSDAP was the main influence on education. Furthermore Marrs's argument (p. 300) does not specifically implicate Rockefeller in the destruction of U.S. education. Rockefeller just provided endowments, but so did many other families and organisations. Marrs later claims that Norman Dodd wanted the U.S. to become like the U.S.S.R. (1952). Dodd claimed that the Guggenheim (Jewish), Ford (AngleSaxon) and Rockefeller (suspected Jewish) foundations as well as the Carnegie (Scotch-English) endowment were all subverted by particular directors, none of whom were NS Germans. How exactly does this relate to the Third Reich again?

Marrs provides more than one fraudulent Hitler quote in his book as well. He quotes a certain Neuss: *"Hitler declared he would take over the U.S.A."* Just one problem: Hitler never said this. As Marrs carries on he inadvertently undoes another of his arguments: Hitler *distanced* himself from the German American Bund and was *embarrassed* by it. It was never a threat and certainly not a fifth-column, but many members were held indefinitely with no formal charges against them in American internment camps anyway. Marrs seems to think this was perfectly fine, but that Jewish and Communist internees similarly held by the Germans was not fine. Pot. Kettle. Black.

Perhaps the clincher as to the absurdity of Marrs's thesis is when he blames all of America's recent school shootings on NS Germans. He conveniently omits all the cases of shooters who were not on drugs and fails to offer even *one* name of an NS German mastermind behind any of these shootings.

The following list must suffice as our final word on Marrs's inconsistencies, fallacies and absurdities.

- No Child Left Behind (NCLB) is not *"just like"* education in the Third Reich. Hitler did not bring down the majority's scores and grades to artificially elevate the scores and grades of students who were lower performers. Instead, he provided these students with political and technical training at Adolf Hitler schools and technical institutes. Is Marrs unaware that *every* national government makes education conform to its worldview and goals in any given period? What exactly does he think multiculturalism and political correctness is anyway?

• Marrs contradicts himself when he states "unlike *the Nazis*" on page 313. His thesis is supposed to be "like *the Nazis.*"

• Marrs provides a fake Hitler quote (cited by a secondary source) which has no primary source at all. The quote: *"It's a good thing for rulers that men don't think."* Hitler never said this. Marrs then gives *another* Hitler quote from a secondary source without any context!

• Marrs offers a significant *contrast* between the Third Reich and America: flag ceremonies and protocols. Marrs says that globalists don't want national sovereignty, the exact *opposite* of the NSDAP.
• Advertising in education is a symptom of capitalism, not National Socialism.

• On page 320 Marrs offers a *single* eyewitness's testimony in reference to Jewish genocide, which requires no comment. The testimony of Hanna Reitsch suffices for our purposes:

About Nazi crimes all she would say was, *"I asked Herman Goering one day, 'What is this I am hearing that Germany is killing Jews'?"*

Goering responded angrily, " *A totally outrageous lie made up by the British and American press. It will be used as a rope to hang us someday if we lose the war.*"[54]

Eyewitnesses are the most unreliable form of evidence that exists. Psychology and criminology both recognise this. Apparently Marrs and most historians do not. Marrs still believes that Angle-Saxons *"liberated"* Germans.

• Hitler broke the labour unions which were all run by Communists during Weimar, true, but he betrayed this break-up when he let Robert Ley establish the Reich Labour Front, a massive national labour union with unprecedented power for workers. The RAD investigated any and all worker complaints lodged against bosses and companies alike. One may consult David Schoenbaum's *Hitler's Social Revolution* and Shelley Baranowski's *Strength Through Joy: Consumerism and Mass Tourism in the Third Reich* to learn more about the power and worker benefits of the RAD.

- Eustace Mullins argued that Rothschild had ultimate financial control, even over Rockefeller, whose wealth stemmed from oil. This may or may not be true. If true it means that no one – that is, no leader or layman in the world – could completely circumvent Rothschild, not even Hitler. So, how was *Hitler* a Rothschild agent? In that case, so is Marrs with his *"*New York Times *bestseller."*

- The preventive registration of antisocial youths did not lead to euthanasia centres in the Third Reich. Marrs relies on the Nuremberg trial for *"evidence."*

- Marrs claims that Third Reich propaganda contained false information. This is inaccurate and many Wehrmacht and Waffen SS soldiers said it wasn't honest enough about the horrors in Russia, as documented in

Stephen G. Fritz's essay *"'We are Trying…to Change the Face of the World'" – Ideology and Motivation in the Wehrmacht on the Eastern Front: The View from Below*."[55]

- Hitler warned people about the *"Big Lie"* in *Mein Kampf*. He didn't endorse it. He told Otto Wagener he wrote *Mein Kampf* as a warning to his fellow countrymen.

- Hermann Goering *was honest* about the relationship between leaders and the masses. During the Nuremberg show trial he said:

Why, of course, the people don't want war. Why would some poor slob on a farm want to risk his life in a war when the best that he can get out of it is to come back to his farm in one piece? Naturally, the common people don't want war; neither in Russia nor in England nor in America, nor for that matter in Germany. That is understood. But, after all, it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along, whether it is a democracy or a fascist dictatorship or a Parliament or a Communist dictatorship.

Gilbert (replied): There is one difference. In a democracy, the people have some say in the matter through their elected representatives, and in the United States only Congress can declare wars.

Goering (retorted): Oh, that is all well and good, but, voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same way in any country.

And just when, exactly, was the last time the U.S. Congress and not the president declared war? Do we need to revisit Max Boot and his chapter on Thomas Jefferson, a man who refused to consult Congress prior to his Tripoli expedition?

• On page 345, Marrs lists the six multinationals that control the entire media enterprise of America—all of which are controlled or owned by Zionist Jews. But he insists the *"Nazis"* are behind it all.
• Bertelsmann of Germany came under vicious scrutiny (by Zionists) for its alleged Third Reich ties during World War II. Where's the scrutiny against the majority Jewish-Zionist multinationals other than the alternative media?

• Marrs compares Hitler's war against Judaism with America's endless *"War on Terror"*—hardly comparable given that America's *"War on Terror"* is endless, imprecise, imperialistic, an absolute farce, and run by Zionists and Albionists. Muslims are not controlling America's media, foreign policy or fiscal policies.

• Marrs again contradicts himself when he states, "this reach for empire" on page 355.

• Marrs claims that Al-Qaida was *'Nazi-run'* during World War II. It didn't exist back then and was in fact created by the Angle-American CIA to fight the Soviets during the Cold War.

• The late Aaron Russo, creator of *"Freedom to Fascism,"* was Jewish. The IRS is headed by a Jew (as of 2011). Marrs mentions both in his feeble attempt to indict National Socialist *Germans* for modern America's political and economic woes.

• Marrs lists traits of fascist regimes on pages 362 to 370. These are traits shared more or less by *every* national government and system. Needless to say fascism and National Socialism are not the same.

• Hitler never spent as much as the U.S. or the Soviets on his war. The early and widespread German rearmament myth was debunked by Burton H. Klein and Alan S. Milward decades ago.

• Marrs invokes Communist and Masonic PC buzzwords, such as *antiSemitism*, *feminism* and *racism*, likely to fend off the most threatening critics (not those like us who would defend Germans, of course).

• Marrs again undermines his thesis on page 365. The media was controlled in *some* of the fascist regimes and only in *some* respects.

America's media is not completely controlled either or Americans would not have the Internet, alternative news, revisionist literature, etc. It is only partially controlled.
• The original architect of modern U.S. National Security was an Israeli dual citizen, Michael Chertoff. Hitler and German citizen-soldiers ran Germany's national security.

• Marrs attacks George Bush's anti-labour union actions, but he does not mention the Democrats' NAFTA or offshoring.

• In NS Germany there was no obsession with crime and punishment. Gestapo agents seldom wore uniforms and did not carry guns. They relied almost entirely on citizen cooperation and denunciations (Robert Gellately[56]). The German films of that time period omitted the police entirely, or poked fun at them in the few films in which they were featured at all.[57] NS creed in Third Reich-era films is rather rare.

• Marrs compares the corruption under the Bush administration to that under President Grant and not to a fascist leader or nation (see p. 369 in *Rise*).

• He makes reference to a once *"free and independent United States"*: when was that? Has America always been *"free and independent"* for those of non-Angle-Saxon or non-European descent? How about for all those who were conscripted to fight America's numerous imperial wars of aggression?

• On page 372 in *Rise* he talks about the threat of PC, but then uses PC terms throughout his book and fails to mention *"the holocaust"* and Hitler taboos in America and Europe. He uses these terms: *"Holocaust deniers," "homophobes," "Nazis," "fascists,"* and *"sexist."*

• Marrs admits that America is united only by consumerism and debt. Foreign wars against bogeymen also keep otherwise disparate Americans united. At the top of page 373 Marrs lists the inherent traits of every democracy. Isn't he supposed to be indicting National Socialism?

• On page 373 he says the globalists lost control of Hitler. So why does he condemn Hitler? Isn't Marrs also against the globalists? If so, how come Marrs's book is endorsed by the globalist media?—it is a *"New York Times Bestseller."*

• Professor Mosse, whom Marrs quotes, was Jewish. Contrary to Marrs's accusations, fascism and National Socialism were Enemy Number One to liberals, finance capitalists, globalists, Communists and Jews.

- The U.S. is not the biggest stumbling block to the globalists. Rather, it is the single greatest enforcer and proponent contrary to what Marrs says on page 374.

- Marrs quotes F. D. Roosevelt, a Freemason and U.N. proponent, to condemn fascism!

CHAPTER9

… American exceptionalism is the belief that the American nation and its people are not only different from all others but are superior. Greatness is in our national gene pool. Our values are higher. We are leaders of the free world. No other nation can match our achievements. Our destiny is to be No. 1. We are the role model for the world … Exceptionalism is little more than national pride gone wild, a nation overrun by leaders consumed with bragging rights.

—*Colman McCarthy*

The Nazi Fluoridation Myth.

Veronica Clark

The *“Nazi fluoride”* case,[58] which David Icke (an Angle-Saxon researcher[59]) never fails to bring up in a radio interview or in one of his live concerts over in England, rests on an alleged letter written by *‘a friend of a friend of an I. G. Farben guy’ —after* the war. This *“authentic letter”* was then *“corroborated”* by some obsolete Catholic newspaper. The following letter was allegedly received by the Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on 2 October 1954, from a research chemist by the name of Charles Perkins[60]. He purportedly wrote:

> I have your letter of September 29 asking for further documentation regarding a statement made in my book, *The Truth about Water Fluoridation* to the effect that the idea of water fluoridation was brought to England from Russia by the Russian Communist Kreminoff. In the 1930’s Hitler and the German Nazis envisioned a world to be dominated and controlled by a Nazi philosophy of pan-Germanism. The German chemists worked out a very ingenious and far-reaching plan of mass-control which was submitted to and adopted by the German General Staff. This plan was to control the population in any given area through mass medication of drinking water supplies. By this method they could control the population in whole areas, reduce population by water medication that would produce sterility in women, and so on. In this scheme of masscontrol, sodium fluoride occupied a prominent place.
>
> ....When the Nazis under Hitler decided to go to Poland, both the

German General Staff and the Russian General Staff exchanged scientific and military ideas, plans, and personnel, and the scheme of mass control through water medication was seized upon by the Russian Communists because it fitted ideally into their plans to communise the world.

Mr. Perkins, assuming he actually existed, was apparently unable to decide whether it was the *"evil Nazis"* or *"diabolical Soviets"* who wished to *"rule the world"* with fluoride. As if this wasn't enough nonsense, apparently A. True Ott believes in the *"Heedler vass an eevil razeest"* rubbish. We are sorry to disappoint the mythmongers, but Hitler never wanted to *"take over the world"* nor did he endorse Madison Grant's[61] idea of a *"master race"* dominating and subduing all other races of mankind. In point of fact the term was first used by Southern American Angle-Saxons. William J. Grayson, a Strathclyde Briton-descended Scotch-Brit,[62] was the first man known to have used the term *"master-race"* in his 1855 poem *The Hireling and the Slave*. The Angle-Saxons attributed their view of themselves as *"the master race"* as well as their *own phrase* to Hitler and the NS movement.[63] Along these lines an anonymous contact from Germany e-mailed us the following:

....I think this particular nordicist ideologeme was dropped as unsuitable for [the] masses; suitable rather as ideology and ideal for the elite. But that's just an impression I have; I'm not a systematic researcher by any standards.

And you write that you think that most of the elites were never won over to the nordicist ideology, and I think this is correct, too.
In the end, I think the importance of this ideology was not seen per se, *but as a tool, as a means, as a way to strengthen unity.*
Another thought, about national unity. With lots of immigration these days, something like nordicism might immediately appeal to various people, just because the presence of other ethnic groups makes you think about your own group. And well, it's just a fact that by and large there's cohesion along those groups, even though we start seeing integration across ethnic fault lines.
But back then, in a relatively homogenous society, what's the point of nordicism? It must have been difficult to grasp, I think. And so it wasn't...At least not by the common people. *But it may have done the job of unlocking the horrible class-think that must have been prevailing in those days.*
Another aspect here is different regions in Germany. Nowadays people are relocating across the country, but back then people stayed closer to their region, and probably more attached to it. So I think *they will*

have seen much more intra-German differences simply because the cultural-linguistic intra-German differences were much stronger back in those days. And *regionalism and attachment to regions (in opposition to the nation as a whole) was one of the things Hitler kept fighting.* So that's another thing worth mentioning when talking about nordicism.... (emphasis added).[64]

Now back to our fluoride myth. Ott wrote:

Concerning the *'practise'* of putting sodium fluoride into drinking water, where did this insanity begin and *who* tried it first? From personal research, the very first occurrence of purposefully putting sodium fluoride into drinking water was in the German ghettos and in Nazi Germany's infamous prison camps. [*No citation given. The editor.*] The Gestapo you see had little concern about sodium fluoride's *'supposed'* effect on children's teeth; instead, their reason for mass-medicating water with sodium fluoride was to *sterilise humans* and force the people in their concentration camps into calm, bovine, submission. (See for reference: *The Crime and Punishment of I. G. Farben* written by Joseph Borkin.)....

First, the Gestapo was not in charge of concentration camps. The SS was. The Gestapo was a secret state police agency, not a military agency. Second, a thorough search of the IMT files yields nothing about fluoride. Borkin's book makes no mention of fluoride either. So where *did* this myth originate?

I was *told of this entire scheme* by a German chemist who was an official of the great I.G. Farben chemical industries and was also prominent in the Nazi movement at the time. I say this with all the earnestness and sincerity of a scientist who has spent nearly 20 years' research into the chemistry, biochemistry, physiology and pathology of fluorine—any person who drinks artificially fluorinated water for a period of one year or more will never again be the same person mentally or physically (emphasis added).

Signed: *Charles E. Perkins*, Chemist, 2 October 1954. Let's get this straight. Ott got the myth from Perkins. And Perkins claims to have heard about this myth – he does not say how or when exactly – from an unnamed official who worked for I. G. Farben. How convenient. Nothing can be verified. The only question left is whether Ott read about this nonsense or actually heard it from Perkins himself. Let's see what he wrote about this.

Another letter needs to be quoted at length as well to help corroborate

Mr. Perkin's [*sic*] testimony. This letter was written by a brilliant (and objectively honest) scientist named Dr. E. H. Bronner. Dr. Bronner was a nephew of the great Albert Einstein, served time in a WWII prison camp and wrote the following letter printed in the *Catholic Mirror*, Springfield, MA, January 1952…

Let's analyse this. So an alleged *"doctor"* and nephew of Albert Einstein, who claims to have been a former World War II POW – was he held in a German KZ? – is the sole source of *"corroboration"?* Why wasn't he poisoned with fluoride then? Basically Ott is asking us to rely on some unknown I. G. Farben chemist, who supposedly blabbed to this unknown Perkins guy, only to have the myth end up in the mind of a nephew of German-hating, NSbashing, Zionist Albert Einstein. Talk about a leap of faith.

Carlos Porter offered the following:

Some of these right-wing *"conspiracy"* types will say anything. Best thing is to get the book, but even then, you know the *"proof"* is going to be an *"affidavit"* written after the war by some *"eyewitness."* There ought to be thousands of German documents for these things, whole files, originals, but there is never anything.

This means there ought to be even *more* documents. All this stuff is always very indirect, I met a man who told me about a man, etc., who told him about a bear, etc. But was it really a bear?, etc. Many thousands of tonnes of German documents were captured intact. So where is the proof?[65]

One can only add that if the Germans and Soviets really did use fluoride for this purpose, then it was a mass failure, because not only did Poles and Jews resist in Warsaw in 1944 as well as in the concentration camps themselves (e.g., the KZ Communist underground), but so did Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Estonians, etc. Also, if fluoride was so efficient, then why did the Soviets resort to starvation and mass deportation to eliminate resistance pockets? For that matter, why did Philip Mueller mention *"overcrowding"* in the Auschwitz *"death camp"* as a result of all the *"new births"* there?[66] What happened to that NS sterilisation via fluoride goal? In the world of makebelieve where evidence doesn't matter, we place the idea of water fluoridation on the U.S.S.R., simply because that is just the sort of thing that the Soviets would have done given their inestimable crimes. Since we do not operate in such a world we must substantiate such a claim. We cannot pin anything on this Kreminoff without proof, no matter how much we would like to. And neither can Ott or his elusive source, Charles Perkins. This is why *“E. H. Bronner’s”* undated statement – *“No wonder Hitler and Stalin fully believed and agreed from 1939 to 1941 that, quoting from both Lenin’s* ‘Last Will’ *and Hitler’s* Mein Kampf: *“America we shall demoralise, divide, and destroy from within”* – is just more twaddle. By the way, this quote is not anywhere in *Mein Kampf*, let alone in the German language (original) edition.

CHAPTER10

… Once established in Iran, the British quickly began investing—or looting, as some Iranians would say. British companies bought exclusive rights to establish banks, print currency, explore for minerals, run transit lines and even grow tobacco. In 1913, the British government manoeuvred its way to a contract under which all Iranian oil became its property. Six years later it imposed an *"agreement"* that gave it control of Iran's army and treasury.

—*Stephen Kinzer*

NSDAP & Wehrmacht: Complex Adaptive Systems.

Veronica Clark

Were the NS Germans, as so many postwar historians have claimed, bumbling fools who refused to cooperate and were not long for the globalised world even if they *had* won the war? If one is familiar with postwar British and Angle-American historiography, then one's answer to this question would likely be a resounding *"yes."* But is this representation of NS cooperation and competition accurate? Or were the NS Germans a typical case in point of teamwork and group process and the challenges inherent to both? As we shall see, the latter question is the correct one to ask. This segment aims to counteract the Brit portrayal of the National Socialists as *"incompetent buffoons"* who lost both the military and political war as a result of their inability to function as an interdependent group.

There is something in psychology called the *Assertive Community Treatment Strategy*. This is also known as ACT. This particular strategy is characterised as a dynamic team-system approach – quite different from the rigid, highly regulated, hierarchical and subdivided bureaucratic team-system – otherwise referred to as a *complex adaptive system*, or CAS.[67] Basically, ACT is similar to the German military concept of *Auftragstaktik* (literally *"policies focused on mission achievement,"* but most commonly translated as *"Directive Control"*), which is characterised by parallel (as well as hierarchical) team effort, non-rigid structure, freedom of decision and action, and rule-bending on an *"as need"* basis.[68] (This is what set the Germans apart. American and French soldiers sat and did nothing until they received direct orders from their commanders. They did not understand anything beyond the immediate—that is their immediate, subordinate role.) Researchers summed this German concept up as follows: "*individual initiative, independent decision-making, and thinking leaders reaching tactical decisions on their own accord. In short, a commander would specify to subordinates* what *to do, not* how *to do it.*"[69]

Examples of this are Hitler's commandos, such as Otto Skorzeny and the *Brandenburg Division*; Hitler's numerous Waffen SS divisions, notably *Totenkopf* and *Das Reich*; and Hitler's National Socialist High Command (NSFO). What makes both ACT and the CAS so similar to *Auftragstaktik* is their two core features:

1. *Sensemaking*, which is a hybrid approach that blends various team members' perspectives and inputs toward achieving the goal;
2. Self-organisation, which is "*how team members organise themselves to implement the goal.*"[70]

The ACT model does not end with these two core principles, however. The deep managerial concepts of *meaning creation* and *designing* are also essential to this model. According to researchers, meaning creation is the ability to *"make sense of what is going on at any particular moment,"* while designing is *"concerned with building connections between the team and increasing information flow through those connections."* In the case of the German military, group members were all expected to communicate with one another so that everyone knew what was going on in each sector, at each meeting with Hitler, etc. Ordinary German soldiers and officers knew the aims of the High

Command via propaganda (unless secrecy was absolutely essential). They all knew what they were working to achieve; what they were fighting for. The commanders likewise understood the objective, but were only *guided* by Hitler in how to go about achieving it. One such example was Erwin Rommel's ingenious method of dragging objects behind his tanks to make his forces appear larger than they were from afar. Hitler never ordered him to do this. This was creativity based on genuine collabouration. Hitler did not simply hand down orders. He and the generals consulted one another before every major decision. Both field commanders and officers could disobey Hitler's (or their superior's) orders if the situation called for it without incurring severe reprimand from above. Franz Wimmer had to do this a couple of times. Hitler might complain on occasion, but purge and rage he did not. Moving along, sensemaking "*is what enables the ACT team to envision solutions to complex problems or even new possibilities for the goal,*" and self-organisation "*is a process used by ACT members to implement the plan.*"[71] Some examples of these ideas in action include the sabotage and rescue efforts of Hitler's various commando units, such as those of Otto Skorzeny, Franz Wimmer and General Kurt Student, and the ingenious campaigns like the *"impossible"* siege of the fort of *Eben Emael* by NS paratroopers.

Amateur historian A. V. Schaerffenberg:

Its very existence had convinced virtually every general – German and Allied – that it would either break or bog down the toughest offensive thrown against it. Eben Emael's commanding, underground position was unassailable by ground forces unable to circumvent the fort, and its bunkers were absolutely impervious to the largest aerial bombs, even heavy artillery shells. It completely dominated the strategic hinge-pin of Hitler's Offensive where the Meuse River and Albert Canal intersected. This canal's locks were controlled by observers in the stronghold. The very existence of the Belgian fortification had been cited by German General Staff strategists against the von Manstein plan. To be sure, conventional forces could never get passed Eben Emael.

Once again, the Fuehrer sought out a man who had been pushed into the background by his Army High Command superiors for his innovative ideas. General Kurt Student believed extraordinary defences could be taken by surprise with minimum loss of life by soldiers landing unseen in gliders. Hitler conferred with Student, and they worked out details for a dawn glider attack on Eben Emael. So important was this projected assault that the Fuehrer postponed the entire Western Offensive until the fort's capture, upon which, indeed, the whole campaign depended. This *“unassailable”* fort fell to just 70 besieging paratroopers in 24 hours.[72]

Hitler and National Socialism in the framework of group theories and models

We will now examine the different group development models and theorists[73] in order to arrive at an enhanced understanding of how groups develop in the way they do. The reason for this: group development models and theories help us understand *how* and *why* the NSDAP developed in the way it did, overcoming some of its most pressing conflicts, as well as why it failed to overcome others, and why these failures were not detrimental to the group as a whole.

Sequential group model

According to the sequential model, *“groups develop through an orderly, invariant sequence of stages or phases.”* This model is based partly on observations of T-groups, which have two goals: (a) to help individuals understand group process and development via *“ongoing”* group participation; and (b) to help members discover how they *“interact in groups.”* This group model entails two phases, each of which consists of three subphases.[74]

The *first subphase* is dependency/flight. This subphase is characterised by new group member anxiety: *“[m]embers want to gain acceptance, so they accept the leader as benevolent”* and try not to arouse any sort of rejection from other group members. This subphase faces notably greater challenges when the group is ethnically diverse.[75] This was in fact one of the major challenges Hitler faced in his recruitment of so many different groups of people with so many different interests and goals in the war against Bolshevism. However, he was able to achieve intergroup unity by way of *path-goal clarity*,[76] which we will discuss in a moment. Basically group members are just trying to fit in and find a niche in the group during this subphase.[77]

The *second subphase*, counterdependency/fight, is generally characterised by two competing factions within the group.[78] A good example of this is Ernst Roehm versus Hitler; or the SA versus the army. One faction sides with the leader, the other opposes the leader. Another good example is Strasser and Stennes versus Hitler. The defecting faction usually opposes the leader because it desires clearer direction or greater intragroup influence. Strasser believed that Hitler had sold out to big business and therefore doubted that Hitler was being honest about his socialist position when addressing fellow party members and followers, and Stennes was an agent of big business whose job was to destroy the party from within thereby ruining Hitler's bid for power.

The *final subphase* of phase one, referred to as the resolution/catharsis subphase, is characterised by mediation and conflict resolution.[79] Hitler made an appeal to all his followers and ousted Otto Strasser from the NSDAP. Basically, a third group springs up in response to the infighting in order to help the two sides come to a working agreement. A couple examples of this, which James Pool mentions in *Hitler and His Secret Partners*: Hitler trying to negotiate with Ernst Roehm to save his life, and the intervention of Goering and Himmler in the conflict between the SA and the German army. Successful resolution in *phase one* leads to *phase two*.

The *first subphase* of phase two is called enchantment/flight. Ultra-cohesion and suppression of the individual is encouraged and potential differences are stifled or eliminated in the name of conformity and agreement. We do not need to dwell on the well known details of the *"Night of the Long Knives,"* but that event is an example of this. From the standpoint of group development: that action led to the successful resolution of a serious factional issue that arose prior to and during this phase. Most historians deride Hitler for *"murdering innocent Roehm,"* but this simplified and childish conclusion ignores the personal torment Hitler underwent prior to making this decision as well as the complexities of group development and all the problems associated with working in human groups. Moving on, this phase tends to consist of superficial agreement and disingenuous communication.[80] Take von Papen for example. He was trying to outmanoeuvre Hitler to restore the monarchy. All the while Hitler was outmanoeuvring von Papen, Hindenburg and the army, while the army was outmanoeuvring von Papen, Roehm and the SA via Hitler. Hitler outwitted Hindenburg, Strasser, Stennes and von Papen, and ultimately the army too via his SS: a testament to his consummate skill working in and with groups.

Effective resolution in this subphase results in *subphase two*, or disenchantment/fight. This subphase is characterised by a split between a faction that is overly personal and desires intimacy and a faction that is less personal and expresses discomfort with intimacy.[81] In effect one faction supports the leader and wants to get group cohesion and unity under way, as well as open communication, while the other faction wants to distance itself from the leader and his subgroup (the main group) for whatever reason. The army was working toward intimacy with Hitler and the NSDAP while Roehm was pulling away. Again, a third subgroup usually emerges – like that led by Himmler and Goering – and mitigates the two factions' differences. This leads to the *final subphase* known as resolution/catharsis.

This *subphase* is characterised by effective mediation by the third subgroup, enhanced and more genuine self-expression among members, and establishment of group norms as well as authentic communication. The process of group development becomes more complicated with the introduction of outside influences and environments as well as other outside groups,[82] especially at the national level where power and status are at stake (confounding variables). Consider the intrigue, bribery, rivalry, etc. that Hitler faced as just one example. In *Who Financed Hitler*, James Pool documents the unprecedented corruption, blackmail, intrigue, criminality, etc. that Hitler faced and conquered on his path to power. But, unlike the tall tales of historians who claim this was uniquely inherent to *"Nazism,"* the truth is that this is all part and parcel of the human group process at almost every level. The NSDAP was not uniquely corrupt nor did they have a penchant for blackmail; quite the contrary. They were less corrupt and less apt to blackmail than their liberal-democratic forebears—obvious when one is familiar with all the essentials behind Hitler's lengthy and convoluted *"democratic"* path to power.

A good summary of the sequential process in action is Tuckman's five stage model. The stages are forming, storming, norming, performing and adjourning. Norming consists of icebreakers and niche-seeking. Storming consists of both intragroup and intergroup conflicts. Norming consists of mediation that leads to agreed-upon rules and social relationships. Performing is characterised by goal attainment: actual work towards the goal is accomplished at this stage. Adjournment is marked by termination of the group or project. The group then disperses or moves on to a new goal at this last stage.[83]

Lifecycle model

The lifecycle model, like the sequential model, suggests that groups develop in a linear and predictable fashion. Proponents of this model believe groups develop in the same way as human beings.[84] Stage one is characterised by dependence on the leader and a desire for certainty and security. The second stage is characterised by infighting between members, between leader and members, or between all three—such as that between the SA, SS, army, industrialists and socialists. This leads to the next stage, characterised by increased hostility among members, such as that between Hitler and the Strasser faction and Hitler and the Roehm faction; rejection of the leader by some or all members, such as by Otto Strasser; the development of supportive subgroups, such as the army, and Himmler and Goering; attempts to establish unity, such as when Hitler tried to convince Ernst to stay on board; and/or mediation and conflict resolution between members, and between members and the leader.[85] Hitler attempted this with Roehm and the army, but the army was insistent on the SA's decapitation since the SA was determined to have a revolution at some point. The army and SA viewed one another as rivals; therefore one of them had to go. Both of these national subfactions pressured Hitler to *'do the right thing,'* which usually amounts to the leader doing what is in his *own* best interests (which *should* coincide with the nation's best interests).

The next stage is characterised by members' increased concern for fellow members. This involves orientation toward the task or work, greater cohesion, enhanced unity, increased intimacy and openness, norm development, task orientation and even goal attainment. In the final stage the group achieves its goals and either dissolves or moves on to the next task.[86]

Cyclic model

The cyclic model challenges the idea that groups develop in a relatively smooth, linear fashion. On the contrary, groups remain on certain issues for prolonged periods of time and often come back to those issues down the road.[87] The disloyalty issue, – before Hitler got into power and during the war
– the pro-Hitler and anti-Hitler factions, and the SS versus the army were all issues that never went away. Each was revisited down the road. The cyclic model also purports that all whole groups are composed of smaller subgroups that cycle between unity and disunity with the whole group. Cyclic theorists believe that all groups are actually two groups, "*a workgroup and a basic assumption group*."[88] This means that groups are either: (a) working on a task (performing), or (b) engaging in *"group emotionality"* in the form of forming, storming or norming. Subgroup formation (pairing) is an example of group emotionality (a basic assumption group) that is not directly related to task completion (a workgroup).

A group cycling in this way is not a sign of dysfunction or failure, but is emblematic of the group's desire to attain and maintain stability.

Equilibrium model

The equilibrium model also suggests that groups aim to maintain stability. Depending on the perceived needs of members and the group's direction at any given time, intragroup and intergroup dynamics change in an effort to reinstate whole group balance. Jim Marrs covers an example of this in his discussion of postwar German actions, such as the alleged Reich capital flight plan of 1944, which relocated large amounts of German wealth and business abroad in an effort to sustain certain NSDAP members and supporters after the war ended. These wealthy former NSDAP members were simply acting in their own self-interest; they were not planning to build a worldwide *"wealth reich"* with which to conquer the Pan-Angles. In fact their desire for postwar group stability mirrors certain aspects of the sequential model, which asserts that groups advance along a sequence toward increased levels of stability. These men's world was about to be completely upturned, so they did everything in their power to hold on to some semblance of their former group identity and stability, no matter how nascent. Offshoring their wealth and regrouping later on was but one expression of their desire for stability. The small Werewolf factions that spontaneously arose during the Allied occupation of Germany were another example of this group desire in action.

Equilibrium theorists believe there are two types of group equilibrium: *robust* and *punctuated*. Robust equilibrium refers to the stable pattern of interaction that groups settle into over time. When conflict arises the group resolves it because the group has a reliable, predictable pattern of interaction. Punctuated equilibrium theorists argue that groups encounter "*stable patterns of equilibrium punctuated by bursts of rapid change*."[89] The transformation of the Allgemeine SS into the cosmopolitan Waffen SS is one such example of a burst of rapid change. So is the formation of the *Volkssturm* battalions.

Instability that occurs does not threaten overall group equilibrium because it is both temporary and necessary.
Adoptive/nonsequential model

Nonsequential models of group development are non-linear, adaptive and responsive.[90] An example includes the *"ex-Nazis"* who adapted to their new group situation via NASA, going abroad to places like Argentina, and working for the United States as professors. They merely responded to new extraneous forces and adapted to them, just as they did throughout the life of the Third Reich. Proponents of the nonsequential model argue that groups *"respond to internal and external contingencies and demands."* It is the *"environmental demands and internal contingencies"* that determine where the group stands as well as its goals at any given time.

The complexity theory argues that groups are complex adaptive systems that develop global patterns as a result of intragroup interactions. These are the CAS's we referred to earlier when we discussed *Auftragstaktik*. New members adapt to the global group patterns that already exist, but also influence them to an extent. Internal group interactions and *"external constraints and conditions"* determine the patterns and thereby the stages that emerge in groups.[91] The groups of *"ex-Nazis"* who lived abroad only appeared NS, since that was the last group identity they held. They did not in any way constitute a *"fourth Reich,"* contrary to the wishes of Jim Marrs.

Integrative models

The integrative model of group development recognises: (a) that there are differences among the models that may actually reflect intergroup diversity and task differences; (b) that the amount of time a group exists plays a large role in its development; (c) that theorists offer unclear differentiation between group stages and phases; and (d) that there are problems associated with "*group progress versus recurrent themes*."[92] Why do we need to know this? Because all of this helps us understand how groups influence us and how we influence groups, as well as how groups develop. If we understand the process of group development within these model frameworks, along with their theoretical limitations, then we are more likely to objectively judge the NSDAP, a *typical* group, and Hitler, a *typical* leader. Incidentally the National Socialist system did not exist at the national level long enough for any historian to determine the ultimate success or failure of this group system, so those historians who claim that Hitler and NS failed are taking a leap of faith in saying so. All we can hope for is that this brief study of the established models of group development enables more of us to determine, or at least understand, how and why the NSDAP succeeded in some areas and not in others.

This ought to be important to those who are interested in the motives of the elites behind the conspiracy against Hitler as well as the clash of interests and jurisdictions before and during the war. These were just two of several group problems that damaged the public and international image of the NSDAP (think back to the details of the Reichstag fire) as well as its overall performance, and ultimately brought the Third Reich to its ruin. Indeed the NSDAP failed to win international public opinion, unlike the Communists and liberals, one of the main factors that caused NS Germany's defeat. Could these problems have been avoided before they became destructive? Were these problems inherent to National

Socialism or are all human groups afflicted by similar problems? We will answer these questions now.

Fisher’s model suggests that groups progress through four sequential stages based on decision-making: *orientation* (icebreakers), *conflict* (member disagreement/debate, examples of which include the Strassers and SA, Papen and his *“cabinet of barons,”* and Papen trying to oust Hitler in favour of a restoration of the monarchy and *de facto* army rule), *emergence* (task and group social structure clarity, an example of which was a weakened SA), and *reinforcement* (final decision is reinforced by supportive communication).[93] One example of reinforcement was when the army, Blomberg in particular, congratulated Hitler after the *"Night of the Long Knives."* This move reinforced Hitler's conciliatory behaviour toward the army from that point on.

What researchers have found with respect to all this is that trust is a primary factor in group success. In the case of the Germans, General von Blomberg trusted Hitler to take care of the SA, and Hitler in turn trusted Blomberg to deliver on his promise that he (Hitler) would succeed Hindenburg as president. Had either man not trusted the other, things would've turned out differently. Trust is difficult enough to achieve with people who are similar in culture and ethnicity, so we need only *imagine* how much more difficult it is to attain trust when members are diverse. Many group researchers now realise that ethnocentrism (sameness) plays a huge role in successful groups as well as successful intragroup development and identification. This is something that all Western democracies face and must resolve. Hitler faced this problem too and dealt with it as he saw fit, and he was not alone in his answer to what he and most Germans saw as Germany's *"Jewish problem."* Their answer was emigration, and after *"Crystal Night,"* relocation and emigration.

Open communication is crucial to group success. It is difficult to know if group members trust one another and the whole group unless communication is completely open.[94] Consider, for instance, the betrayal of Hitler in 1944. Plainly the elites concerned had ceased communicating with Hitler, his loyal generals or the NSDAP in an open, honest manner—if at all. In spite of those still loyal to him, who could Hitler trust at that point? The loyalists might also be hiding things from him. Open communication had collapsed under the strain of a war turned against Hitler—nevermind all of his incredible early successes and the rewards those successes brought everyone, including the conspirators, who willingly went along with him. Hitler felt isolated and betrayed in the midst of the conspiracy and the collapsing war effort. We must take all of this into account when seeking to fairly assess Hitler's behaviour. Instead of attacking Hitler as a *'tyrant gone mad,'* which he was never, we ought to see the situation from his point-of-view as a typical leader of a typical human group. He had every right to be mistrustful and angry, and to doubt everyone's loyalty after his attempted murder; he had every right to feel betrayed. At the same time, as a leader of a newly developed subfaction that had a broader perspective of the situation than Hitler, who was isolated in his bunker and largely cut off from communication, Himmler had every right to betray Hitler in the national group's interest. Goering also had a right to try and assume the leadership. And those who remained loyal to Hitler were equally in the right.

When we examine the situation of each member of a group like the NSDAP, as well as the whole group, within a framework of group process and models, we see things differently than usual. We see a collection of imperfect human beings, each with their own motives and goals, operating within *organisational systems* and *subsystems* – human creations and therefore equally imperfect – which helps us understand what extrinsically motivates members to do what they do. We are not interested in value judgements, that is, who was right or wrong. Instead we are interested in how members act within groups and why they act as they do. All personal motives aside, the elite conspirators believed they were acting in the national group's best interests since they believed war would destroy Germany. They were trying to prevent catastrophe. Hitler felt *he* was acting in the national group's best interest in carrying out a defensive war against a world hostile to his third way. And Himmler and Goering each thought they were acting in the national group's best interests by negotiating with the lesser of two evils (the Americans) in the end. Who was right? Who was justified? That is for each of us to decide on our own, because every side is justified from its own perspective.

CHAPTER11

Wars are fought between peoples not between ideologies or *isms*. The ideologies and *isms* are simply used to get people to fight. *—Lawrence Dennis*

Team Leadership & the NSDAP.

Veronica Clark

This segment, a follow-up of the previous chapter on group process and teamwork, counteracts the Angle-Saxon myth that Hitler was either an incompetent leader, who could not rule for the life of himself, or a megalomaniacal leader, who ruled with an iron fist. Neither of these descriptions is accurate. The reality is that Hitler fell somewhere between these two extremes.

Researchers have qualified six specific dimensions of effective team leadership. These are: (a) focus on the goal; (b) ensure a collabourative climate; (c) build confidence; (d) demonstrate efficient technical know-how; (e) set priorities; (f) manage performance.[95] In this section we aim to demolish the lies that Hitler was a terrible leader who micromanaged party members and generals alike and deliberately empowered *'fawning courtiers'* over competent gentlemen.

Focus on the goal

Since leaders are normally seen as role models, they must be more authoritative than other group members. More is expected of them in every respect. Incidentally Hitler lost most of his actual authority to Martin Bormann and Heinrich Himmler, and even some to the army early on. This was a compromise he had to make to get into power and hold it; compromises similar to those that every leader must make to get into power and maintain it.

Member commitment is higher if the entity or person who assigns the goal is viewed as a legitimate authority. Leadership itself is a process in which an individual influences the progress of group members toward attainment of a goal.[96] The main goals in the case of NS Germany were employment and defence. Leaders keep the group focused on its goal above all else. Without *clear* and *specific* goals,[97] groups are bound to become entrapped in distractive conflicts, which may inhibit or prevent goal attainment. Examples of distractive conflicts in NS Germany include the treatment of captured and liberated Slavs, deciding which Soviet targets to attack, war conduct (*"win hearts and minds"* or conduct harshly), and what to do at Dunkirk, hold back for fear of a trap or forward march and take no prisoners.

Leader traits that are important to goal attainment include flexibility, motivation, self-confidence, creativity, knowledge and drive.[98] Leaders must remain task-focused in spite of social and task conflicts that arise throughout a group's development. In fact an appropriate balance between autocratic and democratic (i.e., consensual) leadership style results in increased group member engagement, increased morale and higher levels of group satisfaction, as well as effective decision-making —all of which assists goal attainment.[99] The leader should adopt a situational approach to leadership, something Hitler did before and during the war. Nothing was set in stone. This approach helps the leader reach the goal by sustaining member effort, unlocking and applying all group members' abilities, maintaining cooperation, ensuring resource availability and, most importantly, aligning the group's goals with those of its external context. An example: the German military was not mobilised against the U.S.S.R. until the situation *demanded* it—the situational approach. Contrast Hitler's approach with that of Churchill and Roosevelt, both of whom were determined to destroy Hitler no matter what. They created a situation that conformed to their warmongering desires. Anyway, Hitler did relatively well with all these, though his self-confidence could have been more assured in the beginning. He ought to have stood up to the elites in the army earlier, and sternly so. His personal penchant for backing off proved detrimental: contrary to the image he projected of himself as a forceful decisionmaker of initiative, Hitler usually had a tough time making decisive decisions and often reluctantly assumed the initiative. This resulted in numerous *forced* decisions with few alternative options, most of which took place during the war.[100]

Ensure a collabourative climate

Research suggests that effective collabouration is preceded by group member empowerment. If members do not feel that they have a voice in the group's decision-making process, chances are interdependence will go on unrealised. Alfred Rosenberg experienced this, as did Otto Wagener. Rosenberg's dream was to become foreign minister, to have a decisive voice in foreign policy, so he was bitter and felt betrayed when Hitler appointed Joachim von Ribbentrop to the position. Was Hitler wrong to do this? Possibly, but let us consider his perspective before judging: "*By the time Hitler was appointed chancellor* [Rosenberg's view] *hardly corresponded with reality. The Soviet Union as a consolidated power was a fact...By that time all Rosenberg's prophecies had been contradicted by actual events*."[101] What did Hitler do with Rosenberg? *"But Hitler, always with a strongly developed sense of loyalty to those who had followed him, did not reject Rosenberg but shunted him into a siding where he could develop his various schemes but rarely realise them."* According to H. W. Koch Hitler was not only a loyal leader, but a realistic one. He was not being mean to Rosenberg; he had not merely used him either. He rewarded him but not at (what Hitler saw as) the expense of the national interest. He was an effective leader in this respect.

Effective leaders encourage *all* members to communicate and act assertively, which helps reduce social loafing and group member dissatisfaction. Hitler could have done better in this respect. He didn't seem to encourage Otto Wagener, Kurt Luedecke, Ernst Hanfstaengl, and a few other notables who fell by the wayside, all of whom likely deserved more rewards than they received. Otto Wagener and Kurt Luedecke had, after all, trained the SA and even invested a great deal of their personal time and money in the movement. Perhaps this was one of Hitler's leadership mistakes. Luedecke

and Rosenberg in particular felt betrayed and sidelined by other group members who *they* felt received Hitler's *undue favouritism*. Favouritism, which even Hitler succumbed to at times, can cause members and ex-members alike to seek revenge or otherwise bring harm upon the group from within or without.[102] Hermann Rauschning, Kurt Luedecke and Ernst Hanfstaengl all denounced Hitler and the NSDAP, spreading harmful lies and rumours about Hitler, party members and the party itself, all of which the Allies used in their propaganda against Germany. Even many historians took up these rumours and lies.

Collabouration is fostered by leaders that: (a) willingly redistribute power, which Hitler did well; (b) view the group from a non-personal perspective (the leader depersonalises the group experience), and (c) foster cohesion and trust by *allowing* subgroup/coalition formation.[103] While Hitler fostered *cohesion* and *trust*, he tended to take conflicts between factions personally. He had a very difficult time eliminating Roehm. He also appears to have taken Otto Strasser's challenge, as well as the later betrayals of Himmler and Goering, personally. When one considers the situation from each of these men's perspectives, however, as well as the respective context of each, one realises that these betrayals were not directed at Hitler as a person. These betrayals, like most, were motivated by a combination of desperation, self-interest, the desire for power and national/personal survival.

The leader must behave fairly towards *all* members of his or her group to ensure a collabourative climate. This was a problem for the NS leadership, as the more personally forceful won out over the loyal Old Guard (for example, the army and the SS over the SA). Also, Goering's incompetence went unchecked for far too long. Group or individual member perception of unfair leadership may result in *hostile* coalitions and subgroups; the whole group might even split up or cease to exist. This is why a collabourative climate is necessary. One wants subgroup formation, but not hostile coalitions; just look at America today. America consists of nothing *but* hostile coalitions that fight for government resources via lobby and special interest groups. This tears the national group fabric apart since it's every man and group for him- and itself. One of the major signs of group failure is when every man and subgroup acts for him- and itself. As for group splitting in NS Germany: the SA split from Hitler under Roehm, the Strassers split from the NSDAP, and the generals who conspired against Hitler split from him and fellow generals. This splitting up is akin to the fight in revolutionary America between *"loyalists"* and *"patriots"*: same group process, different context, people and time period. Continuing on, the leader must promote cohesion to get collabouration. Hitler tried to do this with the SA; he spoke with Roehm for hours about not challenging the army. Himmler and Goering wanted Roehm out of the picture completely since he was viewed as a rival. Later on, Hitler allowed the SS to circumvent and challenge the armed forces because he was not getting the cohesion and collabouration he needed from the Wehrmacht. Conflict generally leads to enhanced cohesion when it is managed appropriately by the leader, but conflict only promotes cohesion "*under very specific circumstances*."[104] The combination of *relationship* and *task* conflict can be harmful to team performance. Basically one does not want both types of conflict at the same time, as this makes consensual resolution more difficult to achieve and is potentially harmful to the group—precisely what happened between the SA and the army, and between the conspirators and Hitler.

Leaders must willingly share power and encourage confidence to engage others in the collabourative process.[105] Of course, this entails risk. Consider the Strasser and Roehm factions, both of which became hostile toward the main group. Hitler willingly shared power, contrary to the Hitler-bashing nonsense written by most historians. Consider the NS elite or the industrialists for starters. H. W. Koch:

The work of Peter Huettenberger, in particular, with some support from the more detailed work of Martin Broszat's *The Hitler State,* has demolished the notion of the Third Reich as a monolithic power bloc, a dictatorship organised in the smallest detail, affecting every sector of German life. An early American pioneer of this revision was Edward N. Peterson in his *The Limits of Hitler's Power*. Sociologists such as Ralf Dahrendorf in his *Society and Democracy in Germany* have already at an early stage pointed to the obvious conclusion that National Socialist Germany was for most of its existence *nowhere near as totalitarian as it and historians subsequently claimed* (emphasis added), a point driven home with a vengeance in the cultural sphere by H. D. Schafer's *Das Gespaltene Bewusstsein: Deutsche Kultur und Lebenswirklichkeit 1933-45*. In place of the monolith of the intentionalists, there was what Huettenberger has called the National Socialist Polycracy which by definition excludes the idea of a type of rule by which Hitler and his close associates could exercise rigid control over all spheres of German life. It also negates the Marxist approach which sees in National Socialism the most aggressive form of capitalism. Instead Hitler's rule was based on an entente between the NSDAP, the army and the traditional elites, which only dissolved during the latter part of the Second World War, when the ultimate fate of the Third Reich was sealed anyway. In other words, in order for Hitler to remain chancellor he had to make compromises—with the traditional elites, with industry and, significantly, also with the churches, notably the Roman Catholic [C]hurch. Hence his polycratic regime consisted of several different oligarchies, representing different and often mutually exclusive interests and ideologies, different personnel structures which cooperated with or obstructed the NSDAP which was based on the leadership principle. Within this polycracy, National Socialism represented the most dynamic element, because during the initial phase of Hitler's rule his position and that of his party were still very precarious. The precondition for the expansion of power by Hitler lay in the fear of the other partners that they would not be able to maintain their own respective positions in the face of the revolutionary forces generated by the world economic crisis.[106]

Leaders must create a group context in which members " *believe that their input will affect group decisions*"[107] and thereby the group's actions. Given NS success and the unbelievable sacrifices numerous members made, this happened more often than not. Such a context results in reduced *social loafing* (disengagement from the group) and *positive social facilitatio*n (enhanced performance in the presence of others). At the same time, a leader must avoid creating a context wherein members are all working on the same tasks, a phenomenon called *coaction*. Coaction wastes time and resources.[108] The NSDAP experienced problems in this area, notably between the Gestapo, Abwehr and SD, and between the branches of the armed forces, all separate subgroups that had overlapping authority and therefore responsibilities. H. W. Koch:

> It cannot be said...that following Hitler's coming to power a coherent plan of German rearmament was pursued. In this sphere *the polycratic structure of the regime* was as much a *handicap as in other spheres*. The *individual branches of the armed services* proposed and pursued their programmes with *little or no coordination*. Rivalry for scarce raw materials was endemic, *at times even vicious*. The announcement of the *'FourYear Plan'* under Goering in 1936 *produced no alleviation in interservice rivalries*. Hitler approved armaments programmes with little perception of actual reality. Assuming that all the armaments programmes proposed and approved by Hitler in 1938-9 could have been realised by the three services, including a vast expansion of the *Luftwaffe* and the *'big-ship'* building by the navy, the so-called *'Z-plan'*, Germany would have needed crude oil reserves of an amount in excess of the then total annual world production. When the German army attacked Russia in 1941 only 46 divisions out of roughly 150 were fully equipped with German arms, the remainder were either deficient in equipment, mainly armour and anti-tank guns, or equipped with captured arms of both Czech and French origin (emphasis added).[109]

This problem of overlapping authority often resulted in confusion as well as inefficiency and conflict of interest in the military, police and civil spheres. This confusion and inefficiency inhibited effective resource allocation, especially during the war, which was corrected too late by individuals like Albert Speer (via rationalisation). Had Hitler been more effective in the areas of authority delegation and resource management, he would have fostered an interdependent context in which all members and subgroups (a) worked on specialised tasks, such as streamlining R&D and other processes (as Dr. Hans Kammler did with his Kammler Group at the Skoda Works); and (b) shared resources instead of competing for them. And instead of members constantly having to communicate through Martin Bormann, for example, they would have communicated with Hitler himself and each other much more often—a parallel communication structure within a centralised framework. This structure eliminates triangulation in the system, wherein two people always have to talk to each other through a third person. This is not to say there was no parallel communication and delegation in the NS system, only that there ought to have been *more* of it.

Build confidence

An effective leader builds group member confidence by creating a trusting and accepting group climate. If group members are insecure in their roles or fear ridicule, they will likely remain unwilling to open themselves up to the group or the leader. Risks will seldom if ever be taken and creativity will not thrive if members are insecure. A climate of confidentiality and trust is essential and it is up to the leader to create such a climate. The leader must not allow gossip, favouritism, etc.[110] Hitler ran into trouble here. Members who feel confident in themselves and the group are more willing to put forth the effort to achieve the group's goal, so it is worthwhile for a leader to promote confidence in all members. Hitler did this in the beginning, but faltered during the war (for example, at Stalingrad). Leaders should encourage members to share novel ideas with the group, disallow personal attacks, and offer constant positive feedback to each and every member. We know that Hitler listened to his generals' ideas, but maybe he did not give all of them enough feedback or encouragement. Hitler sometimes gossiped about fellow members—who knows how this might have affected certain members' behaviour toward him. Though, the *'Hitler vs. his generals'* problem appears to have been more or less a class problem. Perhaps certain generals did not feel they needed to obey his orders because they were among the upper-class. They knew better than this *"working-class corporal upstart."*

Leaders can build self-assurance among group members by encouraging camaraderie, such as in the SS, SA and HJ. They can also encourage open communication, providing constant feedback to members, and lend support to all members' recommendations and ideas, even if they are not implemented. Hitler appears to have provided sufficient feedback to most NSDAP members—for example, Rosenberg. While Hitler thought his book *Mythos* was unreadable, he nevertheless told Rosenberg he would read it and see how it might fit into the national educational curricula. Whether or not he actually intended to ever do such a thing is not what is important; simply lending Rosenberg his time and ear and encouraging him was sufficient. While a leader who fails to ever give members a voice or platform does little to enhance member confidence, certain members should not always be singled out for special recognition. This causes resentment and resistance among other members. Hitler was successful in this respect. Take, for example, the SS. The SS as an organisation recognised *all* of its members as special—they were *all* a step above since they were all members of this exclusive organisation. Simply belonging to the SS increased the morale of these men immensely. The same may be said of Hitler's *Gauleiters*. Not to mention Hitler was no hoarder of Iron Crosses. He awarded them readily which increased morale even more, especially among foreign Waffen SS soldiers. Widespread recognition of members was crucial to building both his party's and military's confidence.

The behaviour of a confidence-building leader ought to be open, honest, trusting, constructive, positive, reassuring, confident and flexible.[111] Hitler personally lacked in the area of flexibility. He tended to be stubborn. Group decision-making based on consensus leads to group member confidence because all group members are willing to accept the decision that was reached. Consensus, not voting, is preferable, because there are no winners and losers. This is one reason why democracy fails. Neither voting nor leader-oriented decision-making is conducive to confidence-building: voting may in fact lead to resentment and nonparticipation, while leader-only decision-making may increase competition among members to influence the leader.[112] Hitler did not promote consensual decision-making—one of his mistakes. This is why everyone was fighting amongst themselves for his favouritism, which led to resentment and nonparticipation amongst many important members, and even treachery. If enough bitterness builds those who are sidelined may work to destroy the leader.

Demonstrates efficient technical know-how

A good leader knows the technicalities associated with effective leadership. Hitler learned on the job. Many leaders study leadership in formal courses or receive specialised training before assuming such a role.[113] Hitler studied the Austrian parliament, took speech lessons, and was a follower (in the German army), propagandist, and DAP member *before* he was a leader. Most experts agree that leaders should begin as followers. Worthwhile leadership training results in transfer of acquired knowledge to actual teams or groups.[114] If one cannot apply one's training to the real thing, one must forget being a leader. Leaders need to be trained in building and sustaining groups, but they also need experience. Hitler had both natural leadership ability and relevant experience, as a leader and follower. Good leaders know at least something about group members' expertise. Hitler did very well with this: take for example the seizure of the Belgian fortress of Eben

Emael, Otto Skorzeny's rescue of Benito Mussolini, Erwin Rommel's performance in the desert, and Hitler's willingness to work with generals Kurt Student and Erich von Manstein on novel operations that others refused to consider. Leaders who lack sufficient command of technicalities outside the sphere of leadership should not micromanage. Hitler was not a micromanager. This is another Angle-Saxon myth. He entrusted details to his generals[115] and party comrades; he entrusted the SA to Roehm; he entrusted the SD to Heydrich; and he entrusted the SS to Himmler. Hitler, like a good leader, stepped back allowing his various technical experts in the group to inform him and the whole group about various technicalities. The case of Franz Wimmer-Lamquet is a perfect example of this. Heydrich and Hitler gave him general directions which he then had to flesh out on his own. He figured out what to do with little or no guidance from above. This reminds us of the CAS and *Auftragstaktik* concepts, both of which were central to NS political and military success.

Sets priorities

Effective leaders plan ahead.[116] Hitler did well in this respect.

However, he was constantly betrayed and sabotaged. Take, for example, the rail gauge problem in the east about which General Franz Halder never bothered to inform Hitler. During a lecture at Norwich University, Jonathan M. House explained that Hitler *had winter clothing* for his men, but couldn't get it there due to a rail gauge problem he was never told about. Halder sent armaments instead and blamed the deaths that resulted from lack of clothing on Hitler. Many leaders lack foresight and the ability to project into the future. Good leaders ask questions like, what if we run out of money; what if this plan does not get approval; what if a general resigns or passes away; what if we cannot meet that deadline? While this does not mean that leaders should not be adaptive and flexible, it does mean that *goal-path clarity* and key concerns must be established for a group at the start, not as it goes along. This is essential to understand insofar as how Hitler was able to get so many different groups of foreigners and minorities together in the war against Bolshevism. The propaganda made the *goal* clear, which was the destruction of Bolshevism and its partner capitalism, while the training and postwar political promises made the *path* clear—and rewards were sufficient: pay, televised recognition, and Iron Crosses aplenty. One major problem the Germans faced in this regard was their failure to address the political concerns of their Russian volunteers at the start. The reason?—the Germans did not want to promise the Russians future political autonomy. Not yet anyway.

The leader sets the agenda at the beginning and does everything in his or her power to stick to that agenda. One anticipates problems before they occur, so that one has a plan to deal with unforeseen events. Hitler oftentimes lacked back-up plans. Thus his second mistake was that he failed to anticipate the Italian failure, Francisco Franco's noncooperation regarding Gibraltar, and the British coming back in the war post-Dunkirk. He had also planned an entire campaign against the Allies around Willy Messerschmitt's greatly anticipated Me 262 bombers,[117] which never arrived. Messerschmitt had promised Hitler the impossible.[118] These were all setbacks Hitler did not adequately plan for.

Manages performance

There are specific things leaders can do to manage a group's performance. For instance, "*preventing and successfully mediating task and social conflicts*" is something leaders must do "*to maintain good morale and sufficient performance*," given that conflict is nearly always harmful to performance.[119] Leaders who micromanage their groups are resented and resisted.[120] Instead, they should coach and facilitate, concerning themselves mostly with public relations (e.g. speeches, propaganda), member motivation (e.g. higher pay, rewards, bribes), direction (e.g. directives, speeches), structure (e.g. establishing SS divisions and army groups), social relations (e.g. meetings, speeches), securing resources (e.g. centres of gravity), and securing ongoing organisational support (e.g. the support of the German nation, NSDAP and national military).

Leaders are expected to establish and maintain trust, cohesion and cooperation among group members.[121] If they fail to do this performance suffers. Hitler did well with this as far as the SS was concerned, but not so with the Wehrmacht. Providing direction and keeping members focused on their objectives and the ultimate goal is vital to group performance. The leader may have to remind members about due dates and other temporal aspects in order to get them working at a satisfactory pace. This requires a leader who plans and thinks ahead, stays on top of setbacks, which Hitler did (he alone saved the Eastern front from collapse in December 1941[122]), and monitors subgroup developments and achievements. Basically, the leader has to monitor and facilitate, and maintain a flexible style.

All this Hitler did incredibly well relative to the context in which Germany found herself. Angle-Saxon criticism is therefore unfair unless it compares and contrasts Hitler and the NSDAP with British and American leaders and political organisations at the time. Moreover Angle-Saxon historians must consider the political and military context in which Hitler had to operate, by no means friendly environs. Up till 1933 Germany was controlled by a military clique, a consortium of over 2,000 private banks, and a hostile foreign *‘elite’*. Not to mention post-World War I Germany was extremely classist. We need only imagine the resentment and resistance Hitler faced having been *“lower-class.”* What he accomplished was nothing short of extraordinary.

CHAPTER12

> The American and French revolutions about settled all arguments everywhere over civil liberties. Subsequent progress has been mainly a matter of extending the application of the principles established in these revolutions. Today no significant number of the underdogs anywhere is interested in their civil liberties. They are interested in jobs, doles for farmers, relief for the unemployed, pensions for the aged— in general, ham and eggs. None of the things they are now interested in is a matter of right under democracy. Civil liberties are a means, not an end...a freedom to starve is a meaningless freedom.
>
> *—Lawrence Dennis*

Rearmament: Myth & Reality.

Veronica Clark

Much has been written about Hitler's alleged aggression and rearmament plans. Most of what has been said is misleading or incorrect. We turn to Alan Milward for accuracy: an author whose work is substantiated by Richard Overy as well as countless amateur historians. Contrary to Adam Tooze (*The Wages of Destruction*) and James Pool (*Hitler and His Secret Partners*) Hitler never planned a war for *"living space"* (*Lebensraum*) at the expense of the U.S.S.R. His goals ended with the liberation of the formerly Germanic areas of Poland as well as what fell under the Germanic (as opposed to Slavic) sphere of influence in the Balkans as a result of the RussoGerman agreement. The idea that Hitler's industrial and financial backers planned to loot Europe for Germany's benefit upon Hitler's accession to power is unfounded. So is Marrs's argument that postwar American imperialism, which witnessed industry controlling and driving politics, was the brainchild of its inverse, NS German imperialism, which allegedly witnessed industry driven and controlled by politics, and was furthermore *inspired* by NS *"aggression"* during World War II. First of all German rearmament was contingent upon the plutocracies' disarmament: Hitler offered to disarm if the plutocracies also disarmed. They refused. Hitler impartially interpreted this as a hostile gesture and chose a *defensive* rearmament course, a fact borne out by the relatively low investment figures and lack of full wartime mobilisation until mid-1944. Along with Hitler's limited war aims prior to Soviet aggression, and further intention in that direction—obvious by 1940: the reasons for Hitler's lackluster rearmament included his inability to subordinate party, labour and certain private interests to his aims; the government's initial unwillingness to demand civilian sacrifices; fear of ballooning deficits; and a general lack of efficiency in this regard—each branch of the German armed forces competed for resources with other branches until Speer's rationalisation efforts. Hitler was preparing a defensive national armed force intended for small, localised warfare, not fullscale industrial warfare outside of Europe. Economic reality played a central role in Hitler's reluctance to invade Britain, a fact that Jim Condit, who we will discuss next, does not bother with.

For the war against Russia, fuller preparations were made, but preparations which hardly strained the capacity of the economy. Indeed, one of the reasons for temporarily giving up the idea of an invasion of Britain in favour of a blitzkrieg attack on Russia was that the latter would not require a massive economic effort. Soon after the attack began some important types of munitions output were allowed to decline on the premise that the war would soon be over.[123]

Even in 1934 the Hitler government's rearmament was still at low levels, especially relative to the plutocracies. While RM 600 million was spent on civil projects from 1932 to 1933, RM 2,450 million was spent on said projects in 1934 alone. The years 1933 and 1934 (combined) witnessed RM 4,000 million in civil expenditure. In comparison the Hitler government allocated RM 4,000 million to rearmament in 1935 (a full two years later), and RM 6,000 million in 1936 by which time the Four-Year Plan of self-sufficiency had begun. This was not a sufficient investment for a military force supposedly bent on world domination, let alone European domination. The truth as Koch summed up:

Milward demonstrates that the economic policy of the Third Reich in this area of Europe, or for that matter in other parts of the world such as the major countries of South America with which the same sort of bartering arrangement existed, was not a novelty but had already been introduced during the days of the Weimar Republic. As far as South America is concerned, these agreements did not establish a German *'informal empire'*.

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Nor can this be said about south-eastern Europe. Here it was a question of gradually pushing out French and British influence and replacing it as far as possible by that of Germany. As far as the degree of dependency, or the lack of it, is concerned, Bulgaria provides a telling example. Although it was one of the major members of the *'Reichsmark bloc',* and in 1940 joined with other countries in the tripartite pact, it still conducted its foreign policy independently of the Third Reich and in the RussoGerman conflict from late June 1941 onwards actually remained a neutral power, a status which the Soviet Union in the summer of 1944 failed to respect. Milward also convincingly demonstrates that what the *Anschluss* with Austria did for her in the industrial sphere, the *'Reichsmark bloc'* did for many south-eastern European countries: it provided a major impetus for the industrialisation of south-eastern Europe.

The next major problem is that of German rearmament, or more precisely its actual extent. Immediate post-war literature accepted uncritically the highly inflated sums given by Hitler in his public speeches. These we find reproduced almost verbatim in Churchill's memoirs. Yet Goering's hypothetical choice of *Kanonen oder Butter* was in reality scarcely posed. German policy was one of guns as well as butter, and continued well into the Second World War. One of the reasons for the lack of a drastic arms policy before the war and the lack of a total mobilisation of Germany's manpower reserves during it, was the experience of the First World War, notably the collapse of the home front which in turn gave birth to the *'stab-in-the-back legend'.* Hence for years total mobilisation, especially of women, was out of the question, as was the cessation of the production of consumer goods in favour of arms. Rearmament and even war should be carried on with as little impact on the German domestic scene as possible. There was to be no repeat of *'1918'!* This policy was only gradually given up once the tide of war had turned against Germany, and even then not as fully as had been the case in Britain since 1940. Thus Speer in 1944 managed to triple Germany's output of arms with the productive capacity of 1941.

It cannot be said either that following Hitler's coming to power a coherent plan of German rearmament was pursued.

The first economist to expose the myth and depict the economic reality of German rearmament and arms production was the Harvard economist Burton H. Klein. A fierce debate among economic historians immediately centred on his findings, but on the whole, with a few amendments here and qualifications there, consensus appears to rest on his findings and conclusions.[124]

Klein's conclusion was shared by other economic historians, including Alan Milward, Bernice Carroll and Dieter Petzina. They all agreed that Hitler's intention was not to arm in-depth but to have an armed force suitable for small and localised wars.[125]

As for Hitler’s allegedly *“exploitative”* Reichsmark bloc in southeastern Europe, while it certainly benefited Germany it oftentimes benefited Romania and Turkey more so due to those nations’ concurrent trade agreements with France and Britain. Germany’s position was weak in both the short- and longrun, a difficult international position exacerbated by the Jewish boycott instigated by American and British Jewry shortly after Hitler took office, and which was strongly denounced by German Jews. Germany’s trade weakness prior to 1939 gave Europe’s underdeveloped economies numerous advantages that they otherwise lacked and would have continued to lack; in fact their position would have remained desperate had it not been for the Reichsmark bloc. In the light of these military and economic weaknesses, Hitler’s peaceful reintegration of Austria, bloodless victory at Munich, crushing defeat of France, near-defeat of Russia and rapid economic recovery in just a few years are all the more astounding. Perhaps these are the main reasons why Angle-Saxon historians, notably Brits, embrace this last Western taboo so tightly. They are unwilling and unready to face the *real* history of their own people and nations in World War II, history that would be most unfavourable.

CHAPTER13

Karl Heise writes in *Entente-Freimaurerei und Weltkrieg* that Freemasonry was originally God-fearing: a brotherhood of likeminded people who wanted to create a better world. But the English branch had something else in mind—World War I was the result, and as we should know by now World War II was an extension of the first. Absolutely stunning.

—*Wilfried Heink* **Hitler & Freemasonry.**
Veronica Clark

Hitler was never a Thule or Vril society member, nor was he ever a Freemason. In fact Hitler repulsed the Freemasons who had tried to recruit him, and brusquely.

The following is Hitler's encounter with Freemasons as detailed by James Pool in *Who Financed Hitler*. By 1923, when the NSDAP was in need of new and larger headquarters, Richard Frank tried to help Hitler raise the money. Together they went to see a certain Dr. Kuhlo. If Frank was willing to pledge a certain sum of money as an initial security for the venture, Dr. Kuhlo said he would try to form a syndicate with a few other public-minded businessmen to buy the Hotel Eden located near the station. The owners were demanding Swiss francs in payment, but within a surprisingly short time the financial arrangements were made and Hitler was invited to a meeting of the syndicate in the plush boardroom of a prominent Munich firm. As chairman of the syndicate, Dr. Kuhlo stood up and said he was pleased to announce that the hotel would be put at the party's disposal for a modest rental fee. He then went on to suggest casually that the party might suppress its programme's article against Freemasonry. "*I got up and said goodbye to these kindly philanthropists*," Hitler recalled. "*I'd fallen unawares into a nest of Freemasons!… It's by means of these continual blackmailings that they succeeded in acquiring the subterranean power that acts in all sectors*."[126]

The only source who claimed that Hitler was a Freemason was Hermann Rauschning, a man who even orthodox historians now realise was a liar. His memoirs entitled *Voice of Destruction* are a fabrication. He met Hitler on just five occasions and briefly, therefore the exhaustive conversations he allegedly had with Hitler in private never could have taken place. Hermann Goering *almost* became a Freemason. While in his IMT prison cell on 15 November 1945 he allegedly said,

> You can't fathom your fate. It depends on such little things. For instance the little thing that prevented me from becoming a Freemason. I had a date to meet some friends to join the Freemasons in 1919. While waiting for them, I saw a pretty blonde pass by and picked her up. Well, I just never did get around to joining the Freemasons. If I hadn't picked up that blonde that day it would have been impossible for me to get into the Party, and I wouldn't be here today.[127]

As for Hitler's anti-Judaism, one need only refer to Erich Schinnerer's 1938 pamphlet *German Law and Legislation* for the reasoning behind it.

> This relation between people and state shows how false it is to characterise the National Socialist state as a totalitarian state. A state which itself works for an end and is not an end in itself cannot in any sense be called a totalitarian state, in which the centre of gravity has been shifted to the disadvantage of the individual. In such a case the defenceless individual is confronted by an all-powerful state. But the National Socialist state exists to serve the people and therewith each member. Each German is a member of the whole and therewith called upon to cooperate in the life of the state. The term, totality, properly applies to the National Socialist *Weltanschauung*, which is embodied in the whole people and activates every branch of national existence.
>
> The most important of the constitutional laws are those designed to maintain the purity of German blood. The word *people* does not mean for National Socialism the total number of German subjects, nor does it mean merely all those with a common history. The people are a political factor which has its own being, and in order to preserve this being its blood must be kept pure and healthy. The foundation of the national being is race. It would be a waste of time to argue about the constituents of a race. Races are the stones with which God has built up mankind and our task can only be to preserve them as such. This is the aim of the Act for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour, which was passed by the Reichstag on September 15, 1935. *The act ensures that the German people shall be clearly separated from the Jewish people living on the same national territory*. This separation is a strict one, and its results have often seemed to bear harshly on the individual. But only a complete separation in life and the law can make it tolerable for two peoples to live together in the same territory. This is to be attained by preventing every kind of blood mixture. Only

if there is a healthy mutual feeling that the other race is foreign, *can hatred and contempt of the one race by the other be avoided*. This act secures for the future the necessary biological unity of the German people. The Reich Citizen Act of September 15, 1935 supplements the other act in the political sphere. It makes a distinction within the state between German citizens, who are the representatives and foundation of its greatness, and those persons who merely reside in the state for their own profit. *"Only those who are nationals can be citizens of the state. They alone are nationals who are of German blood, no distinction of religious creed being made. Therefore no Jew can be looked upon as a national."* (*Party Programme*, point 4). Reich citizens alone possess full political rights. They alone can exercise the franchise, can occupy official positions, and take part in the Reichstag elections or plebiscites. Only they can become members of the Reichstag or of a State Council, a provincial Council, town Council or District Council, or may become civil servants or hold honourary public office. A condition for the granting of these rights is that such persons should be capable and willing loyally to serve the German people and the German Reich.

When this distinction had been made between citizens of the Reich, whose rights are granted to them in the form of a certificate of Reich Citizenship, and Reich subjects, who merely belong to the German state as protective units, it became necessary to regulate the position of those who are only partly of Jewish blood and are at present domiciled in Germany. The lot of such persons, who stand between two essentially different races, is especially difficult and has been the subject of much discussion. To solve the question it was necessary to make far-reaching concessions. These consisted of laying down the rule that all those who have fewer than three Jewish grandparents and do not declare their allegiance to the Jewish people should not count as Jews and should be allowed under certain circumstances to be absorbed into the German nation. Only those subjects who are descended from three or four Jewish grandparents count as Jews. Subjects who have two Jewish grandparents can get permission to marry persons of German blood. They and the subject who only has one Jewish grandparent may in future be absorbed into the German body politic under certain conditions. This regulation benefits those who have one or two Jewish grandparents. *But it could not have been successful if it had not been accompanied by the repeal of the Aryan regulations regarding private clubs and societies, etc. But it has been made impossible for all time that the country should ever again be ruled politically or culturally by Jews*. The more severe restrictions embodied in legal enactments or party regulations remain as they were. The

German people will be robust enough to withstand this admixture of foreign blood if they are in future protected from any further mixture. In special cases *the Fuehrer can grant exemption from the act* (emphasis added).

Freemasons were helping the Jews advance at the expense of Germans (i.e. all others) and otherwise subverting Germany in numerous respects. Arnold Springborn, Heinrich Pudor, Dieter Schwarz, Alfred Rosenberg and Theodor Fritsch all discussed the covert *"international"* behaviour of Freemasonry in general, but especially German Freemasonry which proved more loyal to the English and French lodges than to Germany. Pudor discussed the Freemasons' role in consolidating most of the world under a Jewish-Romanic-Angle hydra, as well as their significant role in the drafting and implementation of the Versailles dictate, which effectively destroyed

Germany's global economic standing. Much more of Freemasonry's covert sabotage is discussed in detail in Schwarz's text. The National Socialists created a French-language film entitled *"Occult Forces"* in 1943 to educate the French public about Freemasonry and to steer them away from it. In fact, Hitler felt so strongly about the Freemasonic threat in Europe that he ordered them interned, their lodges raided or razed (or converted for other purposes), their top secret materials published for consumption by the general public of Europe, and had even *"liquidated"* an alleged 200,000 of them. He issued a secret decree on 1 March 1942 to Alfred Rosenberg and the Wehrmacht's Chief of the High Command to root out Masons and seize all their materials wherever they were found in the liberated eastern territories under the Greater Reich's jurisdiction. Most prominent European Freemasons fled to England, Switzerland or the unoccupied region of France, leaving their John brothers behind, but not even this prevented Hitler from inflicting a great deal of damage unto their bizarre beliefs and *'new world order'* agenda via exposure and internment in labour camps.

In spite of these facts some people still labour under the false impression that Hitler was a Freemason: that he only eliminated Freemasonry to cover up his Freemasonic connections. Such notions are laid to rest by Freemasons themselves. According to the Web site of the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland:

Few people are aware that Freemasons suffered at the hands of the Nazis following Hitler's rise to power in 1933. This is probably because numerically Freemasons were a much smaller group than any of the others which also suffered.

As early as 1924 in his book, *Mein Kampf*, Hitler made it clear that as far as he was concerned Freemasons and Jews were responsible for the condition of post-war Germany. This section from *Mein Kampf* outlines his thoughts....

Essentially, Hitler's argument was that Freemasons and Jews had colluded in taking over Germany and had brought the country to its knees—politically, culturally and economically. History tells, if we are prepared to listen and learn, that there is nothing new under the sun. Hitler's belief that the Jews and Freemasons were responsible for all the ills of Germany after the end of the First World War led him to believe that by eliminating them Germany's problems would be resolved.

A few may be aware of the persecution of Freemasons by Hitler, but very few know that they were also hunted down and executed by Franco (Spain), Stalin (U.S.S.R.) and Mussolini (Italy). When one is aware that Freemasons were also executed, and their property stolen, in countries invaded and occupied by the Nazis (e.g. Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Greece, Austria, Romania, etc.) then one begins to wonder exactly what was the total death toll of Freemasons.

It is not possible to now determine how many Freemasons were executed just because they were Freemasons, but a conservative estimate has suggested that the number of German Freemasons who died in concentration camps numbered 80,000. Another estimate has suggested 200,000 as a total but this must be an estimate of the total put to death in all occupied countries not just in Germany for it is known that there were not that number of Freemasons in Germany in 1933 when Hitler came to power.[128]

Freemasonry's primary objective was to overthrow monarchies and incite the masses to turn to liberal-democratic (i.e. parliamentarian) forms of governance instead. Hitler did not exactly throw their democratic-republic model *'out the door,'* however. He obtained power legally via the Weimar constitution, to subvert it, and ultimately established an authoritarian republic. While authoritarianism is similar to monarchy, there are differences between Hitler's National Socialism and absolute monarchy. One should consult Erich Schinnerer's *German Law and Legislation* and Wilhelm Bauer's *German Economic Policy* to observe the differences between authoritarianism and absolute monarchy. Though, one wonders whether the authoritarian resemblance between the two incited World Freemasonry against fascism and National Socialism. It does beg the question.

Those who believe that Hitler and the NSDAP overreacted to Freemasonry fail to comprehend the damage this ideology's adherents have done to nearly all races and nations of mankind. One need only observe the cultural decay and national absurdity of any modern liberal-democracy to see where Freemasonry leads. Take a look around you and honestly ask yourself, is this a world worth living in?

Is this the sort of world I would have built for myself and my children and grandchildren? A world full of endless warfare, increasing classism, enormous wealth gaps, orchestrated famines, reckless profiteering, industrial pollution, exploitation of earth's precious and limited resources, etc.? Hitler and the NSDAP opposed this worldview and world system, which is precisely why both have been utterly ridiculed and demonised since even before Hitler was appointed chancellor.

Dr. Heinrich Pudor keenly observed that Freemasonry is not about equal rights, liberty and brotherhood; it is tyranny that parades under the multifaceted mask of tolerance, non-racism, diversity, equality and peace. As any one of us can see, Freemasonry in practice is the opposite of all the things it professes. The only equal rights Freemasons support are equal rights for one another and Jewish people. Since Hitler, the NSDAP and other authoritarianfascist leaders and governments opposed Freemasonic tyranny they were forever branded *"totalitarian," "evil," "intolerant,"* and *"racist."* As we now know, these are in fact the terms that describe Freemasonry. And what better way to mask one's true agenda and beliefs than to wear a tolerant disguise like that worn by Freemasons?

CHAPTER14

On terms of equality they are part of the Pan-Angle power *that controls the world.*
—Sinclair Kennedy

The Pan-Angle World Order.

Veronica Clark

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as America a neutral, isolationist country that only wanted to do right by other nations? Or did the Freemasons who founded her have other designs? The following analysis of four books that deal

specifically with these questions is adequate for our discussion, but we highly recommend people read these books to understand the fallaciousness of the Marrs thesis.

A new world order by whom?

Many authors today speak of a *"new world order,"* and a few of them even suggest that Adolf Hitler was behind this supranational concept. But is this true? Who actually used this phrase and which group of people wished to enforce its *"one world"* will upon the rest of mankind? The answer is not Hitler and the Germans, but the Angle-Saxons. The author who used the phrase *"new world order"* was none other than Angle-Saxon author Clarence K. Streit. The following editorial review was cut and pasted into our copy of his first book on the subject *Union Now: The Proposal for Inter-democracy Federal Union* (1940):

The publication of this famous book launched a world-wide movement that has had a spectacular growth. Today, according to a recent Gallup Survey, over eight million Americans believe that only through international cooperation among democracies, along the lines of the *"Union"* idea, can civilisation hope to survive. And every day the movement is growing.

Although many of the author's proposals are not feasible at this moment, they are prophetic of what may well happen in a future world freed from Hitler's domination. Clarence Streit proposes that the American Union, British Commonwealth of Nations, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland unite to form a common government for their people—a government based on the principle that the state is made for man, not man for the state, and organised on the broad lines of the American Constitution.

Such a union would have a common citizenship, defence force, customs, money and communications system. It would guarantee each democracy the right to govern its home affairs in its own tongue according to its customs. It would leave the door open to all other democracies that would guarantee their citizens the Union's minimum Bill of Rights. Such a union would have more than 60 per cent control of nearly every war essential. It could reduce its armaments and still be stronger than any possible combination of aggressors. It would save its citizens billions in needless taxes, customs duties, armaments, officials.

These are not new ideas but the forgotten ideas of 1776 and 1787 out of which this hardheaded journalist, in clear and reasoned language, has built a living constitution for the world's democracies.

And what was it that Mr. Streit proposed? We'll let him speak for himself (and apparently the rest of the world as well).

This Union would be designed (a) to provide effective common government in our democratic world in those fields where such common government will clearly serve man's freedom better than separate governments, (b) to maintain independent national governments in all other fields where such government will best serve man's freedom, and (c) to create by its constitution a nucleus world government capable of growing into universal world government peacefully and as rapidly as such growth will best serve man's freedom.

By (a) I mean the Union of the North Atlantic democracies in these five fields:

a union government and citizenship a union defence force
a union customs-free economy a union money
a union postal and communications system.

By (b) I mean the Union government shall guarantee against all enemies, foreign and domestic, not only those rights of man that are common to all democracies, but every existing national or local right that is not clearly incompatible with effective union government in the five named fields. The Union would guarantee the right of each democracy in it to govern independently all its home affairs and practise democracy at home in its own tongue, according to its own customs and in its own way, whether by republic or kingdom, presidential, cabinet or other form of government, capitalist, socialist or other economic system.

By (c) I mean the founder democracies shall so constitute The Union as to encourage the nations outside it and the colonies inside it to seek to unite with it instead of against it. Admission to The Union and to all its tremendous advantages for the individual man and woman would from the outset be open equally to every democracy, now or to come, that guarantees its citizens The Union's minimum Bill of Rights.

The Great Republic would be organised with a view to its spreading peacefully round the earth as nations grow ripe for it. Its Constitution would aim clearly at achieving eventually by this peaceful, ripening, natural method the goal millions have dreamed of individually, but never sought to get by deliberately planning and patiently working together to achieve it. That goal would be achieved by The Union when every individual of our species would be a citizen of it, a citizen of a disarmed world enjoying world free trade, a world money and a world communications system. Then Man's vast future would begin.

This goal will seem so remote now as to discourage all but the strong from setting out for it, or even acknowledging that they stand for it. It is not now so remote, it does not now need men so strong as it did when Lincoln preserved the American Union *"for the great republic, for the principle it lives by and keeps alive, for man's vast future."* It will no longer be visionary once the Atlantic democracies unite. Their Union is not so remote, and their Union is all that concerns us here and now.[129]

Another book with an identical theme, *The Pan-Angles: A Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English Speaking Nations*, was written by Angle-Saxon author Sinclair Kennedy and published in 1914 (during World War I). *Union Now with Britain* was the second book of this theme written by Clarence Streit and published in 1941 during World War II. *The Savage Wars of Peace* written by Max Boot and published in 2002 was written a year after

9/11. *Über Lügen und Leichen zum Empire* (*The Union Jackal* in English) was written by Dr. Arnold Springborn and published in NS Germany in 1941 during World War II. These books considered together reveal a war between two worldviews: Angle-Saxon versus German.

The Pan-Angles is a book written for English-speaking, self-governing white people of the world so that they might see themselves as a worldwide confederation of *"Pan-Angles"* to control their rivals: Germany, Japan, Russia and China. Author Kennedy wrote freely about how Angle-Saxons like Benjamin Franklin and Cecil Rhodes *"saw the need of blocking intra-race frictions in order to maintain* [their] *inter-race supremacy."*

Sinclair Kennedy had proposed a world order nearly identical to that of Streit, a man who published *his* two seminal books 26 years later. Kennedy:

> ....Some have been obscured by time. Others, like Cecil John Rhodes, stand out brilliantly. These men visioned the whole race without losing sight of their own local fragment. They saw the need of blocking intrarace frictions in order to maintain our inter-race supremacy. They spoke the English language, and held by the ideals of English-speaking men— proud of their race.
>
> To such as these, wherever they are found, owing affection to the British and American flags which they protect, and which protect them from others, this discussion is addressed. It is a family appeal in terms familiar to the family here called—the Pan-Angles.[130]

Under the chapter heading *"The Civilisation"* we read that the Britons are a mixed-race composed of Romans, native Britons, Jutes, Angles, Saxons, Danes, Norsemen and Normans. While Kennedy doesn't mention it, some evidence points to possible Armenian admixture. Of course, the Welsh, Scots and Irish also racially and culturally influenced the Britons, so these further admixtures must also be accounted for. Thus we are dealing with a mostly Germanic people whom rejected and turned on their continental German brethren. Why? The answer is to be found in the Jewish foundations of English Puritanism according to Dr. Springborn, which we'll come back to in Part II.

Let us go over some of the main points in this book:

- Two-thirds to three-fourths of all Americans at the time Kennedy wrote this book were descendents of Britishers. This is important to our understanding of how and why America developed in the way it did. For example, America's extreme individualism – the cult of the individual and democracy worship – traces its roots to the British Isles and the mixed-race that came to be known as the English (from Angle).
- Kennedy described the Pan-Angles as *"collectively conservative and slow to move; they respect tradition and law, and break with the past less*

easily than more volatile peoples." This is likely why we do not see much protester-political violence among white Americans and Brits as well as why the Pan-Angles of today are still awed by Hitler's revolution (that is, the Germans' break from what the Angles see as their *"democratic tradition."*) Perhaps it is also why Angle-Americans constantly invoke the constitution and why Britain still has a royal family.

- Kennedy considered just seven nations worthy of being part of the PanAngle confederation: New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, Britain, America and Newfoundland. He did not see these nations as satellites of Britain or as components of imperialism, but as Britain's equal partners—a system that in his view defied traditional imperialism. This is important to understand because the Angle-Saxons viewed similar German principles as aggressive and imperialistic.

- Kennedy also speaks of white superiority. He said, *"while recognising what I clearly see to be the great superiority of the Japanese, as of the white over the negro, it appears to me reasonable that a great number of my fellow citizens, knowing the problem we have with the coloured race among us* [referring to blacks], *should dread the introduction of what they believe will constitute another race problem,"* since the Japanese would resist assimilation, constitute a foreign mass, and act irrespective of the national welfare. Yet Kennedy boasts about the PanAngles' *wonderful* treatment of the Jewish foreign element in America.

- Interestingly, R. W. Emerson in 1856 realised that America "[was] *the seat and centre of the British race."* North America, not Britain, was the *"centre of Pan-Angle civilisation."*

- Kennedy urged the Pan-Angles not to weaken themselves or the PanAngle race as a whole with intraracial warfare. Only war with outsiders like Germany, which he felt should emulate the Angle-Saxons, was acceptable. This helps explain why all the Pan-Angle nations ganged up on Germany no less than twice.

With that we'll move on to *Union Now with Britain*.

Basically, Streit calls for *"union now with Britain"* and the other Englishspeaking democracies in order to defeat Hitler, who he claimed was trying to become a world dictator. He proposed a blockade by all the democracies to strangle (i.e. starve) Germany, so that the German people would rise up and destroy the *"Nazis."* Streit claimed that the

Angle-Saxons' moral weapons would undoubtedly accomplish this (alongside the use of force, of course). He wanted the Germans to be assured that if they overthrew Hitler, *"like they did Wilhelm,"* America and the *'Unionites'* would promise to give them the same freedom and civil rights, etc. that all democratic-capitalist peoples enjoy. He failed to mention the right to incur debt, starve, and be unemployed among those treasured civil rights.

Streit actually used the phrase *"new world order"* to describe what he and others intended by way of a worldwide union of democracies—complete with global police power and a world court to enforce supranational union law.

He blamed America's Wall Street crash for Hitler, which is partly accurate, but then erroneously argued that a worldwide union with Britain et al. would prevent such crashes from ever reoccurring. This is clearly nonsense as we observed in the crash of 2008.

Streit also speciously argued that Hitler, for some unknown reason, – he must have been dumb and insane – diverted his attack against Britain to France. But Streit, like so many others, failed to realise that Hitler was not going to do anything to Britain, let alone attack that country or the United States. *Sea Lion* never reached the operational level. Hitler later pondered a joint operation with the IRA, but this was discovered by British intelligence and scrapped.

Streit was an English supremacist like Kennedy; he said that *"English speech is free speech."* Apparently no other language spoke of freedom or meant freedom the way English did. But this wasn't arrogance or supremacy in Streit's opinion. He went on to attribute fake quotes to Hitler, such as: "*Du bist nichts, das Volk ist alles*." Naturally he gave no source citation as to when and where this was said. Perhaps he had quoted Rauschning, a confirmed fabricator. It means, *"You* [familiar] *are nothing, the nation is everything."* As if Hitler would have used *du* in a formal situation or in an address to the nation instead of *Sie*. He rarely even used *du* in private!

Interestingly, Streit boasted about how England *"proposed to solve the Palestine problem by dividing even those few acres into separate Arabic and Jewish states."* According to Jim Condit, Henneke Kardel and Chris Bjerknes, Hitler founded Israel. Apparently the 1917 Balfour Declaration is meaningless, as is Streit's information.

Streit went on to question why in the world the U.S. couldn't lead Canadians, Irish, Brits, South Africans, Australians and New

Zealanders in a *"United States of the World"* when American liberal-democracy was just so overwhelmingly good and appealing. Who in their right mind could reject it? Basically the world would operate on Pan-Angle principles, specifically Angle-American principles, which it does.

Streit drummed up plenty of nonsensemongering when he posed the question: *"What about Canada? You wouldn't willingly let Hitler be New York's neighbour on the north, would you? How would you defend Canada?"* This was the sort of idiocy that held sway then, and still holds sway, over the socalled Pan-Angles. Why? Dr. Springborn answers this question, so we will leave that one for later.

He similarly argued that if Americans allowed autocracy to prevail in Europe, then the U.S. would be destroyed from within—what, by an NS fifthcolumn that didn't exist? Streit then urged Britain to join a U.S.-led *"Union of the Free"* as opposed to the U.S. joining the British Commonwealth of Nations as the basis for *"our world government."* So here we have the genesis of the *"one world government"* and *"New World Order,"* which is clearly Pan-Angle not NS German, as well as America's global agenda and Britain's founding of Palestine as a Jewish state. Marrs and Kardel have some explaining to do.

The real fifth-columnists, contrary to Streit, were the Communists assisting Moscow Centre. Take the memoirs of Alexander Foote for example. Foote, a Brit ex-Soviet spy, came clean on the truth about Communism and the U.S.S.R. many years after he called it quits. He lamented:

Not till many years later was I told in Moscow that it had not been in the interests of the Soviet Union for the Republicans to win the Civil War [in Spain]. The Soviet policy was to provide only such a dribble of arms and ammunition as would keep the Republican forces in the field while allowing the Germans and Italians to install themselves firmly in the peninsula. The Russian idea was that any power which had a predominant influence in Spain was automatically the enemy of Great Britain, and the Russians desired to prevent any possible alliance between Britain and the Rome-Berlin Axis; which alliance the crystal-gazers in the Kremlin had deemed possible and which they regarded as fatal to Russian interests. This was *Realpolitik* with a vengeance but after years of working for the Russians I was not surprised when it was told to me. I think that had I been told this when in Spain I would've rejected it as so many Fascist lies. My comrades fell believing that they were fighting for freedom...
....As an infantry soldier the strategy and politics of the war naturally

passed me by. We, fighting in the line, knew little or nothing of Barcelona and Valencia politics and intrigues, and less still of their international ramifications. We only knew that we fought, always ill equipped and frequently underarmed, against an enemy who appeared to be furnished with a multiplicity of modern weapons. Our task was not made easier by the frequent *"purges"* of our officers which took place. After every reverse we could be certain that one or more of our colleagues would vanish—failure and *"Trotskyist inclinations"* being almost synonymous. Attacks did fail. This is hardly surprising when an army, often with only five live rounds a day to fire off, is thrown against a well-equipped force with modern weapons and stiffened with foreign troops.

It appeared that Moscow had evolved a new tank theory which they wished tried out, not in mock combat but in battle conditions, which were found, conveniently and economically, in Spain. (I have no more bitterness toward the Russians for this technique than I have for the Germans and the Italians, who did exactly the same thing. The only difference is that the Germans were publicly arraigned for it at Nuremberg.)...[131]

With that we will now discuss the next book, *The Savage Wars of Peace*.

Author Max Boot argues that the U.S. replaced Britain as the *"globocop."* For some reason Jim Marrs does not know about America's genocides, imperial aggressions or human experiments prior to World War II and beyond, all of which he attributes to *"evil Nazis"* who infiltrated and perverted America's inherently decent and peaceful nature after the war. One cannot but sigh at such mythmaking. Boot's work will assist anyone under Marrs's spell with getting back to reality. Boot describes several of America's *"small wars"* – foreign trespasses and invasions – as well as early American imperialism. But before we get into these let us qualify the phrase *"small wars."* What AngleSaxons and most other Westerners view as small or irregular wars are total wars from the perspective of those on the opposing side. Westerners only consider near- or maximum efforts on their own part to be total war, but maximum efforts on the part of the West's less technically adept opponents are considered *petite guerra* (small war). Relative to their situation, capabilities, arms and populations, their warfare is not small to them, so we must keep this in mind as we proceed. Unfortunately we had to sacrifice much of the gruesome detail of American conduct for the sake of brevity.

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Here is a list of some of America’s acts of aggression he covers.

- America’s naval wars against the Barbary States (namely Tripoli) from 1801 to 1805, and again in 1815. These wars were undeclared by Jefferson, aggressive not defensive, were kept secret from Congress, included false flag deception and bribery, and achieved nothing but needless death and lost taxpayer dollars.
- The Marquesas in 1813 and China in 1859. The Americans not only

brought the Marquesian islanders venereal diseases, but

laid waste to several of their villages (scorched earth policy). For what reason? So America could have a naval base there to expand her *"market sphere."*

• The Americans clashed with locals in Fiji, Samoa and Drummonds Island, burning a number of villages and killing dozens of natives in the process. Further killings and burnings occurred in Sumatra. And America, always willing to assist Britain, participated in the Arrow War against China. The American and British navies policed the globe *together*, and still do.[132]

• The U.S. invaded Korea in 1871 and Samoa in 1899. The Americans entered Korean interior waters without permission, kidnapped a Korean official, and fired into a crowd on shore. The Americans denounced the Koreans as a nation of *"10 million savages"* and killed some 300 Korean defenders. After their *"victory,"* they demanded a trade treaty, but unlike Japan, the Koreans simply ignored them and they had no choice but to leave. In 1899 the U.S. got involved in Samoa, on England's side, to push Germany out. Dozens of Samoans died needlessly and Germany was expelled by a New Zealand (Pan-Angle) expedition.

• The U.S. helped kill, loot, rape and pillage in China during the Boxer Uprising in 1900. The American media lied about Chinese *"terror"* and *"savagery"* in its newspapers, which were nothing more than the mouthpieces of the burgeoning American empire.
• During the Philippine War from 1899 to 1902, Americans routinely burned villages and crops; rejected a Filipino Declaration of Independence modelled on their own; denounced them as *"niggers"*; shot escaping prisoners; established death camps; tortured POWs with the *"water cure,"* among other things; censored the press; and killed Filipinos as young as ten. Officially 11,000 died in U.S. camps and 300,000 were forcibly interned. At least 216,000 Filipinos in all were killed compared to just 4,200 white Americans. Some of America's leaders called it a *"splendid little war."* Sound familiar, Albion?

• America invaded Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua and Mexico between 1898 and 1914. That is 16 years of continuous war before World War I! Incidentally, Germany was America's *"enemy"* back then too.

• The U.S. enacted a 19-year occupation of Haiti from 1915 to 1934. The U.S. went to war against the Dominican Republic and occupied it from 1916 to 1924. America's war in Haiti included indiscriminate killing, forced labour, and massacres such as the Les Cayes Massacre.

• America invaded Mexico in pursuit of Pancho Villa (*pictured on p. 179*) between 1916 and 1917.

• Wilson sent an 8,000-man U.S. contingent to Russia to fight the Bolsheviks (on the side of the White Russians) in support of the Czech Legion of 70,000 men, which included Slovaks. It ended in disaster and withdrawal; nothing was achieved but needless agonising death in the bitter cold. And as we know, America allied with Bolshevik Russia not long after.

• The U.S. invaded Nicaragua again to hunt down and kill Sandino. The U.S. spent five years on this absurd mission, between 1926 and 1933.

• The U.S. was at war with China off and on from 1901 to 1941, to *"protect American lives and property."* Okay, but why were Americans over there *in the first place* occupying sovereign Chinese territory? They were carving out imperial occupation zones!

• Smedley Butler, whom Boot wrote a lot about, spent his whole life as a loyal Marine, but only denounced war *after* he publicly disparaged Mussolini and ran *unsuccessfully* in the Republican Senate Primary in Pennsylvania in 1932. So he spent his whole life waging war, serving the battering-ram of U.S. imperialism, and then denounced it *after* he became a retiree. If anything, Smedley Butler was a racket.

With that we can finish up with Dr. Springborn.
Springborn argues two main points:
1. England, not Germany, is the ultimate liar and world pariah.
2. The English and the Jews are essentially one and the same religiously and culturally, due to Puritanism. England is Jewry's *'force multiplier'*.

He mentions most of England's wars of aggression and crimes against humanity. He also explains why England hated and attacked Germany, no matter who was in charge—whether Kaiser or Fuehrer. Lastly he exposes Brit racism and supremacy as well as the Brits' obsession with world domination and keeping Germany down at any cost; even at the cost of their coveted empire.

CHAPTER15

Danger may arise to menace the Pan-Angle civilisation from three sources: from within any of the seven groups; from between any of the groups; or from outside civilisations.

—Sinclair Kennedy

The Road to Versailles.

Wilfried Heink

Dr. Springborn begins: *"Germans have not concerned themselves with any other country of the world as much as with England over the past decades."* True, and he provides details as to why *Perfidious Albion* has been involved in crimes all over the globe. England had free reign for centuries, but this changed when Bismarck appeared on the scene. Again, from Dr. Springborn: "*Only when Bismarck was successful in uniting Germany did England become Germany's enemy; this enmity led to the world war."* And this is where I begin.

The Holy Roman Empire was the German Empire. German chiefs had accepted the Pope as their figurative head of state, but their empire disintegrated over time for various reasons into kingdoms, principalities, duchies, etc. And although the Habsburgs, the last line of German emperors that had moved to Vienna from Aachen, were still accepted as emperors, their influence was limited. When Bismarck appeared on the political scene around the middle of the 1800s, his aim was to reunite Germany under the Hohenzollerns, a Swabian Dynasty—the rulers of Prussia.

Bismarck was aware that very few rulers, least of all the Habsburgs, were in favour of his plan. But he nevertheless continued, making reunification his *raison d'être*. He was a shrewd politician and considered parliament a *'debating club'* incapable of making crucial decisions when needed. He stunned Germany, the king and the world when, on 30 September 1862 following the failed Revolution of 1848, in his speech to the Reichstag (German parliament) he stated:

It is true that we can hardly escape complications in Germany even though we do not seek them. Germany does not look to Prussia's liberalism, but to her power. The South German states would like to indulge in liberalism, and therefore no one will assign Prussia's role to them! Prussia must collect her forces and hold them in reserve for a favourable moment, which has already come and gone several times. Since the treaties of Vienna our frontiers have been ill-designed for a healthy body politic. The great questions of the time will be decided not by speeches and resolutions of majorities (that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849), but by iron and blood.[133]

This quote was reversed to read *“blood and iron”* by the press, and even though real or feigned alarm was expressed, Bismarck never repudiated his words. All he did was state a fact, although he later regretted having used these words. Another of his speeches was misrepresented. In 1888, four weeks before the death of William I, in his last speech to the Reichstag, Bismarck talked about the situation in Europe—war was looming. By reuniting Germany, Bismarck had inadvertently signed her death warrant. Efforts were made to encircle her:

“ *In these days we must husband our strength,”* said Bismarck; *“and it is in our power to be stronger than any other nation of equal numbers…We are placed in the centre of Europe, are liable to attack on at least three fronts,…and are, moreover, exposed to the risk of coalitions to a greater extent than any other nation…The pike in the European fishpond make it impossible for us to play the part of the harmless carp, for they would fain fix their teeth on both of our sides…They constrain us to a unity which is repugnant to our German nature, and were it not for this pressure from without we should all fly apart…We Germans fear God; we are not afraid of anything else in the world. It is because we fear God that we seek peace and ensure it.*”[134]

Bismarck *“the realist”* knew that Germany was not *really* united and that other powers were making plans to prevent her from becoming united; to destroy her if necessary. It is the last part of his speech that is misquoted to this day; the last sentence is omitted. But now back to the issue at hand.

The Prussians eventually defeated the Austrians at Königgrätz, and the Prussian generals, who at first were reluctant to fight a war against Austria, now wanted to pursue the defeated Austrian army. But at Bismarck’s insistence – he envisioned Germany and Austria-Hungary coexisting – the Austrian-Hungarian Empire was left intact. Its influence further diminished. Most of the German nobility, however, still considered the Habsburgs to be the legitimate heads of state. France then became a core concern: Napoleon III claimed that the German bloc forming in the east was a threat to France’s existence, even though not *one* menacing gesture was directed at France. The *'mistrust in the hereditary enemy'* issue played a part, an issue dating back to the Middle Ages.

A bit more background: At the Treaty of Verdun, in 843, the empire was split among three brothers, the sons of Emperor Louis I. Louis the German (Ludwig der Deutsche), received the eastern portion (later Germany); Charles II (the Bald, Karl der Kahle) became king of the western portion (later France); and Lothair I (Lothar I) received the central portion (Low Countries, Lorraine, Alsace, Burgundy, Provence and most of northern Italy). In 962 a new Roman Empire emerged, commonly known as the *"Holy Roman Empire, German Nation,"* the leader of which was a Germanic emperor. It was in fact a German Empire with the Pope serving as ceremonial head of state, thus the *"Holy"* in the name. But German armies were expected to ensure that the Pope remained in his position and to assert German authority. The empire stretched from the Baltic Sea in the north, to half of Italy in the south and included *Ostarrichi* (Austria) in the east. By the 11th century, the western border of this empire ran in almost a straight line from roughly Antwerp in the north to Marseilles in the south, encompassing the Duchy of Lorraine as well as Alsace.

These German brothers shared the territory of Western Europe, thus the *"hereditary enemy"* angle. Also, all of the border disputes between France and Germany originated in that time. Alsace-Lorraine was originally part of the German Empire, not France. In early 1870, when Leopold of Hohenzollern was offered the Spanish crown, the French immediately hollered *"encirclement!"* Leopold declined, but the French asked the King of Prussia for assurances that this would never happen again, and when the king refused, France declared war on Prussia. (The so-called Ems Despatch played a role. The king had sent Bismarck a telegram. The text was published, but claims were made that Bismarck altered it. This is a lie. He changed some words but did not alter the meaning). This is not to suggest that Bismarck tried to stop this; he didn't. He knew that war with France was inevitable: the French were trying to prevent German unification, as previously, via war with Austria. Bismarck then asked the German kings how they would react: would they leave Prussia to battle the French on her own and be defeated as in 1806, allowing the French to rule parts of Germany or the whole of it again, or would they come to Prussia's assistance? The kings reluctantly assisted Prussia, and when the war was over, France was defeated. Germany was united territorially, but not in spirit; that took many more years. One might even argue that it *never* happened.

At the peace treaty conference Alsace and large parts of Lorraine were ceded to Germany against Bismarck's wishes, but this time he had to give in. The generals cited security concerns, as Alsace *"protruded"* into Germany making it suitable for a French act of aggression. The king claimed it was German territory in any case. And as Bismarck had envisioned, the French thirsted for revenge, claiming Alsace-Lorraine was stolen from them. German reunification had altered the map of the continent thereby drawing *Britain* into the panorama.

Prelude to World War I

On 9 February 1871, the war had ended. Disraeli (later Lord Beaconsfield), then leader of the opposition, gave a speech to the British parliament in which he declared:

> Let me impress upon the attention of the House the character of this war between France and Germany. It is no common war, like the war between Prussia and Austria, or like the Italian war in which France was engaged some years ago; nor is it like the Crimean War.
>
> This war represents the German revolution, a greater political event than the French revolution of last century. I don't say a greater, or as great a social event. What its social consequences may be are in the future. Not a single principle in the management of our foreign affairs, accepted by all statesmen for guidance up to six months ago, any longer exists. There is not a diplomatic tradition which has not been swept away. You have a new world, new influences at work, new and unknown objects and dangers with which to cope,….We used to have discussions in this House about the balance of power. Lord Palmerston, eminently a practical man, trimmed the ship of State and shaped its policy with a view to preserve an equilibrium in Europe. […] But what has really come to pass? The balance of power has been entirely destroyed, and the country which suffers most, and feels the effects of this great change most, is England.[135]

Just a tad paranoid? Not hardly. He expressed this nasty attitude even though not one single threatening gesture had been made toward England, the English royalty (of German origin), or the German House of Saxe-Coburg (also the royal house of the British—the name changed to The House of Windsor in 1917). The reason for English *"concern"* was that they had been maintaining what they called the *"balance of power"* for centuries, which in fact was a successful effort to ensure that no rival power emerged to threaten England's absolute hegemony. When for instance, and there are many examples, France had become too strong under Napoleon I, England sided with Prussia to defeat Napoleon at Waterloo. And now, following the reunification of Germany, plots were being devised among the circle surrounding the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, to render *"Middle Europe,"* i.e. Germany and Austria-Hungary, powerless. Ah, Perfidious Albion in all her glory! The circle included Lord Randolph Churchill (father of Winston), the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Salisbury and the head of the House of Rothschild.

An alliance between Russia and France had to be formed. England was ready to come to their assistance, by this means encircling Germany and Austria-Hungary.[136] Bismarck was aware that a reunited Germany would induce anxieties, and was therefore instrumental in forming the *"Three Emperors League"* between Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary. Bismarck also made every effort to maintain good relations with the Czar, bending over backwards to avoid friction; it thus seemed nearly impossible for the Brits to get Russia on board, but their success is now history. Professor E. Adamov in his *Die Diplomatie des Vatikans*[137] provides details. The book, containing many documents, was published by the Bolsheviks to expose some of their secret dealings.[138] Riemeck shows, as does Adamov, that the Vatican only played a minor role, and was a tool: the real powers behind the encirclement of Germany sat *in England*.

To delve into all the details would fill volumes, but suffice it to say that in 1891 a squadron of the French navy dropped anchor in the Russian port of Kronstadt (near St. Petersburg). The press around the world reported that the Czar listened to the playing of the Marseilles while standing at attention, when in fact the playing of the French Revolution song was punishable in Russia.[139] After Bismarck's dismissal in 1890, Wilhelm II, then German Emperor, allowed the treaty with Russia to expire. But this was not personal negligence on his part—by then the Czar was already wavering. The war party in Russia was gaining the upper hand.[140] On 4 February 1892 the draft of a FrenchRussian military agreement was ready, and *"approved in principal"* by Czar Alexander III on 17 August[141] (Riemeck gives the date as 18 August). This agreement stipulated that either power would come to the assistance of the other if attacked by one of the Triple Alliance states, i.e. Germany, AustriaHungary or Italy. Explicit mention was made that in case of war both armies should be mobilised to force Germany to fight a war on two fronts. In 1893 the Czar sent four navy vessels to Toulon, France, as a reassuring gesture. And although the military treaty of 1892 remained a secret, the French population was elated by this Russian show of support and gave the sailors a rousing welcome, realising that for the first time since 1871 France was not alone. This in turn allowed the Russian war party to remove any doubts Czar Alexander had concerning a treaty with France and on 24 January 1894 the treaty was ratified. Thus the agreement between France and Russia was finalised. The first stage of the plot laid out *in London seven years prior* was now complete.[142]

In a document entitled *"Paris, 31 March 1887,"* Mohrheim, Russian envoy in Paris, reports about a meeting with an English diplomat in which the latter assures Mohrheim that England can and will come to friendly terms with Russia. In October 1889 Randolph Churchill travelled to St. Petersburg, causing quite a stir worldwide, a trip that resulted in the Brit-Russian agreement of 1907.[143]

The German encirclement was now well under way. But, the English public had to be prepared to accept this "*New Course*"[144]: for fractured Germany had never been a problem for England, whereas France and Spain had been for centuries. It should have been a hard sell. Wilhelm II, who ruled Germany from 1888 to 1918, grew up in England; Queen Victoria was his grandmother. But fomenting mass hatred of Germany was a must, and the emergence of German industrial power helped to do just that. However, industrial competition was only a pretext. The following is from an essay by Steffen Werner, entitled *"A Hundred Years of War against Germany"*:

In 1895 these upper-classes, beginning with Great Britain, formed a War Party against Germany which is still at work today and which will be documented by citations from the years 1895 to 1994.

Delendam, Delendam, Delendam!

On 1 February 1896 an article appeared in the *Saturday Review*, written by a biologist (in fact by Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell), with the caption *"A Biological View of Our Foreign Policy."*

Of all the European nations, Germany is most similar to England. In racial characteristics, in religious and scientific thought, in sentiments and aptitudes, the Germans, by their resemblances to the English, are marked out as our natural rivals. In all parts of the earth, in every pursuit—in commerce, in manufacturing, in exploiting other races, the English and the Germans jostle each other. Germany is a growing nation; expanding far beyond her territorial limit; she is bound to secure a new foothold or to perish in the attempt. [...] Were every German to be wiped out tomorrow, there is no English trade, no English pursuit that would not immediately expand. Were every Brit to be wiped out tomorrow, the Germans would gain in proportion. *Here is the first great racial struggle of the future*: here are two growing nations pressing against each other, man to man all over the world.

One or the other has to go; *one or the other will go* (emphasis added). [...]

The biological view of our foreign policy is plain. First, we federate our colonies thereby preventing their geographical isolation and the turning of the Angle-Saxon race against itself. Second, be ready to fight Germany, as *Germania est delenda* [Germany must be destroyed];...[145]

This screed was written by a Brit upon whose empire *"the sun never sets."* A nation which had colonies around the globe, obtained by the sword or through treachery, as outlined by Dr. Sprinborn. Winston Churchill confirmed that this policy was still being pursued in a secret speech of March 1936 in the Lower House:

For four hundred years the foreign policy of England has been to oppose the strongest, most aggressive, most dominating power on the continent [...]. Faced by Philip II of Spain, against Louis XIV under William III and Marlborough, against Napoleon, against William II of Germany, it would have been easy and must have been very tempting to join with the stronger and share the fruits of his conquest. However, we always took the harder course, joined with the weaker powers, made a combination among them, and thus defeated and frustrated the Continental military tyrant whoever he was, whatever nation he led. Thus we preserved the liberties of Europe [...].[146]

The nonsense about preserving liberties is just a fig leaf. England's will to dominate was the real reason, and the defamation of Germans continued. Vansittart wrote in November 1941: "*No one was fool enough to pretend that we were fighting anything but the Germans in 1914.*"[147]

The German government was of course aware of some of those activities, but any study of Bismarck reveals that he was *mostly concerned about France and Russia*[148]—England appears not to have caused him any sleepless nights. The same may be said of the German King Wilhelm II, who never imagined that his relatives would go to war against him. But in any case a contingency plan was drafted in the early 1900s known as the *"Schlieffen Plan."*

Germany's chief hope for success lay in the execution of the Schlieffen Plan, drawn up by the predecessor of Chief of Staff Helmuth J. L. von Moltke. This scheme, envisioning a simultaneous conflict with France and Russia, counted upon Russia's inability to mobilise rapidly to make up for Germany's inferiority in manpower. In case of war, Germany was to concentrate her main strength in the west for a rapid drive against France, meanwhile keeping only a thin line in the east to hold back the Russians. Then, after France was defeated, a large body of troops was to be hurled against the Russians. The plan also contemplated the in vasion of France via Luxembourg and Belgium in order to avoid the heavy fortifications and the Vosges Mountains in the eastern part of the Republic...Since Germany was aware that France and Russia knew of the Schlieffen Plan [1]...

[1] The Plan was discussed in French circles at least as early as 1904.[149]

Everybody knew about this plan, including the Brits. If the French and Russians knew, so did the English. The Germans were aware that their plan had been leaked, but did they change it? Not substantially. The part about advancing through Belgium remained. Not really a good indication of German warmongering! When this war broke out, prepared by powers other than Germany, the Brits shrieked that they simply *must* intervene because Belgium's neutrality had been violated! England had promised to protect her. This was not altogether true: that pact was not worth the paper it was written on. And also, as an indication that Britain knew about the Schlieffen Plan, we have British military officials inspecting terrain in Flanders (Belgium) five years before war broke out.[150] With the encirclement of Germany complete, and the secret agreements in place, the "*armed peace*"[151] ended and on 28 July 1914 World War I began.

It is beyond the scope of this analysis to discuss World War I, and much has been written on it in any case, but the year 1917 is considered an *Epochenjahr*,[152] a year of major developments. The two biggest events: the U.S.A. entered the war and the Russian October Revolution removed the Czar. To go into details here would drag this out, but on 8 January 1918 Woodrow Wilson presented his 14 points to the U.S. Congress, a *'blueprint for peace,'* and on 14 October the German government accepted those 14 points as a basis for an armistice and subsequent peace negotiations. Preceding this, on 5 October 1918, Max von Baden, the new head of the German government following the *"resignation"* of Wilhelm II, sent a note to Wilson:

The German government requests that the President of the United States of America take matters concerning the establishment of a peace into his hands, that he inform all the belligerents of this request, and invite them to send emissaries to start negotiations. It (the German government) accepts as the basis for the peace negotiations the programme as proclaimed by the President of the United States of America in his speech to the Congress of 8 January 1918, as well as in other declarations, namely that of 27 September.

To avoid further bloodshed, the German government asks that an armistice be declared immediately, to stop the fighting on land, water and in the air.[153]

The Germans accepted Wilson's 14 points. On 11 November 1918 they laid down their arms.

Vengeance at Versailles

On 13 December Wilson arrived in Europe to a hero's welcome. But instead of attending to the business at hand – ending the war (there was still fighting going on) – Wilson travelled to England, then Italy; he was treated as the champion of peace. Finally, the date of 18 January 1918 was set for the conference to open.[154] More than two months had gone by before the conference started, a whole month wasted, but a month in which the Allies had time to work out their treacherous strategy behind the scenes. In the meantime the Germans fulfilled their end of the bargain, trusting Wilson to stick to his word:

Such Allied officers as were able to witness their evacuation [*The German army. The translator.*] were frankly impressed. To the senior American member of the Armistice Control Commission the German field army did not look like a defeated force; the regiments which passed him were in good order; singing; their bands playing. The German retreat was so rapid that Allied advance parties frequently could not make contact with their enemy to accept the various weapons which were to be surrendered under the armistice provisions. When this happened, the Germans simply left the equipment piled in neat stacks along the road.[155]

We must remember that *nothing* was decided upon at that time. The Germans counted only on the good will of the Allies, trusting Wilson completely. Germany was *not* defeated; while she was somewhat weakened by the spread of Communism, she was still able to continue putting up a stiff fight, especially when forced to defend herself. The Allies – they referred to themselves as *"victors"* now – were well aware of this. Is this why the commencement of this peace conference, during which the now defenceless Germany was treated so shamelessly, was delayed?

When the conference finally convened a pompous speech, dripping with anti-German hatred, was made by Poincaré, then President of the

French Republic.[156] Wilson had nominated Clemenceau, the Prime Minister of France at the time, to permanently chair the conference. Clemenceau read the agenda:

1. Responsibility [guilt] for starting the war;
2. Sanctions [penalties] for crimes committed during the war;
3. International law [violated].[157]

It is impossible to discuss all that went on regarding the three issues above, but the Allies made it easy on themselves: they blamed Germany for starting the war. Only Germans committed war crimes; only Germans violated illusory *'international law'*. The same charade was repeated in Nuremberg following World War II. In fact after reading the Versailles accounts carefully, one finds the basis of the London Charter which was used at Nuremberg to determine guilt—innocence was never an issue, as in the case against Germany at Versailles. Moreover at Nuremberg, when the defence pointed out that crimes had been committed by the Allies, the president declared: "*We are not trying* [to determine] *whether any other powers have committed breaches of international law, or crimes against humanity, or war crimes; we are trying* [to determine] *whether these defendants have*."[158]

As at Nuremberg, the crimes allegedly committed *by Germans* during World War I were the only issue. Dr. Springborn addresses these Big Lies in detail.

The Germans agreed to an armistice *based on* Wilson's 14 points, and the conference was *supposed* to be conducted with the 14 points as its guideline. But the conference was guided by revenge, territorial theft and hatred instead. Wilson did not insist that his 14 points be honoured. Ziegler wrote that it will forever be a mystery why he did not insist more forcefully.[159] But Wilson was only interested in establishing The League of Nations, his personal love-child. We should remember that the murderous blockade imposed by Britain was maintained until 12 July 1919,[160] claiming an *additional* 800,000 German lives, mostly children. These needless deaths occurred even though the armistice agreement of 11 November 1918 promised: "*The Allies as well as the United States contemplate* [Ziegler reproduces this word. The translator.] *the supply of food to Germany during the armistice negotiations as they deem necessary*."[161] I was unable to find the English text. But aside from the ambiguity of the wording, no single effort was made to supply Germany with food until 14 March 1919, when the import of 3,000 tonnes of fat and 70,000 tonnes of grains monthly was finally allowed. But to receive it Germany had to hand over her entire merchant fleet.[162]

The haggling went on and on; nothing was settled. Wilson returned to the U.S., and when he returned on 14 March the Polish issue was discussed. In 1916 Germany and Austria-Hungary declared Poland an independent state— effectively recreating that state. At Versailles the Germans received their *'thanks'* from the Poles, confirming that no good deed ever goes unpunished, even though Wilson stated in point 13 (in part): *"An independent Polish state…inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea,…"*.

A commission was appointed and soon the question was asked "*Where, exactly was Poland*"?[163] But instead of doing their own research, the '*Committee of Ten*'[164] listened to the Polish delegates Messrs. Dmowski and Paderewski, who created a Greater Poland out of thin air. Large chunks of territory that were settled by Germans for centuries were included in this imaginary state and henceforth declared Polish territory. Wilson, even though he had stated explicitly that the new Polish state should be comprised of *"indisputably Polish populations,"* listened sympathetically and most of what the Poles asked for was granted to them. A map drawn during the negotiations shows Poland almost exactly as it was created[165]; it is therefore reasonable to assume that it was the will of the Allies to create this Poland, deliberately incorporating German territory and populations within it.[166] *Another* new state was created following World War I, that of Czechoslovakia, which served as the PanAngles' dagger into the soft underbelly of Germany. When looking at the map as it was when the conference finally ended, one can clearly see that the encirclement of Germany started in the late 1800s, and continued on from there.

When the left bank of the Rhine was discussed, Clemenceau insisted that it go to France; at the least a Rhenish province under French protection should be established. The French settled for the Saar region with a demilitarised left bank remaining—this was effectively seized from Germany. The Brits successfully stole Germany's colonies.

Reparations were also hotly debated. Enormous sums were thrown around, but $768 billion eventually sufficed (the amount in today's money); this sum was later reduced to $402 billion, just enough to keep Germany permanently crippled. The last payment of $94 million was made on 3 October 2010. No doubt all of these issues were designed to serve as the Angle-Saxons' *casus belli* for their next war: the blueprint for World War II was part and parcel of the *"treaty."*

Then there was the disarmament issue—more horse trading. They finally settled on the wording[167] of what was to become Article 8 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, *"The Covenant of the League of Nations"* (Wilson insisting on the term *'Covenant,'* which dated back to the sect of Covenants of the Scottish Presbyterians[168]), which read in part (the U.S. never ratified this treaty): *"The Members of the League recognise* *that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations…”.* Discussions ensued and an international police force was suggested,[169] but all came to naught. The only country forced to disarm was Germany. All other nations including the Soviet Union continued rearmament. All of these explosive issues were bound to cause friction later on. Not surprisingly, when the defence counsel at Nuremberg, handpicked by the victors, and anyone else with connections to National Socialism (who were disallowed[170]) tried to point this out, they were told to sit down. Here is one relevant exchange at the IMT:

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Seidl, I have told you that the Tribunal will not listen to your contending either that the Versailles Treaty was not a legal document or that it was in any way unjust. On those topics we do not propose to hear you.

DR. SEIDL: Then I must construe the attitude of the Tribunal to mean that I will not be permitted to speak of the consequences of the Versailles Treaty, and particularly about the connection which these consequences had with the rise of the National Socialist Party and with the seizure of power by Adolf Hitler and the codefendants.

THE PRESIDENT: Look. The Versailles Treaty is, of course, a historical fact; and the Tribunal cannot prevent you from referring to it as a historical fact. But as to its justice or as to its being a legal treaty, the treaty which Germany signed, you will not be heard....

DR. SEIDL: Then I shall turn to page 11, second paragraph. No, I shall turn to page 12.

When the German people, in compliance with the Peace Treaty of Versailles, had disarmed, it had a right to expect that the victorious powers would also...

THE PRESIDENT: [*Interposing.*] One moment, Dr. Seidl, as you don’t appear to be capable of recasting your speech as you go along to accord to the Tribunal’s ruling, the Tribunal will not hear you further at this stage. It will go on with the next defendant’s case. You will then have the opportunity of recasting your speech, and you will submit your speech for translation before it is presented, and I would explain that this is the reason why the Tribunal does not propose to hear you upon these matters. They are irrelevant to the issues that the Tribunal has to try […].[171] Adolf Hitler’s constitutional rise to power can be directly attributed to the

Versailles Treaty, although other German parties wanted it scrapped too. The emergence of Bolshevism, as detailed by Professor Nolte in *Der Faschismus in seiner Epoche*, also played a significant role. The publication of Nolte's book touched on a dispute among historians in Germany (*Historikerstreit*). He was therefore charged with *'relativism'* and banished from academia—another case of selective history. Only that history which finds the predetermined defendants guilty is permissible, a legacy of Versailles and the IMT—not history interested in genuine guilt and innocence. To use the English term *'justice'* in connection with the Versailles and IMT proceedings would be a farce, a misappropriation of the term.

Those who must not be named!

Austria-Hungary, once the mighty empire of Middle Europe, ceased to exist after World War I. One may dismiss the research by Riemeck about plans to destroy this Middle Europe as conspiracy, but one cannot possibly argue that its destruction was mere coincidence. And yes, Germany, although severely crippled, *was allowed* to remain a sovereign state; allowed to investigate the charges for war crimes allegedly committed by her soldiers, exposing them all as lies; but such was not the case after World War II. After the war ended, Doenitz, the recognised head of the German state, asked Eisenhower for permission to launch an investigation into crimes allegedly committed by Germans. His request was not honoured and Doenitz was arrested.

Why was Germany left mostly intact post-World War I in spite of the many traps built into the *"treaty"?* We can really only speculate here, but *Freemasonry* must be accounted for given its stated goal of establishing a one world government with all the world's *"republics"* under supranational rule. Dr. Friedrich Wichtl goes into details about those plans and ambitions in his *Weltfreimaurerei, Weltrevolution, Weltrepublik: Eine Untersuchung über Ursprung und Endziele des Weltkrieges* (World Freemasonry, World Revolution, World Republic: An Examination into the Origin and the Foreseen Results of the World War). Another book of interest is by Karl Heise, *Entente-Freimaurerei und Weltkrieg* (Entente: Freemasonry and World War). Wichtl, as well as Heise, not only addresses the reasons which brought about the Great War, but also goes into detail as to the anticipated consequences for the future, i.e., the establishment of a one world government. And the people who concocted the plan for the destruction of Middle Europe, according to Riemeck, Heise et al. were all *Freemasons,* with the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, serving as their Grand Master.

The abovementioned authors are of course discussing the actions of the members of the upper echelons of Freemasonry, not the foot soldiers who ignorantly engage in charitable work. Both authors point out that the roots of Freemasonry are found in *Judaism*. Wichtl quotes Br.[172] Dr. Gustav Karpels, a Jew and member of *B'nai B'rith*, as having written in 1902 that Freemasonry originated with Judaism: King Solomon is considered the founder; most of the rituals are of Hebrew origin.[173] A thorough investigation of Freemasonry shows that Solomon is mentioned often, as is the Ark of the Covenant, etc. Br. Wilson[174] was also a Freemason (is this why he had demanded the word '*Covenant'?*) as was Clemenceau. The jury is out on George, but there are solid indications that he also belonged as well as many others at that so-called *"Peace Conference"* of Versailles. Was there an underlying plan throughout? We may never know, but the results certainly suggest it.

Let us now look at some of the achievements of this organisation. About the French Revolution we read: "*But to-day Freemasonry openly acknowledges the French Revolution as its work*."[175] We have solid evidence that Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was murdered on orders from Freemasons.[176] As we know, his assassination was the catalyst that touched off World War I. And then we have the Russian October Revolution of 1917. Br. Lenin[177] (Uljanov Zederbaum), Br. Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Bronshtein, or Braunstein) and Br. Radek (Sobelsohn) were just a few of the driving forces behind that revolution; all were *Freemasons and Jews*. In fact Jews played a key role in the establishment of the Soviet Union itself. The Jew M. Kohan (Cohen) on 12 April 1919 published an article in *The Communist* (*Charkov*), in which he wrote that one can say without any exaggeration that the Russian Socialist Revolution was a Jewish effort.[178] A Soviet Socialist Republic was established in Hungary in March 1919; all the leaders were Freemasons, and many of them were Jews. Karl Radek (Sobelsohn) was sent by the Soviets to turn Germany into a Soviet Socialist Republic; he almost succeeded.[179] Lenin remarked that there could be no world revolution unless the German revolution took place, converting Germany into a Soviet Republic. Lenin stated at a conference: *"It is an absolute truth that we shall go under without the German revolution…[but] Liebknecht will rescue us from this* [the gap is in the original]."[180]

The banner of the Soviet Union depicts a hammer and sickle superimposed over the globe. Obviously the Soviets never kept their desire for world domination a secret. Is it not possible, then, that Germany was allowed to exist after World War I only to serve as a springboard for world revolution, with one world government as the ultimate goal? We have one indication why this might have been so. In 1937 the construction of the Palace of the Soviet Union (*Dvorez Sovjetov*) was begun on the site of the demolished Cathedral of Christ, the Saviour in Moscow. It was to be a monument to Lenin with his statue on top, but also the *"Palace of the Last Republic,"* the building of which would commemorate the last *'fascist'* regime to be welcomed into the Union of Soviet Republics.[181] The foundation was laid and enormous amounts of construction material were made available for it, but on 4 July 1941 construction was suddenly stopped.[182] Hitler had launched his desperate preventive strike on 22 June 1941, effectively preventing Stalin's plan to conquer Western Europe, and later the world. It was indeed possible for Stalin to realise this, as there were millions of Communist sympathisers the world over, but he failed thanks to Adolf Hitler.

Was this why the Soviet Union was dropped following the Second World War, because it did not fulfill the role assigned to it? It's hard to say, but the plans for a world government continue unabated; the attempt to turn all states into *"republics,"* a process initiated by Wilson, proceeded on—Syria is the latest example (as of December 2011).

To understand the present, one must look at the past.

CHAPTER16

Today, down by London dock, in about a square mile of back streets, there exists a dismal Negro slum. The neighbourhood, situated in the borough of Stepney, abounds with brothels and dope pads in old tumble-down buildings. Few slums in the U.S. compare with this area's desperate character, unique racial composition, and atmosphere of crime, filth, and decay.

—Roi Ottley

The Nuremberg Trial & NS 'War Crimes'.

Hans Krampe

The Nuremberg Trials Show, a grand standing, self-righteous performance launched under the label of *"International Military Tribunal"* (IMT) – none of its members, except for the Russians, having actually fought in the war – was a politically motivated orgy of revenge, malice, hypocrisy, humiliation and lies. The icing on the cake was the simultaneously ongoing Allied mass murder of the German populace, then very much in progress.

It was a copycat Stalinist show trial, stage managed by Jewish-controlled media hacks, whose principle contribution to the war had been the fabrication of anti-German hate propaganda throughout, performed by mean-spirited lawyers, oozing with malice, principal among them high-ranking Soviet war criminals; zealously assisted by largely Jewish torturers (interrogators) and sadistic murderers (executioners), often in brand new uniforms.

Ten years later, in response to invitations from U.S. Rear Admiral Dan V. Gallery, over 400 written and signed statements, made by hundreds of U.S. and international Flag Officers, congressmen, supreme court judges and diplomats, including the future U.S. President, John F. Kennedy and prominent personalities of the time, condemned the Nuremberg Trials as a disgraceful act of

revenge by the victors over the vanquished. It was a step backward into the Dark Ages as well as a stain on civilisation and a shameful slander of professional soldiers. Why? Because German Flag Officers had done what *all* Flag Officers in the world do—the jobs they swore an oath to do in case of war.

This expression of belated public outrage happened on the occasion of the release of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in 1956 from ten years of incarceration.

To be able to incarcerate or sentence to death the German leadership, military as well as civilian, the Nuremberg *"judges"* had to break international law

by inventing *ex post facto* crimes; had to suppress the evidence of the defence; produce forged copies of *"confessions"*; permit bizarre and fraudulent testimonies; and ignore their own constitutional principle of *habeas corpus* by the American lawyers. That the Germans were guilty was a foregone conclusion, as casually accepted as the average Americans' Germanophobia and hate indoctrination. No forensic investigation was necessary, not then or now.

Most bizarre was the presence of Soviet officers. They were the worst war criminals of World War II. But they presided as judges over their German victims all the same—victims upon whom they were guilty of having perpetrated unspeakably more heinous war crimes, and on an enormous scale, than the horror stories they themselves had fabricated about the *"Nazi regime."* Their Katyn massacre of at least 20,000 Polish officers and members of the Polish intelligentsia, discovered and exposed to the international media in 1943 by the German Wehrmacht, they now accused the Germans of, using expertly forged documents and witness statements.

In Admiral Gallery's opinion the Nuremberg Trials were a kangaroo court parading under the misnomer of *"International Military Tribunal."* He felt that this name was a libel on the military profession. He was relieved to find that there was nothing *"military"* about it: that it was, in fact, a lawyers' tribunal and he sarcastically observed that the American Bar Association kept bashfully silent on that topic since it did not want its role in this disgraceful and macabre theatre to be widely known. He was *"glad that our military men had nothing to do with it."* Hundreds of U.S. admirals and generals not only agreed with Admiral Gallery, but some also spoke highly and with respect of Admiral Doenitz.
Doenitz, Raeder, Jodl and many others were charged with (a) having conspired to wage aggressive war; (b) having waged aggressive war; and (c) violating the laws of war at sea; all this applied especially to German submarine warfare. Referring to these charges Admiral Gallery exclaimed in exasperation: *"How in the name of common sense a military officer can wage any kind of war except an aggressive one without being a traitor to his country, I'll never know."*

Doenitz requested U.S. Admiral Nimitz to be summoned as witness for the defence, to explain his style of submarine warfare in the Pacific. Nimitz was unable to appear in person, but declared in a sworn statement that U.S. submarine warfare was just as aggressive in the

Pacific as the German submarine warfare in the Atlantic—that in fact no other mode of submarine warfare was possible in this day and age and that the outdated laws of war at sea were impossible to adhere to since they applied to the era of tall ships, which was long gone. This resulted in an awkward back-peddling by the kangaroos.

Admiral Doenitz was acquitted of the first charge but found guilty of the other two. To find fault with his impeccable and capable conduct during the war they accused him of having deliberately prolonged it, ignoring the fact that in 1945 Doenitz had to evacuate from East Prussia ten times more refugees than the British had evacuated from Dunkirk. As soon as he had brought as many refugees as possible to safety, he surrendered. It seemed to be of no consequence to the kangaroos that it was in fact the Allied demand of unconditional surrender which prolonged the war. The German leadership was fully aware what they would be facing in such an event and rather chose to fight to the last bullet than submit voluntarily to certain ignominy and horror. As it turned out, what followed proved them right, in spades.

Raeder was sentenced to life, Doenitz to ten years, while many others were sentenced to be executed and summarily strangled to death. While all these high-ranking Allied officers commiserated with their enemy colleagues, none of them seemed to have known clearly, nor cared, why the war was fought. It was enough for them to get the order to fight, whipped into the mood by relentless hate propaganda, which they have been unable to shake off to this day. It sufficed for them to *"know"* that the German government was evil; just as General Colin Powell, presiding over the largest arsenal of weapons of mass destruction in the world, *"knew"* that Saddam Hussein had *"weapons of mass destruction."* Ten years too late, they remembered that they owed a debt of chivalry and an apology to Admiral Doenitz et al, not to mention justice.

They could not find it in their hearts to extend the same sentiments to totally innocent Rudolf Hess, who languished in Spandau, a prison built for 600 inmates, the only one there, kept in solitary confinement under inhuman

conditions until 1987, when he was finally murdered at the age of 93. He was strangled to death by the Brits.

Such sentiments were also absent when they *"merely did their sworn duty,"* bombing the German civilian population to smithereens. And even in 1956, as they expressed *"regret"* for the treatment of German Flag Officers, they could not have cared less about what they had done to the German nation at large. Not *one* of them expressed *any* regret about what they had done to German women and children by the millions; to German POWs – *after the war* – by the millions; or their flattening of the beautiful towns and cities that had taken more than a millennium to build; not to mention the theft of trillions of dollars worth of German patents and industrial hardware. They had just followed orders, as they had sworn an oath to do. What was a virtue for them had to be, of course, a vice for the Germans, rooted in evil Bismarck's Prussia. It was the pinpoint rationale of the kangaroos sitting in judgement, tailoring invented crimes to fit their anti-German war propaganda. According to Admiral Gallery, however, that is just the proper conduct of Flag Officers, *"after all, one thing the much maligned military brass must do, in a democracy as well as a dictatorship, is swallow their convictions, if any, and do as they are told by their politicians…"*. In other words, for a Flag Officer it doesn't matter what kind of political creep gives the orders, it is best not to have an opinion about anything to avoid unnecessary problems. By this rationale Flag Officers are capable of ordering massacres of their own unarmed people when ordered to do so, which America's Top Brass did in 1970 at Kent State University, and as they are currently doing to innocent peoples all over the world (in 2011 and 2012).

It doesn't seem to occur to any of them that they also swore an oath to defend the United States and its constitution against all enemies, foreign *and domestic*. Yet, they pretend to be deaf, dumb and blind to the enemy within – their own government – and keep following the orders, with a few notable exceptions, of presidential morons with blatantly genocidal intentions, to wage aggressive war without there being even a hint of a threat other than a manufactured one. The American Top Brass seems to have been oblivious that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were the only ones in Europe who had made every effort to avoid World War II, while the U.S. government did the exact opposite.

The 400 expressions of regret about Admiral Karl Doenitz's incarceration and their condemnation of the IMT were edited and published in book form in 1976 by H. K. Thompson, a Yale graduate of Naval Science and History; and Henry Strutz, a teacher of foreign languages and history. The title: *Dönitz at Nuremberg: A Re-Appraisal, War Crimes and the Military Professional.*

Needless to say, it never became a bestseller.

What revisionism needs now

I am a German Canadian, born during World War II, who for his first thirty years was raised and educated in both East and West Germany.

During my elementary schooling in East Germany, from grade one through grade three – my formative years – I was *intensively* indoctrinated with the glorification of Communism and anti-Nazi hate propaganda in the form of grammar, textbooks and *stories* palmed off as history. The East German educators managed to weave post-World

War I treacheries, subversions and crimes of the Moscow-dominated Communists into the degenerate and chaotic history of the Weimar Republic, only to pass it off as having somehow been the product of *"Nazism."* Of course, this reinforced my positive attitude towards Communism and my rejection of *"Nazism."* It formed a solid foundation for my continued anti-Nazi brainwashing (*'education'*) in the West. As it turned out, East and West brainwashing occurred entirely to Zionists' specifications and under their control. In it *"the holocaust"* loomed large; not only in ours, but in all histories of World War II.

Worldwide, the above versions have been a roaring success!

Grade four saw the continuance of my indoctrination in West Germany, again in the form of anti-Nazi *"history,"* only now with anti-Communism added to it. The word *"Nazi"* was always hissed with a disgusted sneer of political correctness to emphasise its nasty nature. The intended guilt and shame of being German materialised, but only to an extent.

Additionally, my anti-Nazi indoctrination was positively reinforced throughout, and beyond, my education into a more or less solid conviction of its truth by the West German media and the book publishing industry.

My grandfather was – and remained to the end of his life – a dedicated Communist, chairman of the Communist chapter of Wanne Eickel during the 14 years of starvation, hell and hopeless misery of the Weimar Republic (*"democracy"* according to Alexis d'Toqueville). While this nurtured in me a sympathetic attitude towards Communism, it also served as another positive

anti-Nazi reinforcement even in my own family. My grandfather spent most of World War II working underground as a coal miner which turned out to be a sort of blessing—he did not have to fight. My father and uncle, on the other hand, were soldiers of the Wehrmacht. Luckily, both survived.

My parents sympathised with National Socialists and admired Adolf

Hitler; which contrasted with my education at school and caused me to suspect them of a somewhat deranged and obstinate fanaticism. Needless to say, my relationship with my parents was often less than harmonious on that account.

Initially, the *"product"* of my *"education"* nestled firmly within my belief system…until the Internet came about. Until then I was never aware that I had been brainwashed. I felt vaguely ashamed of Germany because of its *"Nazi"* past, but innocent of any personal guilt. I considered this onerous subject as having been dealt with, *ad nauseam*, and closed.

At age thirty I emigrated to Canada. Many Canadians (and Americans) I became acquainted with revealed in polite conversation a warped, if any, perception of Germany's history during World War II, often constructing bizarre, if not downright ridiculous, impromptu embellishments and excesses in their effort to appear *"knowledgeable,"* and even becoming somewhat testy when they were failing to obtain my unequivocal endorsement. It made me wonder what in the hell they had been taught in school.

I could not help noticing a very subtle and deep-seated hostility towards Germans suspected of less than utter rejection of Nazi Germany's past, which surfaced either as strident and patronising condescension or ridicule. As a consequence, I began to develop a pronounced annoyance with the popular perception that the Nazis – and Germans by extrapolation – had been proven, beyond a shadow of a doubt, a malignant breed and would henceforth serve as the *ultimate standard of evil*, and even deserved every atrocious horror inflicted upon them…and then some!

In the minds of North Americans, with few exceptions, Nazis and Germans were synonymous, equivocating rhetoric aside: World War II Germans portrayed as actual humans is only grudgingly trotted out to obscure the profoundly nasty hypocrisy, if not ignorance as it turns out, of North American versions of *"historical knowledge."* Oddly to me, this was especially noticeable among academics and the intelligentsia who, with dismissive arrogance, give Germans like me to understand that my indoctrinated convictions *were neither solid nor nasty enough*. They knew much better.

In other words, as a German I became suspect of nursing sentiments of Nazi sympathy and therefore incapable of assessing my country's history correctly. I was advised to open my mind to the much more realistic perceptions of *"North American experts,"* the only ones deemed to have the requisite detachment, by distance in time and space I suppose, to know and appreciate the full extent of the evil of Adolf Hitler and the Nazis; which they seemed to accept as a form of divine truth manifested as earthly fact, based on *"exhaustive investigations"* and *"incontrovertible data"*…convincing examples of which I have yet to find anywhere.

Of course, they were (inadvertently) correct in pronouncing my inability to assess the Nazi history correctly, but completely unconvincing in that they were far more debilitated and misguided brainwashees than I. Although this increasingly grated on my nerves, I tried to accept it as an understandable attitude, considering my country's past.

Beginning with the U.S. war in Vietnam, its aggressive interventions in Chile, and its horrifying operations in Central America, all supported and approved by lyin' Brian Mulroney, who became prime minister of Canada in the 1980s, – not to mention the ever more subversive and sociopathic idiocies of successive administrations in the name of globalisation, privatisation and free trade – I became far more politically informed and aware than I had ever been before, realising in the process my deplorable ignorance in terms of historical accuracy, which kept me dangling at the end of my rope in debates. Yet I kept learning by reading and debating in writing. I became a critical observer, wrote letters and was actively committed to demand and defend such elusive concepts as truth, human rights and justice.

I increasingly noticed that whenever something evil needed to be emphasised in public discourses, the *"Nazis,"* *"Hitler"* and the *"SS"* had to rush hither and thither to lend a habitual hand when any other derogatory term did not suffice to reach the desired level of malice. This annoyed me to such a degree that I eventually felt compelled to look for the flipside of the anti-Nazi coin to see for myself what's what.

In short, I had *had it* with the constant German-bashing.

On the Internet I searched for, and found, all kinds of factual and documented accounts, illuminating in their detailed historical context, and there

fore generating an ever more understanding and sympathetic perception of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists. They also confirmed the anecdotal events that my parents, my grandfather and uncles had been talking about – which I had so far ignored – as more or less plausible. I was forced to accept their firsthand experiences of the twenties, the thirties, the war and the postwar period as largely founded on real experience.

Thus began the gradual collapse of *my entire anti-Nazi house of manipulative cards*, making short shrift of my brainwashed convictions. While I occasionally found these accounts on white supremacist websites, often in racist contexts, they were based on *real* and *exhaustive* investigations, conducted at great personal sacrifice, danger and expense (to the investigating revisionists). As I progressed with my Internet researches I realised that Canadians (and equally Americans) through their educational, informational and entertainment systems were subjected to just as intense and sustained anti-Nazi indoctrination as I, if not more so, *for over 60 years!*

But unlike me they obstinately insist, with a nasty form of self-righteousness, on their perceived prerogative to pass judgement on something about which they only know hate propaganda; so much so, that any unbiased form of critical questioning has become anathema, if not offensive, in their minds.

At this point let me clarify something important. I differentiate between Nazis and neo-Nazis. The only thing the latter have in common with Adolf Hitler and the Nazis are the accoutrements and symbols, which are ignorantly used as an expression of the nasty propaganda image with which they associate themselves. Nothing could be further from what the Nazis were all about.

When Angle-Saxons state, willynilly, that they are *"all for defending human rights, but refuse to support any attempt to defend or resurrect the Third Reich,"* then it behoves them to explain why. Standing by itself, it's a dead giveaway of a blinkered view, not to mention political correctness. And when they state that they never called *"Germans"* criminal, except those directly associated with the Nazis, then they have stated a contradiction. They accuse *all* Germans of criminality, because all Germans were more or less Nazis, by their definition, as we will see shortly.

I therefore seriously question whether they have actually made, or even been capable of, an *unbiased* investigation of what the Third Reich *actually* was, what it did and why. Judging by their tendency to view everything Nazi as evil, their *"knowledge"* is based on literally billions of tonnes of entirely negative distortions, spin and lies that Western historical literature is teeming with on this subject. This makes their *"knowledge"* irrational, fictitious and mendacious.

The insidious nature of a brainwashed mind, particularly as it pertains to National Socialism and Adolf Hitler, is such that it presents a solid barrier to even *wanting to begin* searching for the truth, as opposed to the much more socially rewarding and easily obtainable confirmation of its alleged evil.

My point is to show readers from my own example that the *mass mind* *is as brainwashed as mine once was*, and how this came about, and that it corrupts our search for truth, no matter who we are. After all, most of us received our *"education"* from the same North American institutions that imposed their version of the Nazi era on the Germans, not to mention the rest of the world, since 1945.

Most of us refuse to find out what National Socialism actually was; presumably having proceeded in our lackadaisical *"research"* under the faulty assumption that enough has been said about Adolf Hitler and the Nazis (all negative) and that any further scrutiny on our part is superfluous. It's a common attitude, especially among the intelligentsia. Any positive facts about *"Nazism"* can thus be dismissed as mere whitewash.

This, I suggest, is *the* most common modus operandi in the efforts of the proponents of anti-Nazi/German hate: to prove the uniqueness of Nazi/Hitler *"evil"* as a one-sided *"truth."* To this end everything needs to be revised in minute detail, *except the common perception of Nazism*.

Concerning the history of German National Socialism, neither the period *before* World War I, nor the war itself, nor the *extremely important* interim period between 1918 and 1933, nor the period between 1933 and the outbreak of World War II can be avoided if one truly wants to know and understand, *with an unbiased mind*, what motivated Adolf Hitler and the Germans/Nazis as well as their choice of methods. All of it is inseparably interrelated.

Practically all Germans were Nazis because the Reichstag voted in 1933 unanimously to grant Hitler total power for four years.[183] After those four years passed, *all* Germans approved that he carry on by voting 99 per cent confirmatory in a plebiscite that was *internationally supervised*. Such a voter turnout and such a vote is unequalled in world history.[184]

As a result, Germany, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, was quickly becoming a socially more equitable, more just and more humane alternative to the sociopathic and predatory capitalist establishments of warmongers, scheming and conniving from the home bases of Germany's enemies. The

National Socialist alternative increasingly undermined the criminal nature of capitalism’s global economic hegemony by positive example. It also inspired the basest and most sadistic instincts of capitalist bullies, who were planning the biggest genocidal holocaust in the history of the world *against Germany*, always prodded and needled by Jewish usurpers from behind the scenes. As historians we have to be deaf, dumb and blind to overlook this glaring fact.

That *this* genocide took place as planned is irrefutable. The evidence consists of reams of photographic and diplomatic documentation, if one only looks for it with open, unblinkered eyes.

Comparing the Weimar Republic's performance (and that of every other contemporary *"democracy"*) with that of the National Socialists, under the conditions of the Versailles Treaty, in terms of the common indicators used to evaluate a regime – homogeneity, prosperity and health as a nation; standard of living; justice; freedom; integrity of government; the general disposition of the people; the maintenance of peace and order; and diplomatic efforts in relation to other nations – must be taken into account *in their entirety* to produce a fair and comprehensive record of either's performance as a government.

The Nazis will emerge from such a comparison with flying colours. What the Bolsheviks promised to the German Communists, but actively prevented by violent subversion, namely *socialism,* Adolf Hitler and the Nazis delivered, in spades and without violent bloodshed. National Socialism was, and remains, the most significant *'bloodless'* revolution to have taken place in Western history. To demonstrate its unbelievable effectiveness, consider the following: while every country on earth was suffering a deep depression during the *"Dirty Thirties,"* including Roosevelt's raw *"New Deal"* for the U.S.A., *Nazi Germany was*

enjoying unheard of heights in its standard of living , unsurpassed to this day; with scarcely any resources of her own, yet without needing to rob distant colonies of their resources. That seems to be something the detractors of National Socialism have a hard time digesting.

The picture that most people *assume* to be the truth is a chimera of the nastiest kind imaginable. Murderous Nazi Germany under the dominance of a vile dictator (i.e., 99 per cent of all German-speaking people; plus millions of supportive sympathisers from other nations who were inspired by it, including Russia, Hungary, Ukraine, Belgium, France, even England—all *"Nazis"*) has to remain evil incarnate in order for the *"truth"* to be salacious enough for them. By obstinately adhering to the officially promoted view of Nazi Germany, we find exactly what we're looking for: easily obtainable *calumny* dressed up as fact.

Nastiness happens in every country, to a greater or lesser degree, but nowhere was or is it as prevalent and monstrous as in our own *"democratic"* backyard. Ignoring this fact endows us with the prerequisite lack of humility in becoming an overbearing judge who enjoys condemning a victimised nation.

Revisionism does not need to be revised. It needs to be unblinkered. What does need to be revised is the meaning of the term *Nazi*. It has been grossly distorted, abused and misused for decades and has ossified into a malignant burr within our reason.

Whether we like it or not, in keeping with this hatemongering propaganda against Adolf Hitler that demonstrably began in 1933 and never ceased, *we are telling a giant, unqualified lie*. We challenge anyone to produce evidence of a more popular, benign and efficient system of social organisation, of any nation and its regime, anywhere on earth, at any time in history, with a higher approval rating by its people and a greater popularity than Adolf Hitler's.

Hitler must have been a funny *"dictator,"* because he put every major decision to the people, in referenda, supervised by international committees, and got consistent approval ratings of just short of 100 per cent – including the *Anschluss* of Austria, presumably an *"invasion"* – right up until the outbreak of World War II. World War II was the beginning of the end of the development of a great and promising nation. National Socialism was a nascent system, extraordinary, and developed in circumstances that could not have been more excruciatingly difficult in its beginning stages. Nevertheless things were looking good for Germany in every way from 1933 on. Contrary to Allied hatemongering, Germany had no reason to go to war and Adolf Hitler patently made every effort to avoid it. This is all amply documented.

The Zionist-dominated *'Allied-to-be'* governments unabashedly proclaimed their intent to *destroy Germany and the German people* – not Adolf Hitler or the Nazis, mind you – while clandestinely working out, *in advance*, the details of the *"shoah"* story, featuring Nazi Germany as the villain, arranged to justify a Jewish racial state in Palestine and Germany's reduction to the future cash cow. Most of this homicidal conniving and scheming took place in the United States.

Had the war gone on somewhat longer, and had the Allies had the wherewithal, it is absolutely no stretch to imagine that they would have dropped atomic bombs on all of Germany and its people without batting an eye— enthusiastically applauded by Angle-Saxon and Jewish intellectuals, no doubt.

As for German rearmament: that only got under way just before 1938 and with increased intensity *after* that year. Lest we forget that Germany had practically no armed forces to begin with. Every German military action enacted post-1939 was an answer to the Allies' intentions, the knowledge of which Adolf Hitler passed on to his people. Every German knew that Germany was going to be *forced* to fight for her life, mortally threatened by a Pan-Anglican world bent on her merciless genocide. Historical evidence has more than amply confirmed this.

The homicidal demons were not the Nazis but *the Allies*, including the Bolsheviks, but especially the Yankees and Brits, who have a long history of ceaseless murder, rape and pillage within and without their own borders. If Angle-Saxons feel the need to get down to the nitty-gritty of evil, then they haven't far to look.

The *German Reich* is what Germans used to call their country before they were trained by their genocidal murderers to be ashamed of it. Just for that reason alone it's more than appropriate to *insist* on reinvoking its name. At this point, as a German, I don't care a farthing what anyone, or any foreigner, might think in this regard.

This argument is similar to me telling an American that *"the U.S. is hated right now worldwide, so when you travel abroad just call yourself a Canadian as a PR measure."* Though it may be *strategically expedient*, it is cowardly. All it does is undermine one's self-respect as an Angle-American.

The self-respect of Germans has been undermined for over sixty years. It must be restored by accepting the truth and ignoring any attempts at intimidation in the guise of a PR strategy.

I agree with Robert Faurisson's stance of openness, simple language and confrontational style, because at this stage one can't avoid confrontation. It's obviously being forced upon dissenters anyway. What is most convincing is *perseverance* a la Faurisson. Yet, I agree that PR savvy is more than indicated at this stage. But we are afraid it is lost on ordinary mortals whose understanding and support is needed for revisionism to be successful. One of Hitler's secrets of success was his PR savvy: he spoke about the people's concerns, loudly and clearly, in their language—*confrontationally*.

One may argue in one's defence that one has done one's research and knows what one is talking about, and that one does not deserve to be lectured by the likes of us. To that we answer *"yes,"* we have all done research. But on the issue of Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, most appear to take nothing but fleeting glances at the data with a biased attitude; looking for and finding the corrupted *"evidence."* We suggest that everyone become *more* revisionist in their revisionism in order to achieve some semblance of truth; preferably nothing but.

CHAPTER17

Negroes face a three-fold prejudice in England: in employment, housing and social relationships. But procuring living accommodations is especially acute, as it is extremely difficult for a Negro to find a furnished flat or room in England. Distinguished Negroes have little trouble finding living space, especially if they come from abroad. But the average local black meets rigid colour bars at nearly every turn....Thus poor blacks are relegated to slum corrals.

—Roi Ottley

Lies & Bias in Third Reich History.

Veronica Clark & Luis Muñoz

Angle-American and English historians do not tend to think of themselves as biased, but they are. They like to invoke the old saying *“the pot calling the kettle black”* when an unorthodox historian – meaning an historian who challenges Anglocentrism in history – tells World War II history from a Germanic viewpoint. Why is this? Is not the German perspective just as valid and justified as the Anglican perspective? A real problem with Third Reich and World War II history is that it is inherently Anglocentric and therefore Judeocentric; it is history seen through the eyes and collective consciences of Angle-Saxons and Jews. The historiography of that era is, dare we say, nothing more than *“might is right”*: the Angle-Saxon race prevailed over its enemy Germany, therefore the Angle-Saxon worldview and race was correct, is correct, and will always be correct—at least, until one of the Angle-Saxons’ enemies crushes them so soundly that *that* enemy’s worldview then becomes the new bias. *Implicit Anglocentrism*: this is the problem with Third Reich and World War II history. Thus when an Angle-Saxon historian screams that World War II revisionists *“apologise for Nazism”* or *“glorify Hitler,”* what they are really screaming is that it is still unacceptable to challenge implicit Anglocentrism in history.

Back in black

We begin with Edwin Black, a Jewish *journalist-cum-historian* who upholds implicit Anglocentrism in Third Reich history. Like Jim Marrs, Edwin Black[185] condemns Western corporations for trading with the *“Nazi enemy.”* He purports that U.S. multinationals’ interaction with the *“Nazis”* resulted in the holocaust, such as that of IBM. He wrote, for example:

Rockefeller funded Hitler’s chief raceologist Otmar Verschuer and his insatiable twin experimentation programmes. Twins, it was thought, held the secret to industrially multiplying the Aryan racial type, and quickly subtracting biological undesirables. Verschuer had an assistant, Josef Mengele. Rockefeller funding stopped during WWII. But by that time, Mengele had transferred into Auschwitz to continue twin research in a monstrous fashion. Ever the eugenicist, he sent precise clinical reports weekly to Verschuer.

Who took Hitler off the horse and put his killing armies into trucks to wage Blitzkrieg or lightning war against Europe? It was General Motors which built the Blitz truck for the Blitzkrieg. As the Reich's largest car and truck maker, GM became an indispensable partner in Hitler's war. From the first weeks of the Third Reich, GM president Alfred Sloan committed the company and its German division, Opel, to motorising a substantially horsedrawn Germany, preparing it for war. Prior to this, Germany had been a nation devoted to legendary automotive engineering but only one vehicle at a time built by craftsmen. GM brought mass production to the Reich, converting it from a horse-drawn threat to a motorised powerhouse.

Um, really? This is flawed from the start since Black relies on IMT *"evidence"* to substantiate his illogical claims against NS doctors and Josef Mengele in particular. All IMT drivel aside, Black, who is quoted by Jim Marrs in *The Rise of the Fourth Reich*, seems not to understand that companies are not obliged to discriminate against *any* clientele, whether enemy or friendly. (What about Lend Lease?) Banks do not discriminate unless ordered to do so by a government or administrative body, so why would multinationals? The term *multinational* defies international borders and challenges the sanctity of *sovereignty* (which itself is a product of *nationalism*).

Eisbrecher

All peoples, including Jews and Angle-Saxons, have always done business with their so-called *'avowed enemies.'* Let's study Hitler and Stalin for just a moment. Stalin armed and trained Germans for *his* benefit. The Soviets hoped that Germany would break the dominion of the plutocracies (France, England and her satellites, and America). According to Viktor Suvorov, Stalin counted on Germany's progressive occupation of Europe to halt Brit penetration and other resistance, thereby eliminating Bolshevism's potential future enemies and the groundwork that would otherwise have to be undertaken by Russians and their fifth-columnists in Europe. He did not count on an equally ambitious German foe. He also did not count on so many non-Germans joining NS ranks (well over two million). He thought he was going to wipe German collabouration governments out, one by one, taking over what Germans had already put in place throughout Europe during the war. Since the Germans had eliminated or locked up their avowed enemies, Stalin imagined it all the easier for his fifth-column apparatus in Germany and France to take over what was already in place (e.g., concentration camps, occupational government administrations, etc.) As we see, Stalin was not Hitler's partner or ally, but simply used Hitler and the Germans via collabouration for his *own* benefit. (Hitler did the same thing to Stalin.) The same rule applies to multinationals like IBM, individuals like Rockefeller, central banks like that of Rothschild, *et cetera*.

Suvorov explained all of this in detail in his two books *Icebreaker* (Stalin called Hitler *"Icebreaker"*) and *The Chief Culprit*. Stalin had not counted on Hitler putting up such an intensely fierce resistance against his carefully planned imperial ambitions for Europe, which had the full and unbending support of Hollywood and the American President, Franklin Roosevelt. Not even the Brits understood that Stalin had one up on them, contrary to what Guido Preparata wrote in *Conjuring Hitler*. Preparata argues that the British created and used Sovietism, which is correct, but his thesis discounts the political aims and deceptive strategies of *Stalin and the Communists* as well as those of the French, Germans, Italians, Hungarians, Americans, etc. Stalin assisted Hitler to thwart Britain. While Britain and Wall Street helped create the U.S.S.R., they lost control of it which even Marrs concedes. The same may be said of German National Socialism: the Brits had a hand in financing it after 1933, but they had not counted on Hitler becoming such a formidable foe. He rivalled Britain's continental hegemony via circumvention of the Sterling bloc.

The push that sent Albion into a rage

What exactly did Hitler do to rouse the angry hydra-head of PanAnglicanism? H. W. Koch:

> To take an example: was predominantly agrarian Austria in fact an industrial asset after the *Anschluss?* Certainly it provided some help in the agrarian sector, but industrially it had to be opened up first, and that required large sums for investment to build an industrial infrastructure. If attention is concentrated on the industrial sphere then one conclusion is clear, namely that Austria emerged after 1945 with an industrial base which had hardly existed before 1938. In an overall German context investment in the Austrian provinces between 1938 and 1945 was many times larger than the value of industrial output of that region over the same period.
>
> Austria also facilitated Germany's access to the economies of the countries of south-eastern Europe from which she derived great economic benefits in terms of agricultural produce and scarce minerals such as crude oil. It has been argued by the German economic historian Bernd Jurgen Wendt, that Germany's economic policy in this area of Europe must be viewed in the context of the long-term strategy of National Socialist foreign policy. Although he does not go as far as others have done in asserting that German policy

was one of exploitation, in his view it reduced these countries to a state of dependence on Germany. Southeastern Europe, organised in economic terms as the *'Reichsmark bloc'* was to become a self-contained economic hinterland, over which Germany exercised a kind of *'informal empire'* which would absorb German industrial goods in exchange for agrarian produce and raw materials. *Based on bilateral trading and bartering agreements, the system excluded recourse to the international market, thus eliminating any drain on the foreign currency reserves of which Germany suffered an acute shortage.*

Alan Milward's essay soundly contradicts this view by a detailed examination of the *'Reichsmark bloc'*...Milward demonstrates that the economic policy of the Third Reich in this area of Europe, or for that matter in other parts of the world such as the major countries of South America with which the same sort of bartering arrangement existed, was not a novelty but had already been introduced during the days of the Weimar Republic. As far as South America is concerned, these agreements did not establish a German *'informal empire'*. Nor can this be said about south-eastern Europe. *Here it was a question of gradually pushing out French and British influence and replacing it as far as possible by that of Germany*. As far as the degree of dependency, or the lack of it, is concerned, Bulgaria provides a telling example. Although it was one of the major members of the *'Reichsmark bloc',* and in 1940 joined with other countries in the tripartite pact, it still conducted its foreign policy independently of the Third Reich and in the Russo-German conflict from late June 1941 onwards actually remained a neutral power, a status which the Soviet Union in the summer of 1944 failed to respect. Milward also convincingly demonstrates that what the *Anschluss* with Austria did for her in the industrial sphere, the *'Reichsmark bloc'* did for many southeastern European countries: it provided a major impetus for the industrialisation of south-eastern Europe (emphasis added).[186]

England could not have this going on in Europe! She had no choice but to demonise Hitler and declare unjust, aggressive warfare—what was she supposed to do in the light of Hitler's growing economic success? The Brit strategy has always been to support every side in any given conflict, or tension-ridden atmosphere, and to deceive every side by offering each false promises in order to be the ultimate beneficiary of the resulting situation. The Brits call this *"divide and rule."* Of course, if this does not suffice the Brits are only too quick to resort to lies and false flags to incite the world's masses against their enemy of the moment. In the case of World War II that enemy of the moment was Hitler and resurgent Germania.

Blame game and dupes of hazard

Many historians and researchers, like Preparata, have tried to boil World War II and the creation of Bolshevism and National Socialism down to a single factor. Any thorough reading into these three topics reveals that such simplified theses cannot withstand critique. All have serious flaws, including theses that blame Jews alone for any of these phenomena, or for all three. Blaming Jews ignores the fact that Britain, and by extension the Angle-Saxons the world over, have long served as Jewry's force multiplier. Without AngleSaxons, Jews had little to no power. Dr. Springborn's work validates this observation. The reality is that every side and *"ism"* tried to outwit the other; every side was looking out for their own interests. The banks and corporations were simply in it for the money. Since banks and multinational corporations had no national or ethnic allegiances, they lent to or supplied all parties involved (as long as those parties paid and did not pose a major risk to their bottom line), just as they had in World War I and continue to do today.

Stalin was no more Britain's dupe than was Hitler Stalin's dupe. And lest we forget Hitler's declaration of war against America forced the Angle-Saxons into a two front war, which they would have lost had it not been for the immense sacrifices and fierce resistance of the Pan-Angles' millions of Slavic allies. Albert Weeks, Viktor Suvorov and Joachim Hoffmann have all shown that Stalin was preempted by Hitler by a matter of weeks. Newly declassified information suggests that Stalin was willing to come to the plutocracies' aid against Hitler, at least for a while, if they agreed to it *in 1939*.[187] Stalin appears to have feigned surprise at Hitler's move in 1941: he ignored his own intelligence network about a planned preemptive strike. Though, this answer is incomplete. Suvorov's argument that Stalin had prepared *only* for an offensive war and was therefore thrown back by the German first strike must be accounted for. Germany had prepared for both to the greatest possible extent after December 1940, and she nearly defeated the U.S.S.R. No *'dupe'* could have delivered such a deathblow to such a heavily fortified, prepared and concentrated enemy as the Red Army, had he truly been the *'dupe'* Suvorov suggests he was. Suvorov, like Preparata, underestimates Hitler and overestimates his Russian foes. As for *blitzkrieg,* that too is an Anglican myth of epic proportions.[188]

Fade to black

Let's look at Black's research one more time. Black indicts IBM for complicity in a systematic, 12-year extermination campaign against the Jewish people in Europe. But what does he offer in the way of actual facts?

….As it did with any other customer, IBM simply asked the Hitler regime what result was desired. Then company engineers devised custom-tailored punch card systems to deliver the results. First, who was Jewish and where did the Jews live—exactly. IBM solution: a customised racial and religious census designed and tabulated by the company. Second, once identified, systematically expel Jews from all segments of society. IBM solution: create databases cross-tabulating ordinary organisational and community directories from association membership rosters to lists of marriages, deaths and births. [….]

Third, confiscate Jewish assets. IBM solution: all banks and financial institutions were run by IBM cards which could be programmed to seek out the Jewish names and their accounts for seizure. Fourth: ghettoise the Jews. IBM Solution: cross-match families from their existing residences into crowded dilapidated slums so that in a single day, thousands of people could be efficiently transferred from point A to point B. Fifth, deport the Jews to camps. IBM solution: most of the railroads in Europe were routed by IBM punch cards. Create special depots to ensure that trains with cattle cars were made available to transport Jews to camps. Inbound, these trains were crowded with helpless human [*sic*]. Returning, they were empty. [….]

Sixth: the Jews were to be systematically and industrially murdered. IBM Solution 1: establish different codes for each classification of concentration camp prisoners. Prisoner Code 8 designated a Jew. Status Code 6 designated killed by gas chamber. In this way, the Reich always knew how many Jews it was killing. In extermination camps, almost all Jews were murdered upon arrival in an IBM-aided system that metred victims from ghettos to train to death camp in murderous synchrony. IBM Solution 2: create the *"Extermination by Labour"* programme using custom IBM punch card programmes that matched the skills of Jewish prisoners wherever they were to Reich labour needs wherever they were. Once moved to the labour site, Jews were worked to death. There was an IBM customer site in every concentration camp. [….]

First of all Black argues here that IBM is guilty because it performed tasks that were requested by the German leadership. If this is a crime, then every corporation that has ever participated in making even gun shells must be put on trial, its executives indicted for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Since most people are loath to do such an absurd thing and accept that war is a part of human nature as much as birth and death, we will just ignore it. One cannot contest this issue since it rests in philosophy about human nature and the morality of warfare. Black then argues that IBM and the German government, without any proof at all, intended to *“exterminate Jews via labour.”* What was their motive for doing such an absurd thing when starvation was free? (Stalin simply starved his victims.) The Germans needed people of as many races and nationalities as could be gathered for work, not to die on the job. At the Wannsee Conference some officials present remarked that some Jewish people would undoubtedly die under the circumstances, but they did not ever claim that this was their intent.[189] They didn’t even suggest that it was. They were desperate for labourers. They needed healthy, reliable workers who worked hard, not starving wretches. Those who could not keep up, were elderly or sickly ended up dying from exhaustion, old age or disease in some cases; they were not murdered. This was not solely the Germans’ fault either. Britain, America and the U.S.S.R. started the war, so they were equally responsible for these labour-related deaths. They put Germany in this desperate situation. Had there been no Angle-Saxon aerial war or Angle-Saxon invasion, this level of mass labour would not have been necessary and the U.S.S.R. would have been defeated relatively quickly.

Black concludes:

Had it not been for the continued conscious involvement of iconic American corporations in Hitler’s war against the Jews, the speed, shape and statistics of the Holocaust as we know it would have been dramatically different. No one knows how different, but the astronomical dimensions could have never been achieved. For their part, American corporate collabourators have long tried to obscure or hide the details of their collusion using the well-known tools of corporate misinformation, financial contributions, and bought and paid for historian reviews. But in [*sic*] era when people no longer believe big corporations, the dots can be fully connected to unveil the outlines of an indispensable Nazi nexus.

Fade to marrs

This is partly true. One cannot legitimately indict NS Germans for war crimes and crimes against humanity when one's own corporations, nation and people funded, supplied and supported the alleged perpetrators. In this respect

Jim Marrs shares Black's sentiments. But while Black indicts the entire West, meaning all white peoples, for the *"holocaust,"* much like Richard Rubenstein before him (in *The Cunning of History: The Holocaust and the American Future*), Jim Marrs circumvents this problem by arguing that the U.S. only became *"evil"* thanks to NS infiltration and subversion *after* the war. The Dulles brothers, Prescott Bush, the Rockefeller family

and Henry Ford come to mind. But one need only read Max Boot's *The Savage Wars of Peace*, Kenneth Hagan's *This People's Navy*, Russell Weigley's *The*

American Way of War , Dr. John Grenier's *The First Way of War*, and any work written by Brian M. Linn on the Philippine War (1899-1902) to see the ignorance and audacity of such a thesis. It sounds as if neither Black nor Marrs knows or cares that Angle-Saxon Americans used slave labourers during World War II (forcibly relocated from South America); conducted human experiments for their pharmaceutical industries in the 1930s and 40s (thousands of Guatemalans, mentally ill persons and Africans were their unwitting victims); committed genocide against Native Americans; experimented on and murdered/killed at least 211,000 Filipinos (*see photo on p. 218*); helped mass murder tens of thousands of Chinese nationalists (the Boxers) in their own nation under *"pacifist"* Smedley Butler and his fellow Marines; or that Americans, again under the leadership of the *"pacifist"* Smedley Butler, endorsed and used Haitian slave labourers to construct Haiti's roads. This brief summary leaves out the fact that Thomas Jefferson flouted his own sacrosanct constitution in 1805 by declaring war without congress's approval, sending what passed as the American navy at the time under General Eaton to Tripoli to enact his will, and nearly carried out a secret plot to overthrow a foreign government. Jefferson, like George Bush Sr. decades later, abandoned his *"allies"* at the last minute and who knows what horrid fate awaited them for joining a foreign plot against their own government. If it was anything like what happened to those Iraqis and Kurds who dared to rise against Saddam Hussein at H. W. Bush's instigation, then the horror is too ghastly to imagine. The Americans, again at Thomas Jefferson's behest, under Commodore Dale even used a false flag (a Union Jack) to fool the pasha's forces aboard *Tripoli* in 1801. All of this was all about *"markets"* and *"multinational profits,"* and all long before National Socialism ever even existed.

Since Edwin Black's research is based entirely on IMT hearsay and *"eyewitness"* testimony, let us reconsider Marrs in this milieu. Marrs, like Black, believes that Hitler and the NS Germans were guilty of *all* the crimes that were attributed to them. In this respect, Marrs's beliefs are as mystifying as Black's since Black knows all the details of the Transfer Agreement and Marrs repeatedly offers evidence in *Rise* that not only contradicts such allegations, but reflects positively on Hitler and NS Germany. A few examples: Otto Warburg's cutting-edge cancer research; NS Germany's anti-tobacco, healthy eating/living, and early detection of breast cancer campaigns; NS Germany's animal rights legislation; NS Germany's incredible technological advancement (rockets). One is confused by Marrs's argument that the world became *"evil"* after World War II because Nazis escaped to South America via *"ratlines,"* a term that is offensive in the light of the truth about most of the German leadership, and were kidnapped under the auspices of *Operation Paperclip*. Marrs goes so far as to accuse NASA as having been a Nazi fifthcolumn. He offers no proof and in fact confuses correlation with causation repeatedly. Just because two phenomena share a relationship does not mean that one caused the other. This seems to be a problem with Black's research as well: *because* Jews left in trains and did not come back to where they were before they left, they were *"exterminated."* The gist: leaving by train equals extermination via gassing. Really? What is his proof for this supposition? An *"eyewitness"* affidavit perhaps? An IMT *"confession"?* His case is circumstantial at best, and utter nonsense at worst.

The U.S. did everything it did *after* World War II *before* that war, so none of America's criminal actions or behaviours can be attributed to *"evil Nazis."* NASA did absolutely nothing to advance the interests of the German race, Pan-Germans or the state of Germany. Germany was not a superpower, but a split-up puppet state that was manipulated like many others in the postwar bipolar world (just like the Communist satellites of Korea, Vietnam, etc.). The U.S. used Germany as its continental shield against the U.S.S.R.; Germany did not use America. What Marrs and perhaps Black as well condemn, likely unawares, is Albionism and corporate autonomy. Neither author seems to realise that international business and banking are nationalism-exempt (even in wartime) and thereby operate independently of national control. We need hardly mention that Marrs really indicts Freemasonry, a Brit enterprise, and Zionism, and the occultism that accompanies both, as opposed to Germanism or National Socialism. Black in like fashion really indicts corporatism at the expense of truth for NS Germany and Hitler. Marrs mentions Forrestal's death in *Rise*. Um, James Forrestal was trailed by Zionists, not Nazis. Henry Kissinger was Jewish not a Nazi, and was a *paid* Rockefeller consultant. Rockefeller never once paid Hitler for anything. Angle-Saxons, not Nazis, added fluoride to their water supply.

As for Jim Condit and Henneke Kardel, both of whom argue that Hitler and the NS leadership and movement was Jewish-Zionist, we cover that implicitly Anglocentric myth next!

CHAPTER18

I don’t see much future for the Americans. In my view, it’s a decayed country. And they have their racial problem, and the problem of social inequalities. Those were what caused the downfall of Rome, and yet Rome was a solid edifice that stood for something. Moreover, the Romans were inspired by great ideas. Nothing of the sort in England to-day. As for the Americans, that kind of thing is non-existent. That’s why, in spite of everything, I like an Englishman a thousand times better than an American.

—*Adolf Hitler*

The Final Solution to Jim Conduit.

Veronica Clark, Luis Muñoz & Hans Krampe

Jim Condit believes he has the final solution to Adolph with a *“ph”* Hitler,[190] whatever that is supposed to mean. In one long essay submitted to *rense.com* he wrote,

I am going to take a bow – for the late, great Dr. Paul Reznowski – who I referred to at his request as *“Ratisbone”* in the *“The Final Solution to Adolph Hitler”* video, now renamed *“The Nazi-Zionist Connection: The Final Solution to Adolph Hitler”*—and I also referred to him as *“Ratisbone”* in the 3 hour radio interview I did with the formidable Christopher Jon Bjerknes (one of the good guys) in May of 2007. The video...is free on CJ Bjerknes’s website, *www.JewishRacism.com*. (Christopher has every right to have such a website, *as he himself is part Jewish*, on his grandpa’s side; emphasis added) [...].

Okay, Bjerknes is of Jewish descent. While this point is irrelevant, for some reason Condit is okay with this but isn’t okay with the fact that *some* German generals and NSDAP members were of Jewish descent. (Condit also seems unconcerned with the possibly Jewish surname Reznowski.) The problem, however, is not Bjerknes’s ancestry, but his affinity for engaging in NS-bashing in order to make his anti-Zionist rhetoric and argumentation stick. The substance of what he claims: the *“Nazis”* were so *“evil”* that they colluded with the Zionists to *“grab Palestine,”* and many of these *“evil Nazis”* were even Zionists themselves! The Nazis weren’t just *“evil,”* they were above and beyond evil—they colluded with Zionists to *“mass murder innocent, non-Zionist*

Jews” to *“steal Palestine”* for the *“Nazi Zionist Jews”* (the worst of the worst, like Eichmann). Bjerknes is suggesting that those *“Nazis”* who worked with any Zionists at all were tried and true Zionists themselves (guilt by association): that *these* Zionists created the world’s only problem and are, therefore, the most *“evil”* human group alongside the *“Nazis.”* After all, these Zionists, so Bjerknes, helped the *“Nazis”* plan and carry out the holocaust of Jewish people. He’s another IMT victim is what he is, which is why he can’t seem to see anything beyond his anti-NS blindfold. And what of all the *“non-Nazis”* and political groups that colluded with Zionists before, during, and after the war? Are they *“evil Nazi Zionists”* too? If not, why not? And were the Rothschilds then *“heroes”* since they did nothing to stop Britain from blocking *“Nazi-Zionist”* emigration ships to Palestine?

Condit goes on:

By the way, Dr. Reznowski, of Polish and Ukrainian descent, died on the Saturday before last Easter (2009) of a heart attack at the age of a youngish-looking 69. We will not know what we will not have now—because the good Dr. was travelling to the Midwest a few weeks hence, and part of his trip was going to be to stop in Cincinnati and fill me in on hours of his latest research...”.

Why...am I going to take a bow for him? Because the little, superpoorly made DVD I put together based on his information has quietly made its way around the world to the right people [*And just who might those be? The editor.*] to where now nobody in the know can defend against Dr. Reznowski’s thesis: that it is impossible to understand WW II and Hitler unless you know that he was raised to power by the money of the Rothschild/Warburg Banking dynasties, and that he was essentially a part-Jew working with other top Jews, at least at the beginning of his career. He seemed to have flipped several times during his career a bit, but once WW II started he was already out-manoeuvred, even if he had thoughts of trying to overthrow the Jewish Banksters.

So Hitler *"flipped,"* but only *"a bit,"* but then turned on the *"Banksters" after all*, only *too late?* How does one measure *"a bit"?* We have to qualify such a claim. Condit then contradicts his thesis that Hitler willingly worked with Zionists to intentionally found Israel when he claims that Hitler was *"outmanoeuvred."* He could only have been outmanoeuvred by the very Zionist entity Condit claims bankrolled him and with whom he had a love-in. The problem with all of this is that Condit need only say it and that's that. Anyone can say anything is true without any evidence, justifying their assumption by claiming that the evidence is all hearsay, missing and/or hidden, which makes said assumption impossible to disprove. Condit, not his opposition, has the burden of proof here, and he has offered nothing but baseless conjecture.

There is no evidence that proves Hitler was Jewish or even a *Mischling* (partJewish). Schicklgruber is no more a Jewish surname than Hitler is (many Jewish Hitlers were tracked down by Hamann, but not *one* was related to *the* Hitler). One need only consult Alfred Konder's family tree assessment of Hitler (available from Third Reich Books online) or the book *Hitler's Vienna* by Brigitte Hamann. Neither found anything suggesting that Hitler himself was Jewish. The second point that Hitler worked with Jews is true. Manstein, Zukertort, Hollaender, Rogge, Milch, Wilberg and many other men in Hitler's service were ethnically Jewish. However they did not identify as Jewish. As with any group of people that want to assimilate, if one does not allow ethnic Jews to disavow their people and worldview if they so choose, then that propagates and upholds Jewish supremacism and hatred of non-Jews (group rejection backlash). Put differently, Jews who are willing to separate from their Jewishness and adopt a non-Jewish identity or nationality ought to be accepted, or they will have little choice but to resort back to their Jewishness. Hitler was willing to do this. Hitler's Jewish soldiers fought incredibly well on all fronts. Most made outstanding Germans.

One must understand, and one will glean this from Hitler's own notes documented and published by Werner Maser as *Hitler's Letters and Notes*, that Hitler did not perceive the role Jews played until he had actually *witnessed* and *studied* the role they played as (what he saw as) the *'hidden hand in history'*. This very claim is documented by Hitler himself in *Mein Kampf*. Hitler did not *'blame Jews'* until later in his life and career, starting in the mid1920s, and he specifically blamed *"International Jewry,"* not Jews in general. He, like any anti-Judaist, had to *'verify'* his anti-Judaism via years of observation. His first anti-Jewish writing did not come along until 1919. More to the point, Hitler was not as anti-Judaic as he made himself out to be, but this does not mean he was a Zionist, pro-Jewish or part-Jewish.

As for Hitler's financing, of course he accepted Warburg/Rothschild money indirectly via Montagu Norman and Standard Oil/I. G. Farben during and after 1933. So what? This doesn't mean he was Jewish, Zionist or in on a ploy. Without it he never would have come to power. This is something that is unavoidable if one wants power, because certain people and family dynasties control the world's finances. One cannot circumvent their system. That is impossible.

Hitler tried it and failed.

Condit goes on to assert that Dr. Reznowski also told him *"[I]n his first call to [m]e about this subject in 1999—that eventually…we would find that almost all the top Nazis were part Jewish. I thought at that moment he had gone of[f] the deep end. It appears he will be proved right, though,—with the only exception possibly being [v]on Papen. Although a lot of this is still up in the air and unproven."* If this is *"still unproven,"* then why does Condit *insist* on pushing this thesis? His entire argument rests on hearsay, rumours and alleged *"eyewitnesses."*

Kardel's mythical masterpiece

Let's revisit Kardel, whom Condit cites often. Henneke Kardel's *"evidence"* for all *"top Nazis' Jewishness"* is nonexistent. Kardel also said that Hitler *"founded Israel"*: quaint but incorrect. Napoleon sent Jews to Palestine to get them out of France long before Hitler sent Jews there. The Brits, not Hitler, wrote and signed the Balfour Declaration. Harry Solomon Truman, not Hitler, recognised and legitimised the state of Israel while the Brits and Slavs (in Eastern Europe and Russia) let tens of thousands of them emigrate to Palestine *after the war*. Even Stalin was a *"Zionist"* (the proof is in an essay featuring Stalin's correspondence with Roosevelt in the JSTOR online database): he asked Franklin Roosevelt, alleged to have been of Dutch-Jewish descent by Dr. Heinrich Pudor, for advice with relocating Jews. He provided them with a beautiful homeland in Birobidzhan,[191] but they refused to stay and raised a raucous against Stalin's relocation policy. Is this why Jewish doctors are suspected of poisoning Stalin, as suggested in *Pravda* and by loose-lipped Russian Jewish war veterans? The *Jewish News of Greater Phoenix* reported:

In 1952, nine top Kremlin doctors – six of whom had Jewish names – were arrested for allegedly having medically murdered two of Stalin's associates in 1945 and 1948, and for planning to poison other leaders in the future, including Stalin himself.

The blood libel that would become known as the *"Doctors' Plot"* was painted as a Zionist-Jewish conspiracy conducted from the United States.

It sparked a frenzy of anti-Jewish hatred – from articles in the statecontrolled media to Jewish doctors purged from their jobs – which only died when Stalin did.

….Asked if she thinks Jewish doctors poisoned Stalin, NeNe responds:

"*We have no facts in Georgia about this. But we heard the rumours that he was poisoned.*"[192]

And *Pravda* (online English edition) reported in December 2005:

It was not true when some people stated that *"Stalin was seriously ill, especially after the dramatic stress he endured during WWII."* These talks appeared as soon as bulletins about Stalin's health were published for the first time on March 4, 1953. These official bulletins stated that on the night of March 2 Joseph Stalin had cerebral hemorrhage caused by his hypertension and atherosclerosis.

The false statements were encouraged by Lavrenty Beria and his protégé Malenkov and Khrushchev as soon as they became leaders of the country.

The discovered documents reveal that the Soviet leader got poisoned within February 28 - March 1, 1953, between the Saturday night and Monday, the period when [the] majority of doctors cannot be reached…because of their day off. That was done on purpose to give the poison enough time to take effect.[193]

Moving along, L. B. Johnson and other U.S. presidents, not Hitler, helped Israel acquire nuclear weapons and become a *"world power"*—all at U.S. and (occupied) German taxpayers' expense. Hitler just wanted Jews out of Europe; Palestine was the only feasible place to send them after the Madagascar Plan became impossible to implement (thanks to Britain and France). Now, since Britain *blockaded* the Jewish ships bound for Palestine, how does the whole London-Rothschild-Washington-Berlin-Zionist plot to get Jews *into* Palestine thing work? Clearly Zionists did not possess ultimate power as Bjerknes and Condit both imply or they would not have faced any opposition from the Brits or any others regarding Palestine, which they did. Furthermore Rothschild would have screamed to no end over the British blockade had he been the fervent Zionist certain researchers declare he was.

The altered photo of Alfred Rosenberg (left) versus his real photo (right). He was not Jewish.

A lot of people think that Adolf Eichmann was also part-Jewish, but there’s no proof. He may look Jewish, but so do a lot of non-Jews (*see his photos next*). Physical appearance is not proof. Furthermore at least one photo of Alfred Rosenberg, a common Jewish surname, was doctored to make his nose appear convex—i.e., *‘Jewish’* (*contrast* *photos above*). He had a straight nose and was not at all Jewish in spite of his surname. There is no evidence other than his last name and his doctored photo on the Internet. The bottom line is that one has to *prove* one's accusations. Bryan Rigg, a Jewish military historian, documented his findings and *his* evidence indicates that only a few Wehrmacht generals and top-level NS officials were part-Jewish (Milch's lineage is still disputed). This does not mean that they dictated policy or supplied funding, however. Most of them were decent men. Are we really going to accuse General Erich von Manstein of some conspiracy role because he had Lewinskys and Levys in his bloodline?

Adolf Eichmann was not Jewish.

Condit continues: *"By the way, the reason Dr. Reznowski called me – is that he said he wasn't sure that he could find anyone else, even with a minor voice on the internet – who would present the evidence straight to the public, without trying to over-demonise Hitler, or trying to be an apologist for him."* No need for evidence, right Condit? This mysterious Dr. Reznowski's word is all the evidence you need. Has Condit ever even listened to an entire Hitler speech, or read one? How about his 26 May 1944 Platterhof speech to officers and generals, which is now available in English, or his incredible declaration of war against the U.S.? Hitler needs no *"apologists."* If that was true then no one would even bother with him. Does anyone but the court historian argue on Truman's, Stalin's, Lenin's, Roosevelt's or Churchill's behalf? Those men need the *"apologists."* Need we remind Condit that Hitler secretly declared war on Freemasonry, destroyed Freemasonry in every nation he liberated, purportedly interned Freemasons by the thousands, and even published their secret files after temple raids? These are hardly the actions of a tried and true Jewish person or Zionist since Jews and Zionists shared World Masonry's position and aims.[194]

Again, Condit: " *Reznowski acknowledged that at time[s] Hitler seemed to be trying to prevent the WW II bloodbath, and there is a book about* Hitler trying to keep the peace *before World War II broke out by a guy with an Irishsounding name I believe—but the title is escaping me* (emphasis added)." How convenient. He carries on: *"As I say—this thesis on Hitler, expressed in my DVD and in the interview I did with Christopher Jon Bjerknes has won the day with* thinking *people despite a complete blackout in the* "revisionist" *community and, o[f] course, a complete blackout in the world Jewish Press (such as ABC, CBS, NBC, CNN, FOX and Clear Channel Radio. They can't expose their last super-successful false flag – when they're in the midst of trying to pull off their CURRENT false flag operation."*

Actually the *"world Jewish Press"* recently shouted about Hitler's *"proven Jewish roots."* (More on this later.) And on 22 April 1984 Edwin Black was on *Channel 5 News* discussing the NS-Zionist Transfer Agreement.[195] Continuing on, if Hitler tried to *"keep the peace,"* then how was he *"the ultimate false flag"*? That makes about as much sense as J. K. Rowling's faulty comparison of the *"mudblood"* Lord Voldemort with Hitler *"the Mischling Jew."* And what is this talk about a *"blackout"* in the revisionist community? What blackout? Condit's arguments have been addressed not only by us (in *The Hyenas of High Finance*), but by Carolyn Yeager (online). Bjerknes's thesis is satisfactory only to those who believe that 1) Zionism is more immoral than Pan-Anglicanism, 2) the world's *only* problem is modern Zionism, or 3) *"Zionist Jews"* constitute the world's *only* problem. This perspective ignores the role of Angle-Saxons, non-Jewish bankers, corrupt and criminal elites of all ethnicities and nationalities and the masses who go to war for them all, as well as the role Freemasonry has played as Zionism's force multiplier in modern history. If one does not think this world has an Angle-Saxonist problem, and more where that came from, then one is wilfully ignoring all those who do the bidding and enforce the will of the very *"Zionists"* Bjerknes despises so much.

At the point of no return
We're now at the point when Condit starts *'flaming'* (using CAPs): he lists his findings which we challenge one by one. He begins,

"Hitler was part Jewish unlikely," someone said. On the contrary, the PREPONDERANCE of the evidence is that Hitler was Jewish, maybe half. Much of this is listed on the DVD. – Hitler tried to hide his own birth origins with a VENGEANCE. How many legitimate people are trying to hide their own birth origins? The Austrian government, under Dolfuss, eventually assassinated by the NAZIs did a massive study on this little guy from Austria who had emerged like a shooting star on the world stage and found that his grandmother, Schicklegruber, was registered as a maid at the Rothschild House in Vienna when Hitler's dad was conceived. This fits in with Bismarck's mysterious father and Bill Clinton's. These super-wealthy sire many children and then watch for one with talent. Also, look at internet pictures of his mother Clare [*sic*] Pohlzl [*sic*] – her eyes look like she could have been one of those abused children an area I believe happens, but which I do not understand well – either how or why it is done.

All of this is nonsense. Looks abused? Please. Hitler did not arrive like a *"shooting star,"* but fought for fourteen long, hard years and was gassed in the trenches in case Condit forgot. He was blind for weeks and no one was sure whether he would regain his eyesight. Thomas Weber (*Hitler's First War: Adolf Hitler, the Men of the List Regiment, and the First World War*) has tried to argue that Hitler's blindness was psychosomatic. Then why did he fight all four years of the war waiting until the *last* year to *imagine* he went blind? We are, after all, expected to assume he *"faked it"* to avoid being in the war. That makes sense now, doesn't it? Apparently anything goes as long as it maintains the official Allied image of Hitler as an unequivocally evil, wretched, horrible, degenerate, perverted, bumbling and neurotic tool. Needless to say Hitler's eyesight was never quite the same afterwards and he needed bright lights in every room to be able to see well. Otto Wagener documented this in his memoirs (*Hitler: Memoirs of a Confidant*). Others have mentioned it as well. And might we request that Condit at least learn how to spell their names correctly if he is going to assume the role of a Hitler expert? It's Adolf and Klara Pölzl. Werner Maser blew the Rothschild allegation away in his book *Hitler: Legend, Myth and Reality*. He and Brigitte Hamann (*Hitler's Vienna*) both knocked aside the lies of the Frankenberger/Frankenreither connection to Hitler as well. Neither exists. As for the Rothschild connection, Hitler's grandmother was not in the right place at the right time, nor was she of the appropriate age— a poor peasant woman hired by a Rothschild at 41 years of age? Not to mention the alleged Rothschild with whom she liaised has never been identified (which Rothschild was it, exactly?). This Angle-Saxon apologists' argument is pure smoke and mirrors for some ulterior agenda of which Condit himself may not even be aware. Perhaps we should begin taking a closer look at Condit's lineage. His surname is Old French, likely meaning *"conduit"* (water channel) and was first found in Yorkshire, England where a Roger de Cundi was on record circa 1150. The Templar records show an Aliz de Condi in Lincolnshire, England in 1185.[196] So, Jim Condit is none other than a Pan-Angle. One need only imagine what his motive for lying about Hitler might be.

Moving on, Condit goes on to assert: *"Hitler fails to crush the British at Dunkirk: a knockout blow against any of the official stories about Hitler."* This was already dealt with in *The Hyenas of High Finance*: we need look no further than General Rundstedt. However, Clarence Streit wrote a revealing passage about Hitler's so-called *"Great Blunder"* in *Union Now with Britain*

(1941). He speciously assumed, like so many others then as today, that Hitler intended to wage war against Britain and take over the world all along. He therefore wrote:

That, briefly, is the reasoning that led me to expect disaster – but not decisive defeat – for the French and British this time as in World War I, once Germany attacked. The only questions in my mind were, which of the two great democracies would Hitler seek to knock out first, and how swift and great would the disaster be.

Here my guesses were wrong. I underestimated the speed and the extent of the disaster, and yet I overestimated Hitler. For I thought he would go for Britain first. Napoleon had already proved that one could conquer the Continent and yet lose because England remained in control of the seas. Hitler had played his cards so shrewdly that it seemed prudent to expect him to profit from this experience. His Scandinavian campaign pointed in this direction, for it opened the way for invasion of Britain from Scapa Flow to the Channel. It did not fit into an attempt to knock out France first.

When, after the break at Sedan, the Germans headed for the Channel and not toward Paris as in 1914, I felt dismally sure that Hitler was shrewder than Wilhelm and Napoleon. Then he took Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, held all the Channel ports, and left me aghast at the possibility he had gained of sweeping on through Britain. So amazingly efficient and thoroughly prepared an army would no doubt have shallow shipping ready to swarm across the Channel.

And then, on June 5, Hitler turned and spent on France his surest knockout blow. I still wonder why. Whatever his reasons, history may well find that France diverted him into the decisive blunder that cost him his best chance to win the war and gain the keys to world control.*

* After this book went to press, I found confirmation of this view in the interview Lord Halifax gave the press Jan. 25, 1941, the day after his arrival in Washington as Ambassador. *The New York Times* of Jan. 26 reported him as saying:

“ ‘I think he had a better chance then than he ever will have again,’ the Ambassador replied.”

“‘I believe that when history comes to be written, it will be said that Hitler lost the war in June, 1940, when he failed to take advantage of the situation after the French collapse and the withdrawal from Dunkerque.’

“Do you mean that Hitler could have taken England at that time?’ a reporter asked.

Had Britain or the United States occupied the place of France there seems no reason to suppose that the disaster would have been less. For the test showed not simply that the French were unprepared to withstand the initial onslaught, but that the British were still less prepared for it and that we Americans were far behind the British.

The 1940 showdown showed that all the old democracies, great and small, European and American, were tragically unprepared for war and vulnerable to attack—*despite the huge amounts each had spent for defence*. It left the people of no democracy in position to blame other democracies. Those that still survive need to say instead, *“There, but for the grace of God, go I.”*

It showed, too, how sound was the supposition that the democratic philosophy itself exposes a people dangerously to the wars of aggressive autocrats. The democracies were vulnerable in different ways, but none was in position to withstand in May, 1940, the surprise that Hitler was able to deliver then. The democracies that remain, remain because they did not have to suffer then, as the others did, the full shock of his onslaught. *The billions we Americans have spent* and the *millions we have drafted*, since France fell, show with brutal frankness how much we had been relying on French taxpayers and their sons to defend America in defending France.

It is no reflection on the magnificent fortitude and daring which the British are showing to recall that they did not have to bear the brunt of the assault as did the French, and that they did have an opportunity to steady themselves which the French never had.

Could the British have been saved by their Channel and their chins had Hitler, when he reached Calais, concentrated everything on following swiftly through to London? He had already captured on the Continent practically all the armament of the British army. Sir Walter Layton, of the British Ministry of Supply, told the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, October 17, 1940, that Britain *"had thrown in the land battle all that she had of trained men and equipment. When, therefore, the men of Dunkirk arrived in England with nothing but what they stood up in the cupboard was very, very bare indeed."* An American army officer in position to know has told me that the British then had *"hardly a full division"* in condition to defend the Island, and that its beach defences against invasion at that time were extremely weak.

No doubt *the R.A.F. and the British navy would have made invasion cost the Germans dear.* But Hitler has shown how ready he is to sacrifice the lives of others—and the cost of invasion is increasing all the time. Surely his best hope of securing surrender of the British fleet was a stunning, swift invasion then of England. Control of the seas would have closed a prison door on the French army and at the same time would have opened to Hitler the door to an unprepared America. But Hitler, when he reached the Channel and had to make his tremendous choice, chose to give the British and not the French the time every democracy needs to begin to fight.

Here is one of the great mysteries of this war—one about which a whole shelf of books may well be written. Why did Hitler make this blunder? Had Hitler completely failed to learn from Napoleon and World War I? Had he planned all along to knock out France first? Or did he have a plan to strike at England first, but was diverted from it at the crucial moment? *If so, what diverted him? Or who* (emphasis added)?[197]

In discussing these questions recently with the American army officer to whom I have already referred,* I learned that he, too, and some other high military authorities believed that the original German plan was to knock out Britain first. They, too, were amazed when the Germans turned from the Channel back toward Paris. According to my friend's information, Hitler himself was directly responsible for this sudden change in plan. That would seem plausible. Even so, the reason remains guesswork.

* I submitted this chapter to this officer for his comment and criticism. He replied: *"Aside from the foregoing, I think the article is fine."*

"I have no fault to find with the article except in one respect. While basically you may be right as to the fall of France, to me the biggest single factor in the debacle was not so much the democracy of the people with their highly individualistic attitude, but was essentially based upon the defence psychology of the people, as a whole, and their leaders. This, coupled with a mental rigidity, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, a lack of adaptability, caused the other factors, such as you mention, to have a much more devastating effect than would have been the case otherwise.

To me, this rigid *defensive psychology* is but another of the weaknesses to be expected in any democracy when war begins. This type of military mind seems almost certain to be in command then in a democracy. In peacetime a democracy and its politicians are bound to fear the strong, aggressive, adventurous type of soldier and sailor, and give the highest posts to the officers who fit in best with the *defensive psychology which naturally dominates a democracy in peacetime* (emphasis added).

Streit was wrong about many things as we will soon see in H. W. Koch's revelations about the evolution of *Barbarossa* and *Sea Lion*. As for his *"defensive democracy"* line, that is genuine balderdash. Any glance at Lawrence Dennis's charts of democratic wars waged by the Pan-Angles in *Dynamics* refutes this Angle-Saxonist twaddle. At any rate, Streit then asked: *Why did Hitler turn on France?* To that he answered:

No doubt a number of factors, some apparently contradictory, entered into Hitler's decision. Perhaps he did not realise how bare the British army cupboard was. Certainly the splendid work of the British navy and the R.A.F. at Dunkirk did much to hide this poverty and to remind him that the Channel was not the Rhine or Meuse. Quite possibly Hitler himself was not prepared for so smashing a success, had not expected to reach the Channel so soon, *had not prepared to assemble there so early the boats and planes needed for invasion.*

How about the fiscal costs associated with such an invasion as well as increasing Soviet aggression in 1940? Streit was conspicuously ignorant of both.

Perhaps Hitler could not resist the temptation of humiliating the French when he found their resistance less than anyone expected. *After all, France was Germany's "hereditary enemy" and Hitler's early hate.* Its army had much greater military prestige than Britain's, and here was a long-dreamed-of opportunity to crush it ignominiously—an opportunity that was much too good to last long. Every people has its moments of weakness and of panic, but few have shown such resiliency and powers of quick recovery as the French—the only people who have both won and lost an empire three times over in the last two hundred years. Given merely time to catch their breath and recover from the shock, *the French were capable of swiftly reorganising their army into a formidable force on Hitler's left flank.* The *British were infinitely weaker than the French* in the very elements that need the longest preparation—in numbers of trained officers, soldiers and reserves. If Britain was potentially the greater danger to Hitler, *France was a much more immediate danger.*

Of course, these French assets would not matter much if Hitler quickly gained control of the seas—*but could he gain it quickly enough, if he left a reviving French army on his flank? And what if he failed to gain control of the seas even by invading Britain?*

On the other hand, perhaps Hitler was so drunk with success when he reached the Channel and so contemptuous of both the French and British that he thought he could safely take time out to fell the former first.

It seems more probable to me, however, *that respect for French powers of recovery rather than contempt diverted Hitler from London to Paris.* Had Hitler found the French army as weak as it is now the fashion to believe, *he would hardly have made the efforts he was making at this critical time to persuade Mussolini to stab France in the back.* We forget too easily that while the Germans were closing in on Dunkirk, June 2, they were also air-raiding down the Rhone Valley to prove their ability to support an Italian attack. It hardly seems likely that Hitler would have sought to share with Mussolini a victory he believed that he could *quickly win alone*. The psychological weight of Italy entering the war just when it did can hardly be overestimated, in trying to judge now why men, caught in a torrent of events, acted as they did.[198]

If so much of the British army was rescued at Dunkirk, it was not only because of the British naval and air forces, but also because of the actual and potential pressure of the French on the German flank—pressure so great as to divert German planes from Dunkirk even to the Rhone (emphasis added).[199]

Since some readers will remain sceptical even after all this we have provided a concise chapter on the evolution of both *Sea Lion* and *Barbarossa*.

Back to Condit: *"Hitler fails to drop two ships in the Strait of Gibraltar—and thus turn it into a German Lake: another knock out punch against the idea that Hitler was foremost interested in winning World War II once it started."* Simple explanation: Franco would not allow him to. Hitler was angry at Franco, but he wasn't about to push Franco into the arms of the Allies. Besides, Hitler needed Franco's support for the sake of the Berlin-MadridTokyo alliance operating in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. Franco allowed Hitler to use Spanish naval bases. German U-boats were resupplied at Spanish ports and Italian bombers refuelled at Spanish airfields, while Spain helped to build observation posts around Gibraltar for German spies. Franco also turned a blind eye to Spanish volunteerism numbering into the thousands in the German military (the *Blue Division*). Though not without wild conjecture and scathing anti-German bias, William F. Wertz, Jr. offers a great deal of insight into the Berlin-Madrid alliance, which was largely clandestine. His essays are available online. Condit also neglects Churchill's bribery of Franco's generals to stay out of the war.

Graham Keely reported the following in this respect:

Winston Churchill authorised millions of dollars in bribes to stop General Franco from entering the Second World War on the side of Germany, a new book claims.

The British wartime leader persuaded Juan March, a Spanish banker, to act as a secret agent, organising payments of millions of dollars to the generals. *In return the generals persuaded Franco not to side with Hitler.*

In the summer of 1940 Churchill was convinced that Spain would enter the war on the side of Hitler after receiving reports that Franco and the Germans were planning to invade Gibraltar. Ferrer has claimed that a British officer, Alan Hillgarth, *came up with a plan to bribe the generals,* believing that Franco's high command was corrupt and, because they were not paid much, would be open to bribery.

A letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Solborg, a US agent in Portugal, to J. Donovan, the head of strategic services, read: *"The Spaniard selected to be the main internal instrument to acquire the political favours of these generals was the rich financier Juan March."* [....]

Ferrer said that questions remained as to whether March was a double agent. He claimed that documents suggested March may have stayed in the pay of the Germans while working for the British. When he was approached by the British in 1940, however, March accepted the role. He approached 30 generals who had fought in the Spanish Civil War. *Though their sympathies had been with the Nazis they switched sides.*

The $10 million bribe money was *deposited in a bank account in New York in 1940* but the plot *nearly fell apart* a year later *when the US Treasury thought that March was using the money to support Hitler.*

The British Ambassador in Washington convinced President Roosevelt that British military interests depended on the account being unfrozen. The Americans relented and in 1942 alone the generals received between $3 million and $5 million.

The book said that some generals were not simply bought off by bribes—many loathed Franco (emphasis added).[200]
In short, Hitler had to make do without Gibraltar. (Not to mention New York bankers supporting Hitler was clearly out of the question.) Condit then writes:

IBM, based in New York City, helps Hitler catalog Jews in German territories with IBM punch card system – and Thomas Watson, president of IBM, gets plenty of awards from Hitler. The Jewish run *New York Times* neither *"notices"* nor protests. [*Were they supposed to notice something, and if so, what? The editor.*] Watson travelled to Germany in March, 1933, Hitler's first month in office—as if spring-loaded for the task.

Watson was just interested in making money. IBM had connections to Germany before Hitler came along and has had connections to Germany since then. Corporations are exempt from war. This is standard capitalist (AngleSaxon) practise and always has been, as we will see in Springborn's analysis. It is true that the Ford Motor Co. plant in Germany remained untouched during Churchill's German holocaust, but this is irrelevant. Churchill avoided deliberately bombing the plants of his Pan-Angle comrades. Ford was American, not German. For his part Hitler was smart to accept foreign investment. Only a moron would have said *"no"* to such foreign enterprises parking subsidiaries or investing in Germany. This bolstered his economy and created jobs for Germans. Hitler had to have an economy. Was he supposed to just pull money out of a magical hat? Hitler had his *own* national bank and printed his *own* money, free of Rothschild London authority, but this does not seem to satisfy Condit. He appears to be labouring under the notion that Hitler was a *"master race"* nutcase and committed genocide. If so, he believes all the Albionist-Zionist *"ueberracist"* tripe that has been debunked by copious research. (See Chapter 25.)

Condit then wants to know why Hitler didn't *"arrest or detain one top banker or officers of Jewish banking houses in Germany, such as the Rothschilds or Warburgs."*

He did. When the Germans arrived in Austria in 1938, one of their first acts was to seize Rothschild interests in Austria, thereby breaking Rothschild control of all continental Europe (outside of England). In France the NS Germans searched for Guy de Rothschild, but he escaped to New York City where his wife had a son, David René James de Rothschild, who controls the Rothschild dynasty today. Guy de Rothschild himself went to the *'City of London'* to help manage the bankers' global war against Hitler. Their strategy was to help arm and sustain the U.S.S.R. so that the Russians and Germans would break one another, thereby allowing British bankers to reassert their control over Europe. As for Baron Louis de Rothschild:

William Shirer, then a correspondent in Vienna, watched SS men *"carting off silver, tapestries, paintings, and other loot from the Rothschild palace."* Baron Louis de Rothschild, who was Jewish, was arrested by the Gestapo and only able to buy his freedom after turning his Austrian steel mills over to the Hermann Goering Works, a giant government-run steel company controlled by Goering. Hundreds of German businessmen flocked...to Vienna to buy up Jewish businesses at bargain prices. Hitler's bloodless conquest of Austria was his greatest triumph yet. His popularity in Germany and his prestige with the generals was greatly increased. Most important,...Austria would enable the German economy to keep going for another year. Although Austria was a small country its gold reserve of $38 million was larger than the meagre gold reserve Germany had left. When Dr. Schacht, the president of the Reichsbank, arrived in Vienna to take over the Austrian National Bank, he claimed the entire gold reserve for Germany, along with Austria's foreign exchange reserves, which amounted to almost $500 million.[201]

Hjalmar Schacht, a Rothschild agent and Freemason who was acquitted at Nuremberg while everyone else was imprisoned or hanged, was fired, arrested and put under Gestapo surveillance as soon as he refused to go along with the Four-Year Plan (Schacht's ordeal started in 1937).[202] Hitler admitted to having *used* Schacht for his own ends (see *The Hyenas of High Finance*). Schacht was forced to resign in November 1937 as Minister of Economics and General Plenipotentiary at Goering's request. He remained the nominal President of the Reichsbank until Hitler sacked him in January 1939. Then he was watched by the Gestapo. After that Schacht held the nominal title of Minister without Portfolio, and received the same salary, until he was utterly sacked in January 1943. Why was this Freemason sacked? A new Reichsbank law, promulgated on 15 June 1939, made the bank *"[u]nconditionally subordinated to the sovereignty of the state."* Article 3 decreed that the bank should be *"directed and managed according to the instructions and under the supervision of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor."*

Henry Picker, one of Hitler's stenographers, recorded the following on 22 April 1942:

I told Luther that any collabouration between us was impossible, that he might perhaps have some legal means of retaining his position, but that I had now assumed office, that I would brook no argument from him, and that, if the interests of the country demanded it, I should not even hesitate to break him; and then – and this was the idea that Meissner had suggested as a solution – I offered him the post of Ambassador to Washington, if he would voluntarily resign his present position. This he declared himself ready to accept, provided I would add an allowance of fifty thousand marks a year to his pension. I can see him still, his eyes modestly downcast, assuring me that it was pure patriotism which caused him to fall in with my suggestions!

So I had to pay good money to open the way for the appointment of a man of international reputation to the Presidency of the Reichsbank—Dr. Schacht. Schacht understood at once that it would be ridiculous to think of launching any rearmament programme unless we were prepared to vote many billions for its implementation. In this manner I was able to extract a sum of eight billion, though the announcement of the figure caused Schwerin-Krosigk, the then Minister of Finance, many grave misgivings. At this moment General Blomberg was unfortunately stupid enough to disclose that, apart from this eight billion, a further supplementary sum of twelve billion would be required to carry out the preliminary phase of the rearmament programme. I reproached Blomberg bitterly for his indiscretion. *After all, seeing that the whole gang of financiers is a bunch of crooks, what* *possible point was there in being scrupulously honest with them?* By far the best thing was to state our needs bit by bit as they arose. This method was also to the advantage of the financial experts themselves; for if things should go wrong, *they would then be in a position to justify themselves in the public eye by claiming that they had been told the truth*.

It is characteristic of Schacht that, from the first eight billion marks, he retained five hundred million as interest! He is a man of quite astonishing ability and is unsurpassed in the art of getting the better of the other party. *But it was just his consummate skill in swindling other people which made him indispensable at the time*. Before each meeting of the International Bank at Basle, *half the world was anxious to know whether Schacht would attend or not, and it was only after receipt of the assurance that he would be there that the Jew bankers of the entire world packed their bags and prepared to attend*. I must say that the tricks Schacht succeeded in playing on them proves that even in the field of finance a really sharp Aryan is more than a match for his Jewish counterpart. It is Schacht who was the instigator of the plan, subsequently put into practice, of devaluing German shares held abroad. Most of these represented reparations held in the form of shares; these shares were then later purchased in the open market by intermediaries on our behalf at prices varying from 12 per cent to 18 per cent of their real value, after which German industry was compelled to redeem from us at par value. In this way, thanks to a profit of 80 per cent and over, we were able to organise an *'export dumping campaign'* which brought in three-quarters of a billion marks in foreign currency.

It is greatly to Schacht's credit that he remained completely silent on the existence of this foreign currency. There were several occasions on which, had the existence of these funds been known, *the most determined efforts would have been made to deprive us of them.* I am thinking particularly of the time when we did not know where to lay our hands on the money for the salaries of our officials, and of the moment when we were faced with a complete lack of rubber. It was only in 1938, when war was obviously inevitable, that I made publicly known the existence of these reserves. It was clear that the future belligerents would, like ourselves, make the most strenuous efforts to buy up any and everything in the way of raw materials that the world's markets had to offer. *Speed, therefore, was essential if we wished to avoid seeing our gold and foreign currency reserves transformed suddenly into paper and metal of no value*. *It was to Funk that I entrusted the task of buying our share of raw materials*. In spite of his ability, I felt *I could not quite trust Schacht in this matter*, for I had often seen how his face lit up when he succeeded in swindling somebody out of a hundred-mark note, and *I feared that in the face of such temptation he would quite probably try his Freemason's tricks on me* (emphasis added)! [203]

Hitler was not only open about rearmament, but was not alone in his desire to reassert Germany's place among fellow world powers. But only by 1938, mind you. This conversation makes this clear enough. He also distrusted Schacht, but knew that in order to get anything accomplished he had to play ball with Jewish bankers and the Bank of England, whom Schacht represented.

The Rothschilds and Warburgs were not in NS Germany; they lived in America and England. Was Hitler supposed to have them assassinated and what would this have achieved? Perhaps Condit doesn't like to bother with actual facts. One of the Warburgs whom Condit claims bankrolled Hitler was already dead by the time World War II broke out: Paul Warburg died on 24 January 1932, at least a year before Hitler was even chancellor, so how exactly did he bankroll Hitler? How about the Swiss? It turns out *they* actually funded the NSDAP throughout the war! Just mull over LeBor's book *Hitler's Secret Bankers: The Myth of Swiss Neutrality During the Holocaust* and, by all means, consult Antony Sutton's *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*. In spite of the title the author failed to make a single credible, *direct* tie between Wall Street and Hitler. There wasn't one. He cites some obscure out-of-print book, allegedly authored by James Warburg about his *"secret"* visit to Hitler, which is a ludicrous fraud. James Warburg, Paul's son, was the financial advisor to *Roosevelt*, not Adolf Hitler. The Warburgs were behind the Federal Reserve Bank consortium in America and the C.F.R. (Council on Foreign Relations) in America, *not* NS Germany. The only nation and people that look bad in Sutton's book are the Angle-Saxons and America.

Further, keeping some of Germany's Jewish banks in operation helped Hitler deport Jews, which was his ultimate goal. The Allies, not Hitler, made the Madagascar Plan impossible, so out of desperation and practicality Hitler turned to British-occupied Palestine for a solution to his *"Jewish problem."* These Jewish banks helped arrange the financial agreements with Palestinian authorities for the humane, orderly and peaceful deportation of Jews. Hitler simply wanted them to leave. The Allies were the ones who made this impossible.

Come again, Jewish men's club you say?

Condit then goes on to write that *"Hitler's sister* (Angela, who was actually his *half-sister*, pictured at left), *was head of the Jewish Mensa Club for a while in Austria (I think it was Austria)."* He *"thinks"* it was Austria? How convincing. It was not a *"Jewish Mensa Club"* but the *Mensa Academica Judaica*, a student cafeteria in Vienna, and there is no proof she either headed it or managed it. She *may* have worked at this

cafeteria *after World War I*. Since the *"proof"* for this story is anonymous tittletattle, we cannot say anything more about it with any certainty. This particular myth doesn't emanate from the mouths of babes, but from the pages of *The Mind of Adolf Hitler* by psychoanalyst Walter C. Langer[204]. He wrote *"Some of our informants knew her during this time…"*. No names. No identities. *Nothing*. Just a tall post-World War I tale.

Carolyn Yeager wrote in this regard,

...In 1920, the Economic Association for High School Students was formed. Its purpose was to provide its members with subsidies for medical care, books and study materials as well as legal representation. The organisation had a Board of Directors on which representatives from all strata of society sat. The first action of this organisation was the founding of the *Mensa Academica Judaica* on 12 February 1920. It offered students, artists and authors *two meals daily at bargain prices*. For those without means meals were provided at reduced prices or even for free. The organisation later started a job placement bureau and an information service for students in danger of being inducted in[to] the military. Finally, those students who had to study at foreign universities, because of the pressures of *'Romanisation,'* were given money to help pay living expenses. [...]

On 15 August 1920, the *Poale Zion* [*Movement of Marxist Zionist Jewish workers. The editor*.] started the Jewish Workers' Kitchen in which workers could get good nourishing meals at low prices and orphans could get low-price or even free meals. As a consequence, members of all strata of society, immigrants of all sorts as well as refugees made use of this institution. The first president Steinmetz and the Czernowitz merchants Juda Teitler and Nathan Feller were of great service to this organisation.

In other words, the Mensa Academy was not a live-in school at all; it was just a place for Jewish students, artists and intellectuals to have meals. Angela Raubal worked at one in Vienna, *maybe* in a managerial position, *maybe not*. But Eastern European Jews loved to have Christians work for them. Elie Wiesel says his family had a Christian servant named Martha, who later became *Maria* in his memoir. The story of Angela fighting off the Nazis to save *'her students'* is probably fictitious (emphasis added).[205]

Like Jim Marrs, Condit confuses correlation with causation: *because* Hitler's half-sister *may* have worked at a Jewish sponsored student cafeteria for a while, *she was Jewish herself*. This is illogical. If you go to work for a Jewish person or Jewish organisation, does that make you yourself Jewish or Zionist? Hitler *was* a Zionist: he wanted Jews to live in their own separate homeland. The only question for him was whether Palestine was the right place. Luis Muñoz discusses the difference between Zionism then and now in the *Hyenas,* so we will not cover that in detail here.

Condit carries on:

Hitler's stint as the go-between from the soldiers in the barracks and the Jewish-Communist leaders who took over Munich in 1919...This was cited as indicative of a key piece of the real Hitler by both Otto Strasser in the *Prisoner of Ottawa* by Douglas Reed and by establishment Historian Ian Kershaw in his 1999 book *Hitler* in which he calls the Munich incident *“unexplainable”* in light of the rest of Hitler’s career. Well, with Dr. Reznowski’s KEY—a lot of *“unexplainable things”* become explainable. And Kershaw better pretend that a lot of things are unexplainable if he wants to continue in a plush career.

First of all Hitler was working as a military agent in the midst of a revolution at the time. While he agreed with *some* of the ideas the Communists had to offer, he himself was never a Communist party (KPD) member or even an advocate. Strasser was a liar and funded by Jews himself. Kershaw is a fasciphobic German-basher. His liberal, pro-Brit bias is so thick as to be laughable: he seems to believe that Angle-Saxons are morally superior to all other human beings and therefore they would never even dream of *“dividing and ruling”* Europe. Munich was not some mystery. Read Guido Preparata’s *Conjuring Hitler*—a flawed though useful book that details all this. Hitler was trying to outsmart the *‘International Jews’* and Pan-Angles while the *‘International Jews’* and Pan-Angles were trying to play the Germans and Russians for the fool. The Munich peace has been explained in all its detail by Henry Ashby Turner Jr., so this is just another Conditism. The British needed Hitler to attack Poland. May we suggest Louis Kilzer’s *Churchill’s Deception* and Patrick Buchanan’s *Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War*, which both amply explain the *“unexplainable Munich incident”?*

For our purposes, the following recently declassified information should suffice to still such groundless speculation:

The Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR in Russian abbreviation) has declassified archive materials related to the 1938 Munich Agreement, which triggered the most dramatic events of the 20th century.

....These actions destroyed the existing elements of the collective resistance system. The Western policymakers did this behind the back of the Soviet Union, which had mutual aid agreements with Czechoslovakia and France.

The 1938 declassified documents also reveal the details of the correspondence between European embassies and their foreign policy departments.

For example, the British ambassador in Warsaw warned the Foreign Office that if Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, the Polish leadership would seize the Tesin region, and that is what exactly happened.

Having enlisted Germany's support, Poland took part in dismembering Czechoslovakia….

"The Soviet Union was ready to render such support to Czechoslovakia, but because of the heavy pressure from London and Paris, Prague did not dare address Moscow with such a request," Ivanov recalled.

Britain was not interested in supporting any single side more than she *had* to, to keep the balance of power tipped in her favour. Condit seems to believe that Britain and France really did want peace, and that *"oh so evil and mendacious Hitler"* made that impossible. A single reading of Springborn's work will lay that fantasy to rest. In fact, it will be shocking to anyone who thinks that the Brits were *ever* a peace-loving people.

The report continues:

"As early as November 1938, diplomatic missions of a number of countries reported to their departments that Britain and France would not prevent Germany's eastward expansion," Ivanov said….

In a memo on December 21, 1938, Lavrenty Beria reported to Stalin about the Soviet-seized documents, which included reports of Finnish envoys to London, Paris, and Warsaw on Germany's eastward expansion, and the position of the British, French, and Polish governments on this issue.

Thus, Finnish Ambassador in London Grippenberg reported to his Foreign Ministry: *"I heard the opinion that German propaganda of colonies is false. As Britons put it, it is a smokescreen to cover the preparations of a plan concerning Soviet Ukraine. Hitler himself told French Ambassador Francois-Poncet that he was not even thinking about any colonies,"* the document reads.

Later, on November 25, Grippenberg reported his conversation with a British government member who assured him that Britain and France would not interfere in Germany's eastward expansion.

"Britain's position is as follows: let's wait until Germany and the

U.S.S.R. get involved in a big conflict," the document reads…. *"Moscow presented very detailed information about the resources which it could use against Hitler's Germany. In the event of an antiHitler agreement with Britain and France, the U.S.S.R. was ready to employ 120 infantry divisions, 16 cavalry divisions, 5,000 tanks and as many aircraft,"* Sotskov said.

However, despite this, the talks with Britain and France failed. It became obvious that they were working toward their super goal, he noted. The documents make it abundantly clear that both Britain and France
realised that their position was driving the U.S.S.R. into a corner and that
Moscow would have to come to terms with the Germans.
As a result, the U.S.S.R. signed the Nonaggression Pact with Germany, which allowed it to move its border to the West and gain some
time for the preparations to repel the aggression, Sotskov explained....(emphasis added).[206]

Informative details, yes? By this time Condit is screaming (literally):

While this was not universal, as testified to by the honourable man, Leon Degrelle,—in many parts of the eastern front Hitler treated the Slavs trying to join the Nazi army and help the Nazis against the Soviets – as the ENEMY!! – While – AT THE SAME TIME – Hitler called the Japanese *“honorary Aryans!!!!!!!”* This is so comical – how about one of you Hitler apologists explaining THAT ONE....

Welch of the John Birch Society noted that after Pearl Harbor—90% of the American arms and men went to Europe to fight Hitler (the German people). What made this possible? ONLY ONE THING: Hitler, inexplicably, DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES a few days after Pearl Harbor!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Without this absurd and anti-strategy declaration, Roosevelt would have been hard pressed to explain to the people of the United States why we were going to war in Europe as at all. At least Roosevelt would have had to get Congress to declare war on Germany first—a big obstacle.

There was no need for the U.S. Congress to declare war. Did Thomas Jefferson, L. B. Johnson, George H. W. Bush, George W. Bush Jr. or Barack Obama (re: Libya) bother with that little detail when they sent troops and bombers overseas and started indiscriminately butchering their chosen enemies? Need we mention again that Hitler’s anti-Slavism was embellished for propaganda purposes? This latter topic is explored in *Hyenas* and *hitler & himmler UNCENSORED*. Besides, one cannot rely on Degrelle alone. He was just one man with a limited view of the situation.

Clearly Condit does not understand the warmongering of Roosevelt and Churchill. We covered this in the *Hyenas*, but we suggest readers take a look at John V. Denson’s review of *The Pearl Harbor Myth:*

Rethinking the Unthinkable. Here is a glimpse:

> [The Japanese] were being pressured strongly by Germany to enter the war by attacking the Soviet Union, thereby creating a two-front war for the Communist nation. This strategy came within the actual interests of Japan since they, like Germany, saw Communism as a great evil and a threat to their respective nations. Furthermore, Japan had substantial claims to parts of Manchuria as a result of defeating Russia in the war of 1905. *Both Germany and Japan wanted to avoid a war with America at almost any cost*. Roosevelt was well aware of this pressure on Japan by Germany but he felt that it was necessary to protect the Soviet Union as being the best weapon against the Germans, and therefore, he wanted to prevent Japan from attacking Russia. *Roosevelt began extensive provocations to cause Japan to abandon its attack on Russia and instead attack America* which also served the purpose of *giving Roosevelt the reason to enter the war*. Roosevelt launched an *eight-point provocation plan* primarily through the *cutting off of oil supplies* to Japan *so that by the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor Japan was virtually out of oil and on the verge of industrial and military collapse*. The attack on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines also would provide Japan with the ability to attack the Dutch interests in the Pacific, thereby giving them *a new supply of oil*....

Victor sees Roosevelt's decisions as being based upon the assumption of the truth of the following statement: *"Hitler's plan to conquer and enslave most of the world was hardly a secret."* The author *cites no authority for this plan of Hitler to conquer the world and you will not find this in the two books that Hitler wrote*[207] *nor in any of his speeches*. His intentions were well known before and during the war. He stated from the beginning, before he took power, as well as thereafter, that he was against the harsh and unfair Versailles Treaty which virtually disarmed Germany and it included the inequities created for Germany in Poland and Czechoslovakia, *which he intended to correct either through negotiation* or, if necessary, *by force*. He stated and wrote that *the only war he wanted was to fight Communism and to regain some of the living space that Germany had acquired in their treaty with Russia during World War I*, which was abrogated by the Versailles Treaty. Nevertheless, the defeat of Hitler, not Germany, appears to be the premise upon which the author states that Roosevelt acted so that the end justified the means. *Hitler, the man, must be defeated at all costs* and these costs included the *sacrifice of Pearl Harbor* and *the Philippines* in order to get into the European War via Japan.

Allen Dulles was stationed in Switzerland with the OSS (which preceded the CIA) and was assigned the primary duty of seeing if there was a resistance movement in Germany which might overthrow Hitler. Dulles learned of a very substantial plot to kill Hitler early in the war in 1942 after Germany's defeat at Stalingrad. While Stalin had murdered 35,000 to 50,000 of his senior military officers prior to the war in order to put in his loyal officers, Hitler had resisted this strategy and did not purge the regular German army of its senior officers. Early in the war a large number of these senior officers, including his Chief of Staff, General Ludwig Beck, built up a strong resistance movement with the purpose of assassinating Hitler and then surrendering to the American and British forces. They intended then to continue the war against Communism and the Soviet Union. A new government was to be created with Beck at the head and Dr. Carl Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig, to be the two top people. There was originally a large group who helped draw up the plan which included numerous civilians who would serve in the new democratic government, so it was not just to be a military coup. Dulles stated that *even after the resistance movement had been discouraged by Roosevelt's unconditional surrender policy*, nevertheless, a small group of officers who remained committed to the assassination of Hitler made an unsuccessful attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944...(emphasis added).[208]

As for the Japanese receiving Aryan status: Hitler was not a racial supremacist[209] unlike the British elite at the time. And does Condit fail to understand that Hitler *needed* Japan to form a bloc to check U.S.-British aggression in Europe? H. W. Koch's assessment of *Barbarossa* makes this apparent. But first, in November 1936 *The Guardian* bemoaned:

It is a curious thing in more ways than one that Nazi Germany now brings in the yellow race to help save the white civilisation of the West in whose Nordic realms Germany constitutes so important a part. It indicates how very broad the German conception of the Aryan fold in practice is. This is further illustrated by the enthusiasm for the victories of General Franco's North African colonial troops over the white militiamen of the Madrid Government.[210]

Condit missed the writings of the racial theorists who were officially endorsed by the NSDAP. We read in *National Socialism and Race* by Dr. A. J. Gregor:

We are told that " *the races distinguish themselves not through their characteristics, for the same characteristics can be found in different races...For example a Mediterranean can be as courageous as a Nordic, an Alpine as musical as a Dinaric, an East Balt as cunning as a Nordic. On* *the other hand not all Mediterraneans are courageous, nor all Nordics. But when a Mediterranean is courageous he is courageous in a* 'Mediterranean fashion' *as a Nordic would be courageous in a* 'Nordic fashion'."

Here is an entirely different racism, an entirely different Nordicism than that of Guenther and his followers. Here there was no question of general inferiority—it was a question of maintaining an ideal as an archetype for an entire civilisation. Germany had a Nordic archetype; its art form was Nordic; its literature and philosophy, its music and institutions were inspired by Nordic ideals. Each German was bequeathed this patrimony from the original racial elements, now inextricably mixed into the German nation, among which the Nordic predominated. It was not a question of intrinsic worth, national and racial superiority and inferiority tearing asunder the peoples of Europe. There is no transcendental standard by which to evaluate racial differences. A people characteristically Mongolian treasures a Mongolian heritage and ideal, a Mediterranean people a Mediterranean one.

Dr. Walter Gross, head of the *Rassenpolitische Amt* of the National Socialist Party, said: *"We appreciate the fact that those of another race are different from us... Whether that other race is* 'better' *or* 'worse' *is not possible for us to judge. For this would demand that we transcend our own racial limitations for the duration of the verdict and take on a superhuman, even divine, attitude from which alone an* 'impersonal' *verdict could be formed on the value or lack of such of the many living forms of an inexhaustible nature."*

Less than a year later, in 1939, he defined the official position of mature National Socialist race theory:
"A serious situation arose through the fact that other people and States, because of German race laws...felt themselves attacked and defamed. ...For example the whole world of the Far East remained for a long time under the impression that the Germans...had designated them as non-Aryan, and as non-Aryans inferior rabble. That the Germans had designated them unworthy, second class humanity and that the Germans imagined themselves as the sole bearers of culture... What could we say to those who saw in German racism a fundamental defamation of men of other races? We could do nothing other than, with patience and conviction, repeat that German racism does not evaluate or deprecate other racial groups... It only recognises, scientifically, that differences exist... We have often been disturbed by the indiscretion or even stupidity in our own land when, just after we had carefully made clear to some people or other that we respected and honoured...their racial qualities, some wild fool manufactured his own ideas about race and declared that these same

people were racially inferior and stood somewhere below the cow or the ass, and that their characteristics were degrading or impure and lord knows what else! By such idiotic assertions they were repelled and offended, not only alien peoples in distant parts of the world but even our own neighbours in Europe, many times even friends of National Socialist Germany bound to us historically and in destiny."

Finally, late in the war, even under the gathering shadows of defeat, the Headquarters of the *Reichsfuehrer SS* [Himmler] published the work of Dr. Ludwig Eckstein. He carefully dissected the remains of the Nordicism purchased over a decade before at so high a cost, and concluded:

"While supporting our own race, and if necessary fighting against other races to protect its right to existence, we should not overlook the fact that almost all races display something in themselves that is sound and biologically resolved and therefore beautiful, natural and valuable... Each race carries first of all the measure of worth in itself. When once we understand this then we do not foster feelings of inferiority in others, a consequence that the hitherto existing race theories have too often achieved...".[211]

Ostplan fraud

Condit operates under the false assumption that the Slavs were puritanical and reliable. Any reading of Antonio Muñoz's numerous journal articles, essays and books as well as any reading of Soviet rule renders such an argument devoid of honesty. Since Russian unreliability is covered in detail in *Black Nazis II! Ethnic Minorities and Foreigners in Hitler's Armed Forces: An Unbiased History* and *Warwolves of the Iron Cross: A New Look at Hitler's Armed Forces* (both by Veronica Clark), there is no need to get into it here. All we will say for now is that Condit's ignorance of Himmler's never-beforepublished speech[212] addressing this very issue is glaring. Condit seems to acknowledge Russia's absurd death figures that do not stand up to scrutiny.

Stephen Goodson wrote on 11 October 2011, *"The true figure of Russian losses needs to be thoroughly researched and reassessed, and may well turn out to be 80% less, that is just over five million. It will be recalled that Bolshevik propaganda was formulated on the principle of telling mammoth lies."* Many credible historians have already said this, and boldly so. The Germans could not have killed 26 million Russians in less than four years. Few sit back and *think* about these figures. The Bolsheviks lied about nearly everything, including their war losses. Most historians who know this figure is a bald-faced lie suggest that Stalin's purge victims over the years and perhaps even some of Trotsky's and Lenin's victims were included in this astronomical figure of 26 million.

Goodson goes on:

At the Nuremberg trials in November 1945, the Russian delegation announced that the Soviet Union had lost approximately 26 million people (9.2 million military personnel and 16.8 million civilians), and that this loss would entitle them to extract maximum revenge at the expense of a prostrate Germany and her innocent leaders. Furthermore this gigantic loss was used to justify the expropriation of vast swathes of central and eastern European territory...

But are these figures credible? The alleged loss of 9.2 million Russian military personnel exceeds the losses of the German military (5.5 million) by 3.7 million. The deaths of 16.8 million civilians are even more perplexing. 632,000 persons are *estimated* to have died during the siege of Leningrad (872 days), but how does one account for the other 16.2 million (emphasis added)....

Not a single mass grave has been discovered in Russian territory held by the Germans to date. [....].[213]
As for *Generalplan Ost,* Carlos Porter has offered the following appraisal.
According to the *"Plan Ost,"* the Nazis planned to kill 30 million Soviet citizens.

This assertion is based on a declaration of Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski, former *SS-Obergruppenfuehrer* and *Hoeherer SS- und Polizeifuehrer Russland-Mitte*, during the Nuremberg trial. In Nuremberg, von dem BachZelewski stated that in early 1941, Heinrich Himmler had said at the Wewelsburg that the purpose of the coming campaign in Russia would be the reduction of the Slavic population by 30 million. The problem is that such statements made after the war are worthless, because the victorious powers could easily force any German to confess anything. Quite often the confessions were extorted by torture. The most famous case is the one of Rudolf Hoess, the first commander of Auschwitz, who declared in British captivity that up to November 1943 two and a half million people had been gassed at the Auschwitz camp, while another 500,000 had perished from starvation and disease. (It should be remembered that today's *"holocaust"* historians usually claim about one million Auschwitz victims, which is still an insane exaggeration, as the real number of people who died at Auschwitz, both Jews and non-Jews, was about 135,000.) In his book *Legions of Death* British writer Rupert Butler has documented how the British obtained the confession of Hoess: They mercilessly beat him for three days before he finally signed the text they had prepared for him!

Of course, not all German defendants were tortured to obtain the desired confessions. There were other, more refined methods. Let us have a closer look at *Obergruppenfuehrer* von dem Bach-Zelewski's fate. According to the official *"holocaust"* story, he was one of the worst criminals. He is supposed to have ordered the murder of 27,800 Jews near Riga and the massacre of tens of thousands of Soviet civilians. Under these circumstances, one would assume that he was certainly put on trial and sentenced to hang after the war, *but precisely this did not happen.* At the Nuremberg trial, he was used as a witness for the prosecution and *then released.* Obviously this lenient treatment was the reward for having made statements as the one quoted above, which allowed the Allies to accuse the Germans of having planned not only the total extermination of the Jews, but also a gruesome genocide of tens of millions of Slavs (emphasis added).

It is true that von dem Bach-Zelewski was later tried by the West German justice, but not for his alleged role in the *"holocaust"* or the slaughter of Soviet citizens. He was tried for two murders he was accused of having committed in 1934.[214]

Desperate fraud

This should not surprise anyone in the least. The Brits and their Soviet allies had planned to destroy world public opinion of NS Germany well before the IMT trial took place. Their propaganda onslaught, which was never concerned with ethics, utilised fake atrocity photos and many other devious methods to accomplish this feat. The following is from Thomas E. Mahl's *Desperate Deception*:

Evidence needed to frame Britain's enemies or move the United States closer to war could be and was indeed manufactured. This was a truly frontal assault on the rules of evidence. In addition to *"an industrial chemist, and two ruffians who could reproduce faultlessly the imprint of any typewriter on earth,"* Maschwitz later wrote, *"I controlled a chemical labouratory in one place, a photographic studio in another."*

In *The Quiet Canadian,* based on a secret after-action report on BSC activities (the *"BSC Account"*), Montgomery Hyde spends twelve pages chronicling the spurious documents spewed out by Station M and the devastating effects of these genuine-looking pieces of paper.

A newly released document stamped MOST SECRET wonderfully illustrates Eric Maschwitz's willingness to do whatever necessary to move the United States toward war. One problem facing British intelligence in the United States was a shortage of good photographs of German atrocities. On November 26, 1941, in a memorandum titled *"Atrocity Photographs,"* Maschwitz proposed a solution: *"If asked to do so, my Section could quite easily provide a regular supply of atrocity pictures, manufactured by us in Canada."* Most problems seemed small and quite solvable: *"the buying and hiring of costumes, the manufacture of small pieces of scenery and of dummies...a first-class make-up man... all of which could be carried out under some sort of cover.*

"...For the sake of accuracy," Maschwitz continued, *"we should be provided...with as complete a library as possible of photographs of German personnel, equipment, vehicles...also actual specimens of German... equipment...."*

Only one problem loomed in G.106's fertile brain, and it had nothing to do with the propriety of duping the American public. If the project was to be done they had better get busy. *"The most obvious setting for atrocity pictures at the moment is Russia, so that we should get to work while there is still snow in Canada."*

Clearly the major purpose of BSC was to conduct aggressive offensive operations against those it saw as the enemies of Britain. These included not only Hitler's agents in the United States, but those who simply wished to remain uninvolved in the European war.

The ruthless activism of British Security Coordination was one of Britain's few advantages in the war against Hitler.[215]
Again, back to Condit:

I agree with Scott Summers[216], who I see on this list, and who has valiantly boosted the Reznowski thesis – Summers said in a past email thread: *"Hitler was Rothschild bait for Germany"* – and Germany remains effectively enslaved and broken to this day.

No more excuses

Oh, so the Angle-Saxon race had nothing to do with Germany's postwar mass suffering, mass murder, mass deportation and enslavement? Naturally the Brits must *not* have declared war on Hitler alongside France: that was just the world's *imagination* at work. And the Slavic races, notably those under Stalin's heel, were also innocent of *any* wrongdoing. Hitler and Hitler alone, by design, started World War II. If this tripe was not at one time taken seriously, Summers's conjecture would be farcical. But it is not enough for these two to blame Hitler; after all, he was just a *"puppet"* even though all available evidence shows that Hitler used Rothschild by way of Schacht.

Everything was the Rothschilds' fault even though they were not related to Hitler, never directly funded Hitler, never authorised troop mobilisations, never declared war, and never issued German currency while Hitler was in power. The unpopular reality is that the Rothschilds did not break and occupy Germany. Angle-Saxons and Slavs did. The Rothschilds merely subsidised the Angle-Saxons' senseless fratricide of Germans.

Now, back to Condit:

[T]he convenient way that Germany was broken financially by the Jewish-[e]ngineered Versailles treaty circa 1919, when the Germans hadn't even lost the war, resulting [in] that the Germans were then stepped on for 14 years – at which point Hitler *"miraculously"* appears and lifts Germany out of poverty and abuse – so that the Germans now are ready to follow Hitler anywhere – into a war in which the Rothschilds planned to have Germany attacked from 3 sides, and hopelessly outnumbered. The rest is tragic history.

First of all, blaming the entire war on the Rothschilds is absurd. The Rothschilds are financiers without a conscience and certainly guilty for their part, but so are the actual killers who mass murdered their way to *"victory"* in the field. War does not occur without the soldiers who do the bidding and killing. And we must not forget the war-hungry Zionist media personnel and Angle-Saxon politicians in the U.S. and Britain who shrieked for war at any cost. And how about all the average Americans who diligently went to work for various military-industrial outfits? Blaming the war profiteers and financiers takes all responsibility off the shoulders of political personnel and the masses, who were mostly Angle-Saxons in America and Britain and Zionists in France and Russia. These people must share in the blame because they too were responsible for that war.

Just believe

Hitler did not *"miraculously"* appear out of nowhere nor was his appointment by Hindenburg guaranteed. He barely made it in the door. He fought for fourteen years to attain power, was almost shot at one point (his bodyguard took the bullet and died), and even then his chancellorship was no shoo-in. There was still plenty of opposition from the SPD and KPD. So Condit's *"Rothschild shoo-in"* was almost shot by the German army. That sure makes sense. And why did it take the *"Rothschilds' choice"* 14 years to attain power? Why didn't he receive the presidency in 1932 if Rothschild was behind him? Why wait an additional year? Perhaps this is why Condit wrote that

> [t]he declaration of war on Germany by Untermeyer in 1933 – I believe
> – was part of the plan so that Hitler would have the excuse to go along with the *"Transfer Agreement"* to *"break the boycott"* by enriching the Zionists trying to take over Palestine. If anyone can find Hitler EVER complaining about the Transfer Agreement to the German people, or even mentioning it—please let me know. By the way, what sense does it make for Zionist Jews to *"rescue"* Germany from the *"boycott war"* declared on Germany by Zionist Jews??? – Please, PEOPLE, think on these things.

Wow. *"He believes,"* but doesn't know for sure. Where's the proof that Zionist Jews were trying to *"rescue"* Germany from the boycott? They continued to boycott German goods once they arrived in Palestine and started doing business there! Ingrid Weckert explored this. The Germans even complained. Chaim Weizmann, *"Mr. Zionism"* as far as we're concerned, *sabotaged the Zionists' efforts* to work with the Germans on Hitler's transfer agreement.[217] *Say what?!* And why would Hitler complain about a policy that divested Germany of her Jews peacefully? That's ridiculous. Zionists back then were just Jewish nationalists. Jewish leaders *abroad* used and manipulated them like they did everyone else. The international Jews, extrapolating from Dr. Heinrich Pudor[218], did not want to be forced into a single state: that would have hampered their global political power. The idea is to play the role of international chameleons. That is where their *real* power resides: in the background. It's how and why they were able to defeat the Germans in the first place. They incited the majority of the world's *"Aryan"* masses against the Germans to uphold the power of money over labour. If one is an *"underrepresented"* member of some *"minority"* group, then one receives privileges in his or her host states that not even citizens receive. However, if one concentrates with fellow *'minorities'* in a state of one's own like everyone else, then this well cloaked power ebbs away, doesn't it? Yes, even Zionists have enemies and manipulators.

Condit ends his argument by saying, *"That's enough for now. Yes, leaving aside his inner turmoil as things progressed, Hitler was the ultimate False Flag operation—which has set up the current Khazar-Jew false flag operation that we are now facing."*

How might Condit interpret Hitler's private statement to Otto Wagener that

> The establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine is thus not the reunification of the Jewish people in one state, but the attempt to

create a worldwide Jewish headquarters, intended – in time, using international financial power – to seize absolute control of the destinies of all the peoples of the world. In order, furthermore, to eliminate any possibility of a military display of power by any state, all that is required is the expansion of the League of Nations into a kind of world state. Then, if this world state might even be allowed to wield military might more or less as a world police—then Judah will finally have stabilised its financial power in the world, guaranteed and secured by the universal international military force, into which the oppressed are conscripted to serve their oppressors. *That is the meaning of Palestine!*

....The financial power of Jewry can be broken only by the creation of a large Jewish state to which all the Jews are deported. But since *such a project cannot be undertaken unless the people of the world, without exception, form into a solid, closed union, there is no need to hurry* (emphasis added).[219]

Jim Condit uses the distortions and fabrications of the *"history of the victors,"* which are easily found in abundance in the Zionist-promoted and Zionist-approved literature, designed to defame Adolf Hitler and Germany (with great success) for all time. Everything Condit writes about was debunked decades ago.

Hitler's half sister and even Hitler himself probably had, like everybody else, amiable relations with all kinds of Jews *before* World War I. That Hitler didn't arrest, *before* the outbreak of World War II, any high-ranking Jewish bankers, nor lowly Jewish merchants, attests to the fact that he initially had no intentions of doing this to *any* Jews. Even at the outbreak of war he didn't arrest all Jews. By war's end there were still several thousand Jews living in *Berlin*, safe and sound. Also, 150,000 Jews or half-Jews served in the Wehrmacht, many with distinction, and even a few in the SS—so much for *"Hitler's anti-Semitism and racism."* It is an inconvenient historical reality that Condit and Western academia avoid knowing about.

The financing bit is taken out of context: The noteworthy financing from abroad ended with Hitler's assumption of power and his outlawing of unfettered stock exchanges (high stakes gambling casinos) and the nationalisation of the Reichsbank, which he used to create money out of thin air, as Zionist bankers have been doing for centuries. But this time minus the insurmountable German debt, the effect of which was an unprecedented economic boom unsurpassed by any country to this day, while the rest of the world, including the U.S.A. (despite its Raw Deal), remained in a deep depression—war was the Pan-Angles' only ray of hope.

The *"Zionist connection to the Nazis"* was a cooperative effort on the part of the Zionists to get the German Jews out of Germany and *into Palestine*. It dovetailed with Hitler's intent. It was strictly a relationship of convenience, an uneasy one on the part of Hitler, for the purpose of Jewish emigration. Condit tries to depict this as a love-in, which it was not. It continued, in a half-baked fashion, after the outbreak of World War II and was never nearly as *"big a deal"* as he makes it out to be. Though it was a substantial effort – one among many – Hitler was not nearly as preoccupied with the *"Jewish question"* as historians have made out.

The *"coincidence"* of Germany's declaration of war against the U.S.A. was connected to Germany's friendship pact with Japan, entered into long before Pearl Harbour. In fact this was preceded by constant military provocations (in contravention of the Geneva and Hague conventions) by the U.S. from 1937 on. Roosevelt did every outrageous trick he could to provoke Germany into a war with the U.S.A. Hitler evaded, and *that long*, his provocations. When he finally *did* declare war, it was not only because he was obliged to do so as an ally of Japan, but because of the ever more flagrant U.S. naval provocations that preceded it. Again, just as in World War I, Germany was dragged into a world war by entangling alliances and Pan-Angle provocations. Hitler's detractors, such as Condit, often like to allege that Hitler was partJewish. This was debunked as well—exhaustively so.

Brigitte Hamann thoroughly debunked the Frankenberger and Frankenreither stories.[220] In fact some historians now assert that William Patrick (W. P.) Hitler did not fabricate the Frankenreither story after all: this fairytale was attributed to him from out of nowhere. Bridget Dowling (nee Hitler), the Angle-Saxon wife of Hitler's half-brother Alois Jr., is the source of Hitler's nonexistent trip to England. Hitler never left Europe. There is not a single piece of evidence or even an eyewitness corroboration that supports her tall tale. She told it to turn a hefty profit. And yet, not even *she* mentioned any Jewish lineage, the one woman most inclined to do so. As for Frankenreither (also spelled Frankenreiter), Werner Maser not only found nothing about this in the article that supposedly mentions it, but W. P. Hitler never mentioned anything at all about Jewish heritage in his *LOOK* interview of 4 July 1939. That interview is available online (as of 2011) under the heading *"Why I Hate My Uncle, By Adolf Hitler's Nephew."* He told the Angle-Saxon sensationalists what they wanted to hear to whip up ever more hatred and fear of Hitler amongst the ignorant Pan-Angle masses. Besides, Maria Anna Schicklgruber never lived in Graz nor did she travel to Graz at any point. Carolyn Yeager did a fine job laying this nonsense to rest. Here are just a few of her findings:

- No resident by the name of Frankenberger is listed as having lived in Graz at that time.

- [Hans] Frank wrote in his report that Adolf Hitler told him in a conversation that he knew there were no Jews in his family because he had talked with his father and grandmother about it. But Hitler could not have said that—his grandmother had been dead since before he was born! This shows that Hans Frank's story is made up out of whole cloth—including the part about *"investigating the matter for Hitler."*

- The Rothschild in Vienna story: This is debunked for the same reasons. Maria Anna Schicklgruber did not visit or live in Vienna, and there is no record of who these *"Rothschilds"* were, their address or other necessary information.

- Patrick Hitler: Another rumour of an alleged newspaper article in the *Paris-Soir* in which Hitler's nephew [by his half-brother], Patrick, described his uncle Adolf as the grandson of a Graz Jew called Frankenreither. Maser dug up this issue of that defunct newspaper while on a trip to Paris and found it carried two pages and six illustrations of Patrick Hitler's story, but no allusion whatsoever to any Jewish antecedents.[221]

So why did Hans Frank testify to such rubbish just before his murder by the IMT? As a devout Catholic he wished to exonerate all Catholics of *"mass murderer and warmonger"* Hitler, who himself was Catholic. Poor Frank believed every atrocity lie he was told by the Angle-Saxon psychopaths at the IMT. Furthermore Frank wished to exonerate Germans of Hitler's crimes; if he could blame all of the nonexistent crimes the NSDAP committed on a Jewish tyrant, who had misled and used poor, innocent Germans, he would. And that he did. Unfortunately for Frank he bungled the details thus destroying his credibility. He stated that Hitler conversed with his grandmother and father about the *"Jew in Graz"* having nothing to do with his family, but Hitler's grandmother had been deceased for forty-two years before he was born, and he was not yet 14 years old when his father passed away. A little young for such heavy conversation back in time of extreme cultural prudishness, wouldn't one say? Condit relies on Frank's debunked testimony to make his *"Hitler was Jewish"* Big Lie hold.

Only Jews

Apparently Jim Condit, an Angle-Saxon, wishes to blame Hitler *"the Jew"* for World War II to exonerate the Angle-Saxons in the British Isles, America and the Commonwealth satellites for World War II. What other reason could he have? Is he trying to blame the Jews for European wars? Have the Europeans no mind or will of their own? What about European conflicts that occurred *before* Jews were present? What about inter-Asian conflicts? Are Jews to blame for those as well? Perhaps Jews were responsible for the Japanese invasion of Korea back in the 1500s. Why not? Jews must also have been responsible for China's *'Mongol holocaust'* of 600,000 centuries ago. We do not need any evidence to purport such allegations so long as enough uncritical folks out there believe it—right? Jim Condit *'knows'* what others have written, the hate propaganda of World War II, which has simply been served up since 1945 to an ignorant world as historical fact devoid of any comparative version and incessantly expanded upon with the fantasies of sick minds in a controlled media environment. Condit does not even know how to spell Hitler's name. It is Adolf, not Adolph. We do not Anglicise German names unless Germans did so themselves.

One more time

Werner Maser declared unreservedly that Johann Nepomuk Hüttler was Alois Hitler's real father, and thereby Adolf's *"mystery"* grandfather. His grandfather was not Johann Georg Hiedler even though Hiedler lent legitimacy to this myth. Father Josef Zahnschirm, the priest who authorised the name change, innocently enough misheard the name when pronounced and wrote *Hitler* instead of *Hiedler* or *Hüttler*. The two witnesses present, who were both illiterate and signed with simple Xs, did not know any better. Hüttler hid this secret (that Alois was really *his* son and not his brother Georg Hiedler's) from his wife, Eva Maria, because his son was born out of wedlock to his own niece. As our penultimate *'word'* on Hitler having been a grandson of Salomon or Nathan Rothschild, we offer a selection of photographs at the end of this chapter to lay this nonsense to rest once and for all. Hitler himself referred to his father's father as a *"small cottager"* in *Mein Kampf*. He was not a Spital farmer as most NS biographers believe. Hitler got this description of his grandfather from his relatives in Spital which he met in 1905, 1906 and 1908, as well as during the war while on leave. His relatives stated that during his last visit there they discussed Johann Nepomuk as their common forebear, which explains the incredible physical resemblances between them and Hitler. Hitler's incredible resemblance to Leo Raubal can only be explained by their common ancestor, Johann Nepomuk. We will let Werner Maser finish up on this matter. The following is from *Hitler: Legend, Myth and Reality*.

A careful evaluation of all the relevant documents – most of them as yet unpublished – and of the information supplied by Hitler's relations, has made it possible to determine the identity of Adolf's paternal grandfather with some degree of certainty. Here again all the evidence points to Johann Nepomuk Hüttler, the brother of Adolf's putative grandfather, Georg Hiedler. In other words Johann Nepomuk was not only Adolf's paternal but also his maternal great-grandfather, while Adolf himself was the issue of a union between Alois Hitler and the woman who was both the latter's niece and the daughter of his half-sister.

If, then, Johann Nepomuk was the father of Alois Schicklgruber there is a perfectly plausible explanation for the otherwise inexplicable postponement of the latter's legitimation until the ripe age of thirty-nine. Such a step was clearly out of the question during the lifetime of Hüttler's wife, Eva Maria, a domineering, matriarchal peasant woman whom he had married in 1829 when he was twenty-two and she thirty-seven. Until this woman's death, therefore, Alois had to retain his mother's name. Yet it might well be asked how Alois was able to live in the Hüttler household until the age of sixteen without its mistress either suspecting or discovering that he was her husband's illegitimate offspring, and adulterously engendered at that—a fact galling to any wife, even one living in Lower Austria where forty per cent of all children were born out of wedlock. This question is easily answered. There can be no doubt that Eva Maria Hüttler believed Alois to be the child of her fifty-year-old brotherin-law, Georg Hiedler, who cohabited with Maria Anna Schicklgruber, first in Strones and then in Klein-Motten. She could not have known that her husband had urged his brother to marry Alois's mother so that he, Johann Nepomuk, could without difficulty introduce the child into his own household on the pretext that he was his nephew.

During his thirty-five years of prosperous retirement in Spital, Hüttler furthered the fortunes of his family by an astute policy of marriage alliances and the acquisition of the only inn in the village. When he died on 17 September 1888 his heirs were surprised to find their expectations disappointed, for the executor's statement simply contained the entry, *'Liquid assets: none to hand'.* The cash had presumably been made over a short while previously to Alois Hitler, the man who, by 1876 at the latest, had come to be regarded as sole heir by Nepomuk's daughter, Walburga, and her husband Josef

Rommeder amongst others. But there is no reliable evidence to show whether in fact he received the money as Johann Nepomuk's descendants suppose—no doubt correctly, for in the year of Hüttler's death Alois was able to purchase what was, even by present standards, a comparatively imposing dwelling in Woernharts, a hamlet tucked away in a valley not far from Spital. He acquired this substantially built house with large courtyard, stables, barn, garden and additional land from Franz Weber, a farmer, for the price of some 4500 gulden.

Now it can be shown that, until the windfall of 1888, Alois Hitler had not possessed any private means. True, he was a comparatively well-paid official, but the vicissitudes of family life had constituted a steady drain on his earnings. At the time of his early retirement on grounds of health, seven years after Hüttler's death, his annual salary was 1100 gulden, together with a local allowance of 220 gulden in Passau and 250 gulden in Linz. He continued to live in rented premises until 1892, for he did not move to Woernharts on acquiring the house there in 1888. How much rent he paid is not known but it was probably between 8 and 10 gulden a month, which would have left him about 1000 gulden a year. Taxation was negligible. In 1895 Alois, with his wife and two children, Alois and Angela, were able to live comfortably on his salary, which was a good deal higher than that, for instance, of the headmaster of a private school, who was then regarded as typical of the prosperous upper middle class. Nevertheless his expenses between 1884 and 1888 must have made heavy inroads into whatever savings he may have had. During this period his second wife, Franziska Matzelsberger, fell ill and died. He also lost three of his children—Gustav and Ida, both at the age of two and, shortly before Adolf was born, a baby son, Otto. The undertakers' bills, combined with the cost of medical attendance, medicaments and hospital treatment, must have completely swallowed up the 230 gulden Alois had received from his uncle Franz Schicklgruber in 1876. For by 1888 he would seem to have found it necessary to borrow 800 gulden from the trust fund of his children, Alois and Angela. *It was only after Hüttler's death that his situation changed dramatically. Thenceforward Alois never wanted either for money or for property* (emphasis added). In addition to the house at Woernharts he also acquired houses and land at Lambach and Leonding. In October 1892, three years before his retirement at the age of fifty-eight, he was in a position to offer a mortgage of 4000 gulden to Johann Hobiger, the farmer who bought his Woernharts property for 7000 gulden.

Thus Alois, whose Hitler and Schicklgruber forebears had all been of peasant stock, was the first of his line to seek to rise in the world and to escape from a tradition which continues to this day in the ancestral village of the Hitler family.[222]

The final cut

Finally we must expose the Angle-Saxon *'Big Lie'* that Hitler hid his family records from common Germans and NSDAP members alike to prevent them from discovering his *'Jewish secret'*. Even Bryan Rigg lends an ear to such nonsense. The only thing Hitler had to hide, and which he *did* fear people discovering, was the incest and mental illness in his family. Himmler conducted a secret investigation into Hitler's family and discovered that mental illness was rife amongst his relatives. This was why Hitler suppressed his family records and ordered his relatives to avoid speaking to the press. Back then his fear was legitimate; people stigmatised those with mental illness and even relatives of the mentally ill as social *'untouchables'*. Hitler allegedly ordered his schizophrenic female cousin, Aloisia Veit, euthanised. NS medical experts agreed she suffered from *"schizophrenic mental instability, helplessness and depression, distraction, hallucinations and delusions"*; she spent most of her time chained to an iron bed. What most historians ignore, however, is her plea to be humanely euthanised to end her misery. We may read a bit from Timothy Ryback on David Irving's website:
At one point she pleaded in a letter to be provided with poison so that she could kill herself. *"I'm sure it would only require a small amount to free me from my appalling torture,"* she wrote.

Mr Ryback said: *"Hitler's secrecy about his own family was legendary. After 60 years we now know why.*
"This man really did have something to hide."
On his father's side, mental problems were rife in Hitler's family, with one relative committing suicide.

Irving wrote in response to Ryback's revelations:

I had found in the archives at Princeton University a file called the Hitler Collection. This contained top secret papers looted from Hitler's Munich residence by a US army private, Eric Hamm:

"Most enigmatic of these documents," I wrote (page xxiii), *"is one evidently originated by the Gestapo after 1940, typed on the special* 'Fuehrer typewriter,' *reporting ugly rumours about Hitler's ancestry —'that the Fuehrer was an illegitimate child, adoptive son of Alois, that the Fuehrer's mother's name was Schicklgruber* before the adoption and that the Schicklgruber line has produced a string of idiots.'*

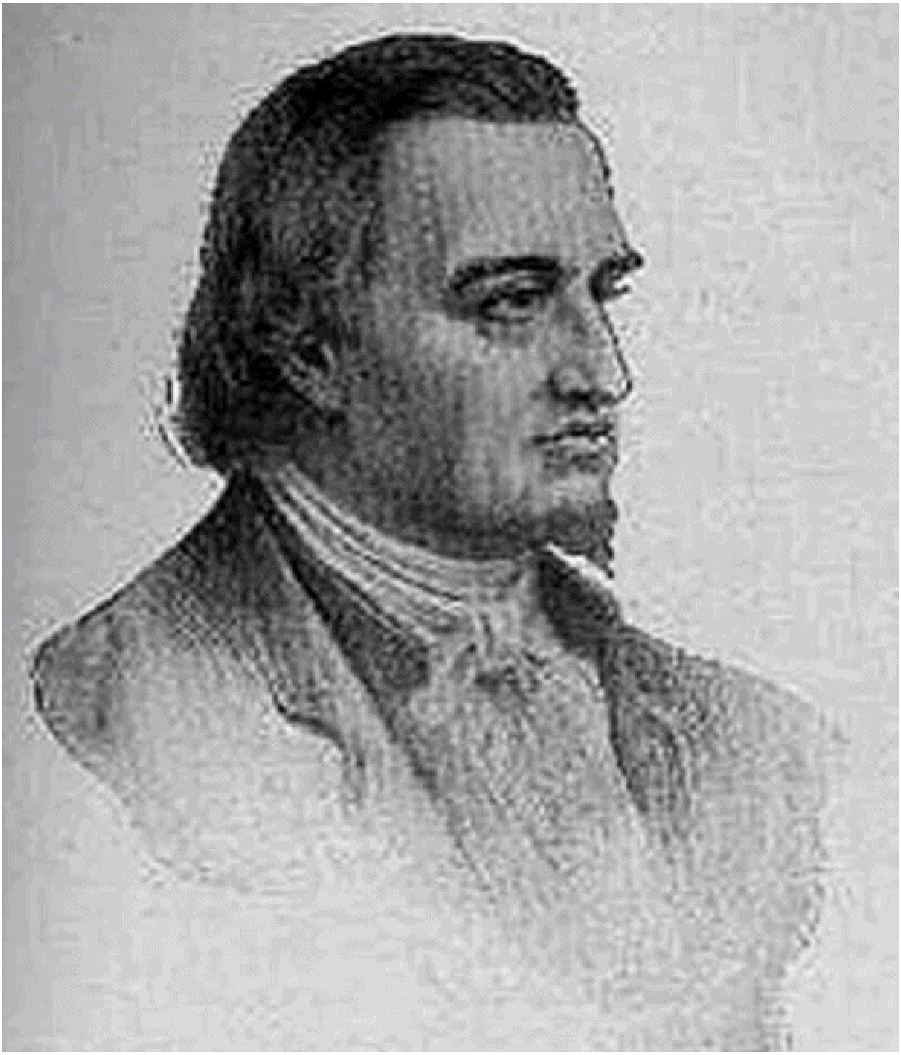
"Among the latter," my Introduction continued, *"was a tax official, Joseph Veit, deceased in 1904 in Klagenfurt, Austria. One of his sons had committed suicide; a daughter had died in an asylum, a surviving daughter was half mad, and a third daughter was feebleminded. The Gestapo established that the family of Konrad Pracher of Graz had a dossier of photographs and certificates on all this. Himmler had them seized 'to prevent their misuse'."* (See Appendix 5).[223]

* In fact [I noted] Hitler's father was the illegitimate son of Maria Anna Schicklgruber. Nazi newspapers were repeatedly, e.g. on December 16, 1939, forbidden to speculate on his ancestry. ... The document quoted above is stamped with the highest security classification, *Geheime Reichssache*.

Heinz Hitler: Hitler’s nephew

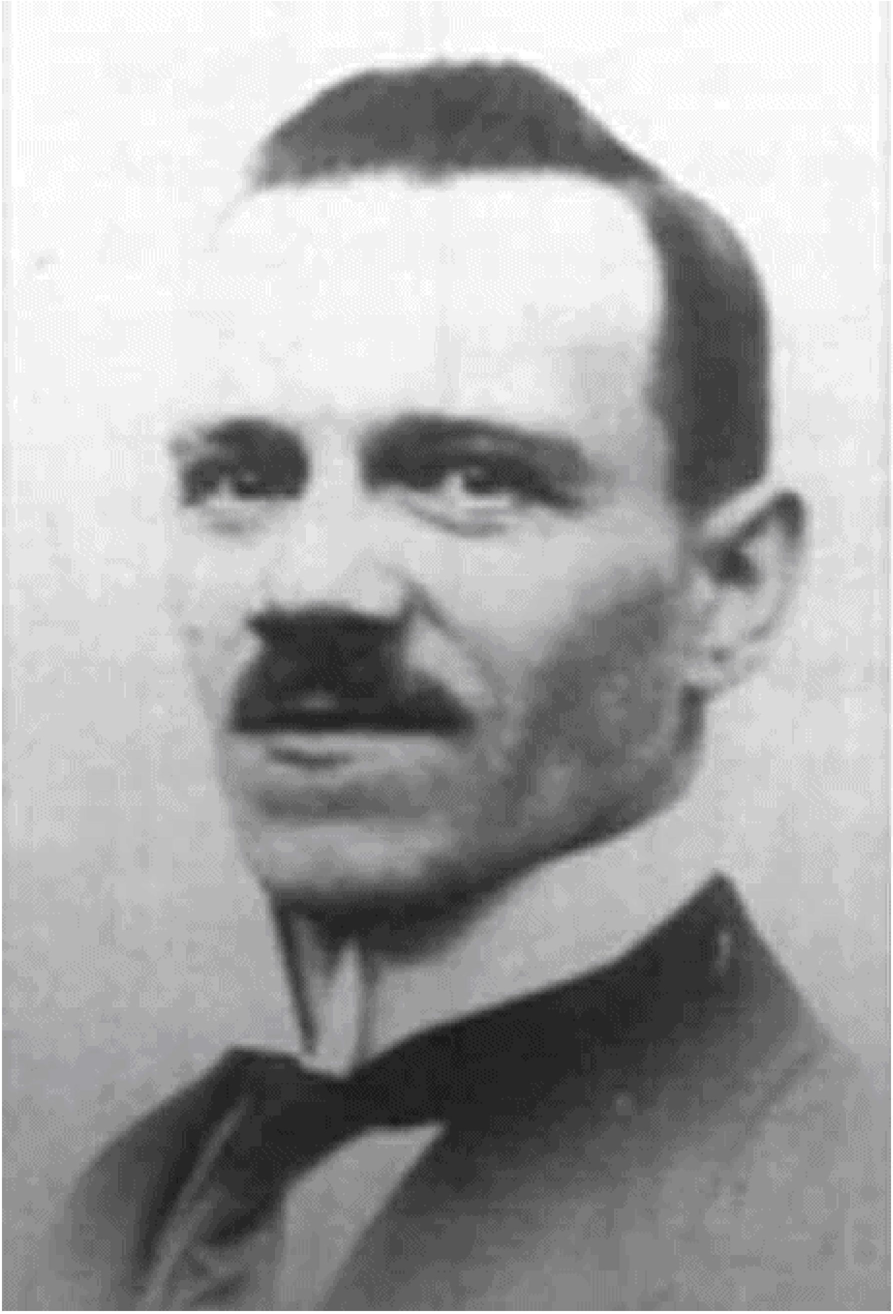
Mayer Carl von Rothschild

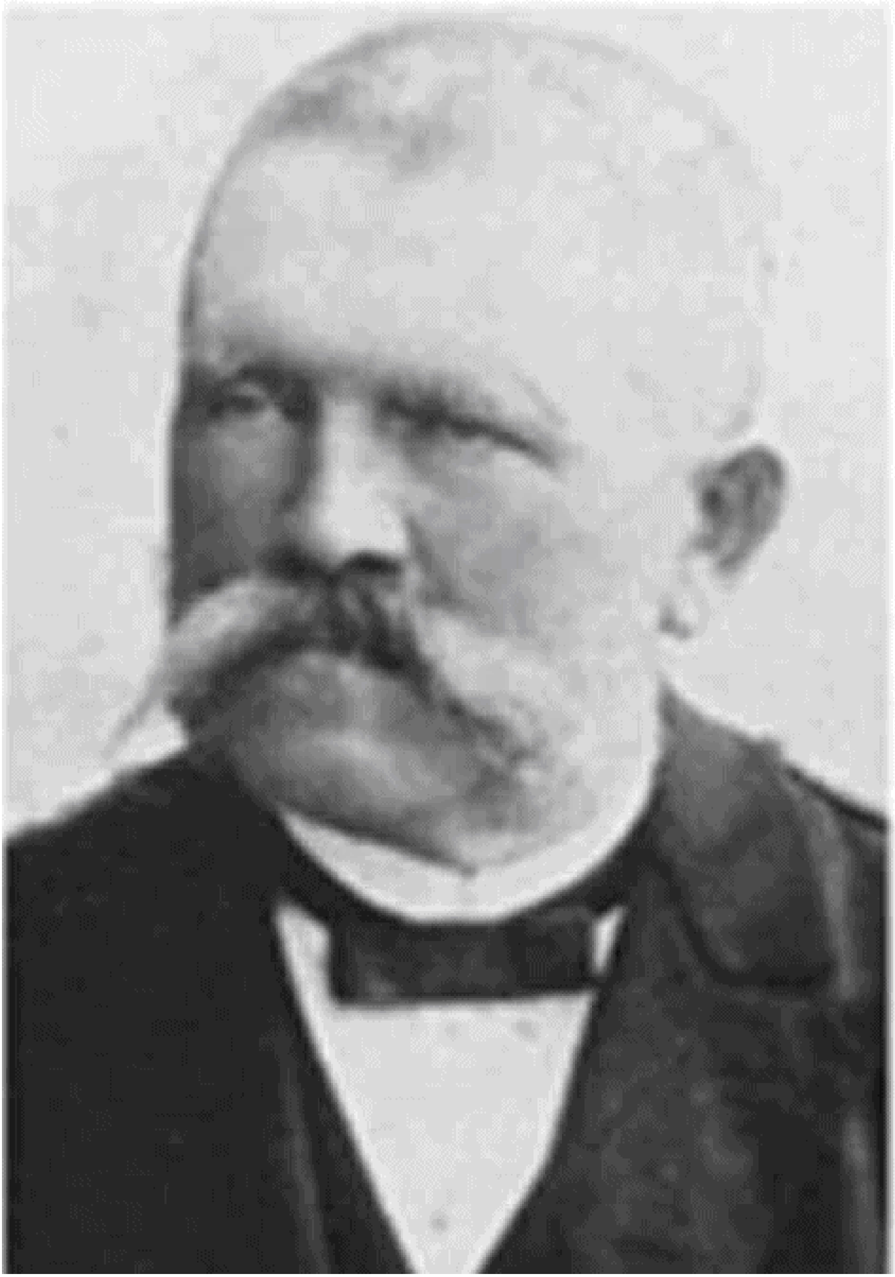
Nathan Mayer Rothschild



Mayer Amschel von Rothschild

Nathan Mayer Rothschild



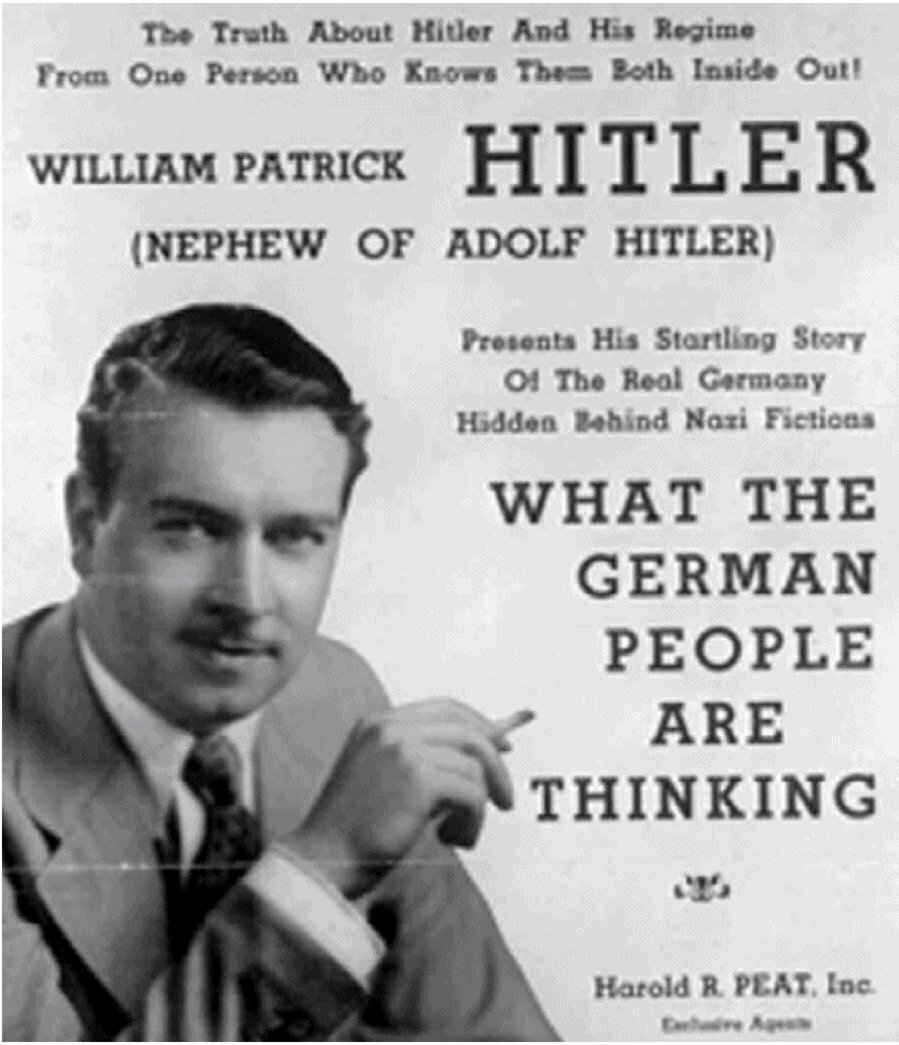


Alois Hitler, Jr. (left) and Alois Hitler, Sr. (right)

Hitler’s half brother Alois Hitler, Jr. (left; in old age) and Adolf Hitler

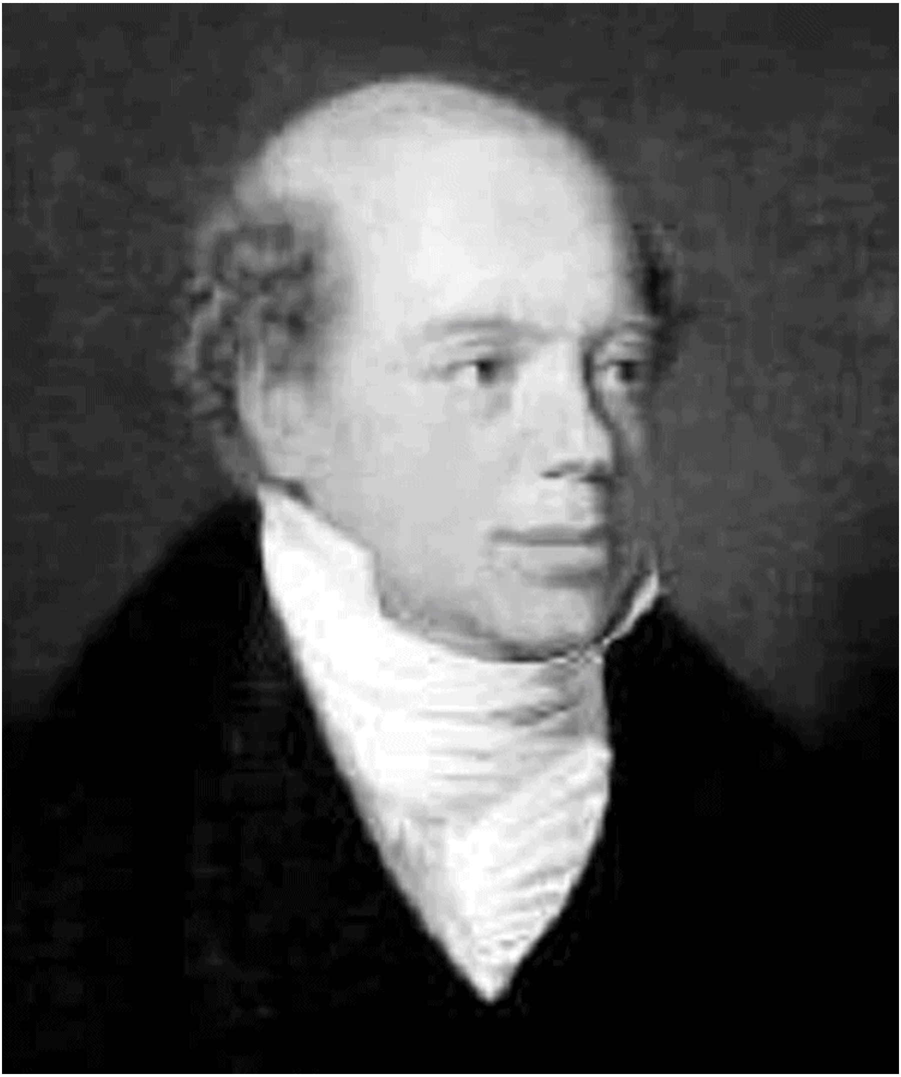
Adolf’s mother Klara Pölzl

Adolf’s sister Paula Hitler

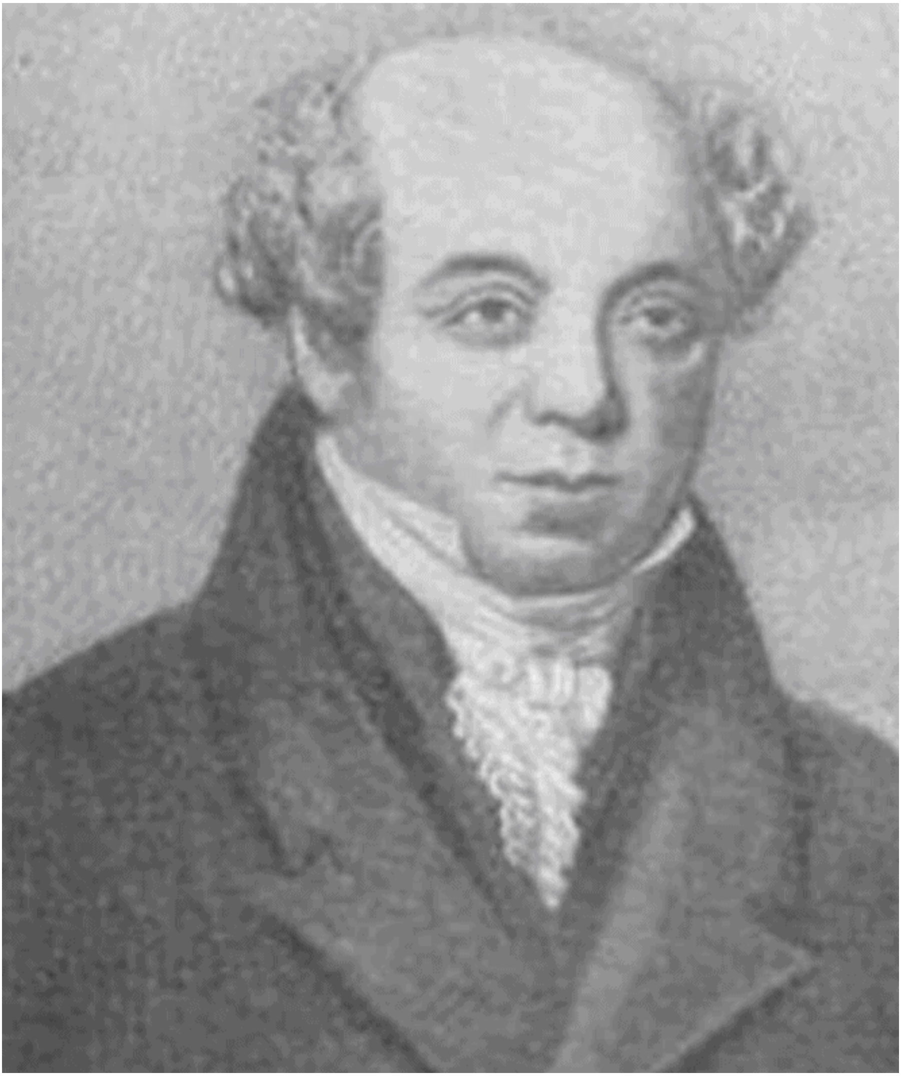

The Truth About Hitler And His Regime
From One Person Who Knows Them Both Inside Out!
WILLIAM PATRICK HITLER
(NEPHEW OF ADOLF HITLER)
Presents His Startling Story
Of The Real Germany
Hidden Behind Nazi Fictions
WHAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE THINKING
Harold R. PEAT, Inc.
Exclusive Agents

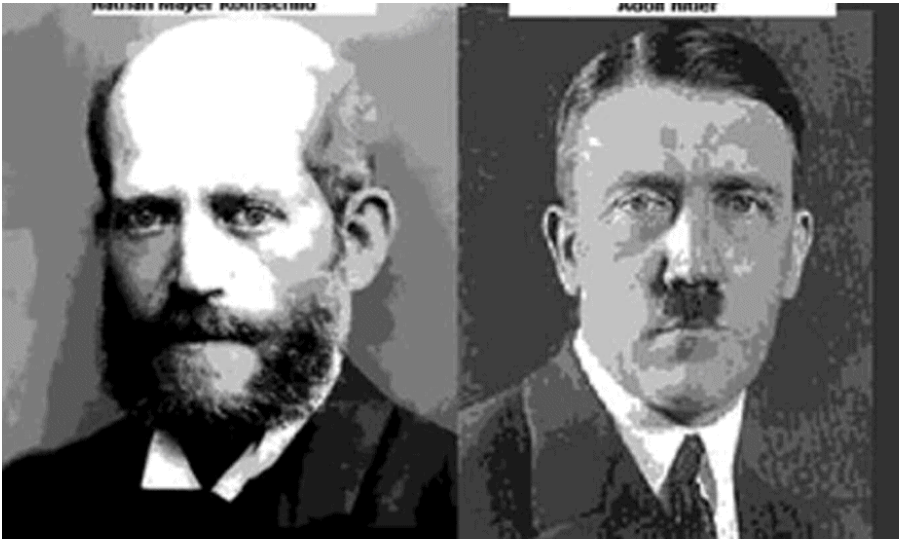
Adolf's step-niece Geli Raubal (left) and his nephew William Patrick Hitler (right)

Adolf’s half sister Angela Raubal (Geli’s mother)



Nathan Rothschild


Nathan Rothschild



Incredible family resemblance? Not even close.

Father and son? Not a chance.

CHAPTER19

Like Hitler! See! I think it's the case that the biggest bully takes their own defects and they put them on someone else, and they try to destroy them. And that's what he – Voldemort – does. That was very conscious—I wanted to create a villain where you could understand the workings of his mind, not just have a 2-D baddie, dressed up in black, and I wanted to explore that and see where that came from.

—*J. K. Rowling*

Absurda Hitlera!

Veronica Clark

I

t is beyond time to set the record straight about what is and is not true about Hitler's family. First, some background. Hitler's relatives harken back to the Lower Austrian district of Waldviertel. It has a harsh climate,

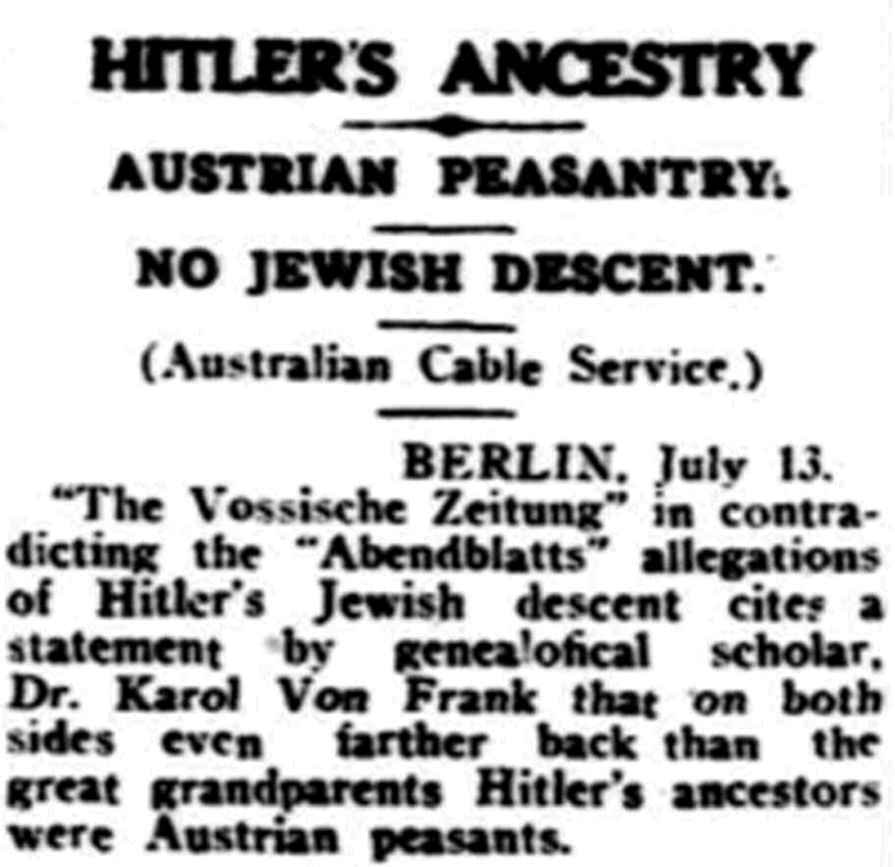
poor soil, a landscape dominated by high pine forests and is still to this day considered Austria's *"poor house,"* according to Werner Maser. The Hitler name itself can be Czech, though none of Hitler's relatives had Czech names. The dialect variants of Hitler include *Hiedler*, *Hittler*, and *Hüttler*. When spoken they all sound the same depending on the dialect used.

Hitler's parents Alois Hitler and Klara Poelzl (*Pölzl*) grew up in Spital. Alois, an illegitimate child (his mother's deliberate decision), joined Johann Nepomuk Hüttler's household after his (Johann Nepomuk's) older brother Johann Georg Hiedler had married Alois's mother. Johann Georg was unemployed and he never legitimised Maria Anna's premarital child—because the child was not his. Alois was just ten years old when his mother died. He grew up in Spital with his three sisters—the daughters of Johann Nepomuk Hüttler. The boy left home at just thirteen to find his fortune in Vienna. He rose through the ranks and became a customs official in Branau am Inn in 1875 and was chief customs official in Linz by 1895.

Alois adopted the Hitler surname at age thirty-nine in 1876. The change of name was entered in the Doellersheim parish register as an addendum to the 1837 certificate of baptism. Georg Hiedler, who had died 19 years previously, was now entered as the child's (Alois's) father, which turned illegitimate Alois Schicklgruber into legitimate

Alois Hitler—29 years after his mother's death. This unusual procedure was carefully prepared and arranged by Johann Nepomuk Hüttler (with Alois's consent) at the time a 69 year old widower and Alois's *"foster"* father. In fact he was Alois's *real* father, which is why he and not his brother Johann Georg initiated the name change. This was apparently Maria Anna's wish. However Hüttler had to await the death of his wife, Eva Maria, before making this move—since Alois was the result of an affair he had with Maria Anna. This name change assisted Alois with acquiring his real father Johann Hüttler's entire inheritance, as he was regarded sole heir by Johann's daughter Walburga and her husband Josef Rommeder.

Hitler's not-so-yellow-spot



HITLER'S ANCESTRY

AUSTRIAN PEASANTRY.

NO JEWISH DESCENT.

(Australian Cable Service.)

BERLIN, July 13.

"The Vossische Zeitung" in contradicting the "Abendblatts" allegations of Hitler's Jewish descent cites a statement by genealofical scholar, Dr. Karol Von Frank that on both sides even farther back than the great grandparents Hitler's ancestors were Austrian peasants.

Just before the 1932 elections, Karl Friedrich von Frank contacted Adolf Hitler out of the blue offering to prepare a family genealogy for him. It turns out that Frank *"mistakenly"* put a Johann Salomon in Hitler's family tree. This may have affected the election outcome in which Hitler did not do as well as he had expected. Was this coincidence or was Frank sent by Hitler's enemies? No one knows for sure, but Hitler was not related to a Katharina Salomon from Nieder-Ploettbach as suggested by Frank's research. He was instead related to a Maria Hamberger whose father was Paul Hamberger. Neither was Jewish.

Shortly thereafter the rumour mill exploded and the myth of an Abraham Hitler as well as a Klara Hitler in Polna as *"Hitler's Jewish relatives"* made the newspaper rounds. In the summer of 1933 more Hitler headlines were heading the papers. *Lidove Noviný* in Prague reported on 6 July that in Polna people were mentioning an Abraham Hitler from the eighteenth century as Hitler's ancestor. *Deutsche Freiheit* of Saarbruecken wrote on 6 July, *"The Jewish Hitler Family—with Sources." Oesterreichisches Morgenblatt* wrote on 13 July: *"Brown Hitler with His Yellow Spot." Vorarlberger Wacht* wrote: *"So he did have a Jewish grandmother after all—Mr. Hitler."* Beginning on 12 July supposedly new revelations were featured in the *Oesterreichisches Morgenblatt.* On 14 July 1933 we read: *"Awesome Traces of the Hitler Jews in Vienna,"* with photographs of *"Hitler"* graves in the Jewish section of the Munich Central Cemetery and a cookbook by one Rosalie Hitler, written in Hebrew. And on 19 July *"Bekessi's* (the editor's) *newspaper printed the headline 'Hitler's Jewishness Officially Confirmed'!"* This time the newspaper published the pedigree of the Jewish Hiedler family in Polna, with a Klara Hitler, born in 1821, married name Poelzl, Branau, Austria. An alleged *"official"* statement was attached: *"There is hardly a Jew who has such a beautiful family tree as Adolf Hitler."* As Brigitte Hamann has shown this Jewish Klara would've been no less than seventy-eight years old at the time of Hitler's birth, and the other details would not have fit Hitler's grandmother. Hamann: *"In part of the article in smaller print the newspaper backed off, stating that this Jewish Klara was neither Hitler's mother nor grandmother, but a close relative of the grandmother—which was false as well."*[224]

Quatsch!

Von Frank's simple mistake (or deliberate error) of putting a Salomon in Hitler's family tree had spawned a literal media storm of rumourmongering. Frank finally corrected it in 1933, but critics saw this as an indication of deliberate hush up. The writer Konrad Heiden, himself part-Jewish, pedaled the story about Hitler's alleged Jewish grandmother from Polna in his Hitler biography. A large illustrated genealogical tree was put together by Rudolf Koppensteiner in 1937, against the *"angry protests"* of Frank. The new researcher was from the

Waldviertel district and a distant relative of the Hitlers and therefore had better access to the records. Koppensteiner did not mention a Salomon. Indeed even though reporters and genealogists alike set out to research the matter of Hitler's Jewishness, nothing ever turned up to verify these rumours.

Hitler's origins have been shrouded in mystery. Why? First, Hitler had something to hide, and second, anti-Hitler historians and political rivals had an agenda. What we are really concerned with here is the true identity of Hitler's grandfather and whether Hitler had any Jewish relatives. In order to answer these questions we must first take a closer look at Hitler's family history.

Hitler's paternal grandmother, Maria Anna Schicklgruber, gave birth to Hitler's father Alois Hitler at the age of forty-two. She married Johann Georg Hiedler five years later, though never declared who Alois's father was, and

July 20, 1933.

HITLER A JEW?

ALLEGATIONS IN VIENNA.

Grandmother in Bohemian Ghetto.

("The Times" Special Service.)

VIENNA, July 13.—The "Oesterreicher Abendblatt" has begun the publication of a series of articles purporting to show that the German Nazi Chancellor (Herr Adolf Hitler), whose Government and party have conducted a ruthless persecution of Jews, is himself partly Jewish.

The newspaper supports its allegation with extracts from parish registers obtained as a result of diligent research. It states that Herr Hitler's maternal grandmother Johanna was the daughter of Jakob Hitler, who left the ghetto of the Bohemian border town of Polna in 1833. The burgomaster of Herr Hitler's birthplace at Braunau certifies that the Chancellor's father changed his name from Schicklgruber to Hitler in 1877 in expectation of receiving a legacy from Adolf's great-aunt Klara. The paper prints corroborative photographs of the ancestral home at Polna, of a page from the parish register, and of a Hebrew tombstone.

The discoverer of the alleged kinship was the late Alexander Basch, Jewish registrar at Polna. The paper promises to publish evidence of a Jewish relative of Herr Hitler who is a small grocer in the Jewish quarter of Vienna.

BERLIN, July 13.—Simultaneously with the revelations from Vienna purporting to prove Herr Hitler's Jewish descent through his maternal grandmother, there comes a curious coincidence in the latest phase of the Nazi social revolution. The so-called "cleansing" of the film industry requires all film directors, camera men and other experts to prove their German nationality and Aryan origin by producing documents proving their grandparents' religion.

died just five years after that. She withheld the father's name for a reason which we will get to shortly.

There was nothing *"wretched"* or *"pitiable"* about Maria Anna, contrary to what most Hitler biographers have said. She had wisely invested the 74.25 gulden inheritance from her mother, when she died in November 1821, in an Orphan's Fund until 1838. By the time Alois was born this investment was valued at 165 gulden.

Maria Anna's parents (Hitler's great grandparents) were not pitiable either. Theresia Schicklgruber's marriage dowry amounted to 100 florins; that of her husband Johann's family, 200 florins. Johann retired in 1817, after having taken over and managed his father Jakob's house and farm in Strones. Johann then sold the farm to his son Josef, contingent upon allowing him (Johann) and his wife (Josef's mother) to live out their lives on a small part of the estate. Josef agreed to this.

Maria Anna, their daughter, was shrewd, thrifty and reserved. For example, Maria Anna refused to name Alois's father at birth and at his christening. Had Johann Georg Hiedler been the real father, she would not have done this (or she would have at least legitimised Alois upon their marriage). And contrary to Brit myth, Maria Anna was not responsible for the Doellersheim baptismal register change naming Johann Georg as Alois's father: she had died thirty years prior. The change was instigated by her brother-in-law Johann Nepomuk Hüttler, two illiterate witnesses (Johann Breiteneder and Engelbert Paukh), and Rommeder. Just why did Maria Anna allow her son to be brought up in her brother-in-law's house? Probably because her husband, Johann Georg, who spent his days loafing at home, objected to a child in his home who was not his own. Maria Anna died in January 1847 in the neighbouring village of KleinMotten where she and her husband had been living with the related Sillip family.

Hitler had always kept his family history and relatives hidden from the public eye. He was embarrassed by the infidelity and inbreeding in his family and wished to hide it from the press and public for fear of ridicule and ruin. When Hitler discovered that his nephew, William Patrick Hitler, had given unauthorised interviews to the Brit press he allegedly said, *"I've always taken such care to keep my private affairs out of the press! These people are not to know who I am. They are not to know where I come from or what my family background is. Even in my book I never mention a word about these things, not a word! And now they've* *gone and lit on my nephew. Inquiries are set on foot and people sent to pry into our past!"* William Patrick was alleged to have blackmailed Adolf with proof that Alois Jr. was indeed his half-brother and not adopted as Adolf had suggested. Why did Adolf say this about his halfbrother, Alois Jr.? Alois Jr. was not only guilty of bigamy, but had quite a criminal record. As to the rumour that Hitler destroyed Doellersheim to purge his father's *"Jewish"* birth records: the baptismal register containing the allegedly compromising lineage of Hitler was simply moved, and kept safe and unaltered, to the Lower Austrian Provincial Archives in Vienna and later to Rastenfeld, a village not far from the parish of Doellersheim itself.

Thus it is a rumour that *"as early as August 1938 troop-training grounds were established in the area around Doellersheim, Zwettl, and Allensteig – of all places! – with over sixty square miles, the largest of their kind in Western Europe,"* as suggested by Hamann. Furthermore it is a lie that the people living there were transferred in a climate of frenzy, villages were destroyed, and that all traces of Hitler's ancestors extinguished. Not one of these accusations is true. Hitler just didn't want his family to talk to the media, nor did he want the public to pry. He said:

> I've got no idea about family history. In that area I'm an absolute dunce. Even when I was younger I didn't know I had relatives. I've only learned that since I became Reich chancellor. I am an entirely nonfamilial being, a non-clanning being by nature. That's not my cup of tea. I only belong to my folkish community.[225]

Maser quotes Jetzinger, the mythmaker.

> Doellersheim and many of the surrounding localities [including Strones where Alois Hitler was born in June 1837] no longer exist. The whole of this once flourishing and fertile region was turned into a military exercise area and is today a ghastly desert were malevolent death lurks in the form of unexploded shells. Its former inhabitants have been dispersed to all points of the compass. For several years Hitler was able to gloat over the fact that the place where his father had been born and his grandmother buried was being pounded and crushed by the Wehrmacht. Whether the choice of this particular spot was dictated by military considerations may be doubted, more especially since the Land Registry offices of Allensteig and Weitra received instructions to value the land in mid-May 1938, barely two months after the occupation of Austria….It looks very much as though Doellersheim was destroyed on the direct orders of the Fuehrer—out of insane hatred for his father, whose father before him may have been a Jew.

The truth was quite the contrary.

Far from being a *'fertile, flourishing region'* the country round Doellersheim, with its heavy soil, produced wretched harvests, while in spring and autumn it became virtually impassable. Nor is it correct to say that the plan to turn the locality into an exercise area was adumbrated as early as 1938. In the Register of Austrian Parishes we read *'the former Doellersheim military training area was established in 1941. On the authority of the then governor of the Lower Danube, the following parishes and parts of parishes were declared to be War Department property with the name "Doellersheim Military Training Area".'* Up till 1945 many of the individual houses and farms purchased in the villages by the German Resettlement Association on behalf of the Wehrmacht remained virtually intact. It was only after Hitler's death that they were stripped of all usable building material by the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside. The final work of destruction was carried out by the Russians in the course of their occupation, which lasted until 1955. During this time a number of Hitler's male relatives, unmistakably peasants, who bore only a superficial likeness to him and had never derived any benefit from the connection, were arrested and deported to Russia.[226]

Franz Jetzinger, one of Hitler's earliest biographers, had lied like so many others.

Anglican and Jewish newspapers were the main papers that were peddling rumours of Hitler's Jewishness. For example the Polish-Jewish newspaper *Haynt* and the American-Jewish *Forward* pedaled the stories about a headstone in a Jewish cemetery in Bucharest with the name *'Adolf Hitler'* accompanied by Hebrew characters which was originally featured in the British *Daily Mirror* of 14 October 1933. A picture was even featured of this headstone. In fact the man's real name was Avraham Eyliyohn. He had been buried at the expense of the Jewish Filantropia Society in 1892. Furthermore since he was only five years older than Adolf's father, he could not possibly have been the Fuehrer's grandfather. Unfortunately these nasty rumours did not escape the notice of some National Socialists. For instance Heinrich Himmler, even at this early stage, had already opened a highly confidential *'Fuehrer file'* containing information which he thought might one day come in useful. According to Maser, *"he was to have recourse to that file years later when he was planning to arrest Hitler with the help of the SS before offering his services to the Western Allies for a joint war against the Soviet Union."* (See Appendix 5.) We hardly need mention that Himmler was negotiating with the Allies through Count Folke Bernadotte, a man renowned for *"rescuing innocent Jews"* from *"evil Nazis."* Bernadotte was later awarded the title of *'Righteous Gentile'* by the Israelis.

Hans Frank is the sole source of the *"Frankenberger was Hitler's Jewish grandfather"* myth. He is the one and only source for this myth which, incidentally, he himself undermined. Basically he argued that Hitler's grandmother Maria Anna had been intimately involved with the Jew named Frankenberger in Graz. However, he *also* said Hitler told him that *"from conversations with his father and grandmother he knew 'his father had not been born as a result of sexual intercourse between the Schicklgruber woman and the Graz Jew'."* Not only had Hitler's grandmother been deceased for fortytwo years by the time he was born, but his father died when he was not yet fourteen. As expected none of the alleged correspondence between Maria Anna and a Frankenberger ever turned up: the so-called *'woman witness'* to all this – who was purportedly living in Wetzelsdorf near Graz – was never located to corroborate any of Frank's fantastic allegations. She likely never existed which is why she never turned up. It is with noticeable deliberation that Frank made Hitler's denial sound feeble. Frank came up with a confusing explanation, supposedly direct from Hitler, to explain this problem with his Frankenberger yarn. He said, *"[T]he two had no money. The child support the Jew paid for years was a highly welcome supplement to meagre poor household income. The Jew had been declared the child's father because he had money, and he did pay without going to court, probably because he feared the outcome of the trial and the publicity it would entail."* In other words, *"Maria Anna had only* pretended *that her mysterious employer's son was the father* to make him pay—*a popular excuse* during the [NS] era (emphasis added), *when one's 'proof of Aryan descent' was in jeopardy because of an illegitimate birth and a Jewish father. With stories like this Frank tried to explain Hitler's hatred of the Jews as the result of a condition he characterised as 'psychotic hatred of one's relatives due to a rebellion of one's blood'."*[227]

One of the main problems with Frank's testimony, according to Hamann, is that
around 1830 there were no Jews living in Graz. After the expulsion of the Jewish community around 1500 under Maximilian I, the Styrian estates successfully blocked new Jewish settlements. Under Joseph II, in the late eighteenth century, Jews were again allowed to visit Graz, but only during the market season and for no longer than twenty-four hours at a time. Not until the passing of the basic laws of 1849 were Jews finally allowed to settle in Styria. From 1856 on Graz's Jewish community kept a community register.[228]

During the period in question, in 1836-37, there was no family in Graz by the name of Frankenberger, not even a non-Jewish one. There were families by the name of Schicklgruber, but neither a *"Maria Anna"* nor an *"Anna Maria."* There were never any indications for child-support payments to the child's mother, who after all gave the boy to her brother-in-law after she got married, lived in poverty, and died when Alois was ten. Most importantly, there is not the slightest indication that Maria Anna Schicklgruber ever left Waldviertel, especially not for Graz or Vienna which were rather far away for someone who had to travel *by foot*. Vienna was 60 miles away and Graz was 120 miles away. We need hardly mention that a wealthy Baron Rothschild in Vienna would certainly not hire a 42 year old German peasant maid like Maria Anna when so many younger, local Viennese women were readily available for said position. Needless to say Maria Anna never mentioned anything at all about a Baron Rothschild, nor was any correspondence or money transfer between the two ever discussed or discovered by anyone.

Such rumours are childish, baseless, and idiotic and need to be ignored henceforth. Those who peddle such rubbish wish to continue to smear Hitler as a person and a leader as well as National Socialism, thereby justifying the Pan-Angles' *"good war"* against Germanness for all time. As Eisenhower and other Angle-Saxons arrogantly declared, *"the only good German is a dead one."* Angle-Americans and Brits today still believe they saved the world from tyrannical evil incarnate and are proud about laying waste to the *"fascist Nazi beast"* that dared to challenge Pan-Angle world supremacy. While Angle-Saxons are entitled to believe this, Germans are entitled not to.

Mythmaker, mythmaker, make me a myth

One would think that Werner Maser's work *Hitler: Legend, Myth and Reality* would have laid the *"Hitler was Jewish"* myth to rest long ago, but there's a mythmaker born every minute. Hitler's grandfather was none other than Johann Nepomuk Hüttler, not Georg Hiedler, Frankenberger or Frankenreither.

Incidentally, the reason Adolf Hitler was not Adolf Hiedler is a simple, innocent matter of verbal misunderstanding: the priest who entered the name change for Alois Hitler, Adolf Hitler's father, at the behest of Johann Hüttler (Georg Hiedler's brother) misheard the name and wrote *"Hitler"* instead of *"Hiedler"* or *"Hüttler"* in the parish register—either that or Johann said *"Hitler"* instead of *"Hiedler"* on purpose. (Spelling was not standardised back then, so this difference is irrelevant.) They sound identical in German depending on the particular dialect spoken. And why did Johann Hüttler initiate the name change and not Alois's supposed *"real father,"* Georg Hiedler? To make a long and somewhat messy story short: Johann Hüttler had an affair with his own niece; the resulting child was Adolf's father, Alois. To *"hide"* his affair (with Maria Anna) from his wife, Eva Maria, Hüttler had his brother Hiedler *pretend* to be Alois's real father. Yes, Adolf had a lot of drama in his family history, which is why no one was allowed to discuss his family. It had nothing to do with Jewishness contrary to the desire of many, such as J. K. Rowling, who based her evil character Lord Voldemort (the Dark Lord) on Hitler (or so she claims). Rowling erred in an interview:

Voldemort's a half-blood [*Meaning half-Jewish. The editor.*] too.

Like Hitler! See! I think it's the case that the biggest bully *takes their own defects* and *they put them on someone else*, and *they try to destroy them*. And that's what he – Voldemort – does. That was very conscious —I wanted to create a villain where you could understand the workings of his mind, not just have a 2-D baddie, dressed up in black, and I wanted to explore that and see where that came from (emphasis added) [...].[229]

Moving on, Henneke Kardel [230] ignores the fact that this myth originated with an *"evil Nazi"* named Hans Frank, a man who many of Kardel's own fellow researchers assert was Jewish. Come now. How about *none* of these National Socialists were Jewish since there is no evidence to confirm that any of them were? All we have is (a) hearsay and rumour; (b) the single, selfapologetic *"confession"* of Hans Frank; and (c) an alleged conversation between Hitler and his grandmother and father about *"the Graz Jew"* and *"Maria Anna Schicklgruber."*

The original fairytale told by Frank was that Hitler talked to his *grandmother* and *father* about *"the Graz Jew"* Frankenberger. But this is not what Kardel attests.

Kardel apparently couldn't get around the fact that Hitler's grandmother had been deceased for decades and Adolf was only 14 years old when his father died, so these conversations could not possibly have taken place. Therefore Kardel changed the text (or the English translator changed it, a person who likely used Google translate to create this *"fine"* work in English) to say that Hitler spoke with his *mother* about *"the Graz Jew." Who* was watching and recording all of this, pray tell? Hitler never wrote this down, so Kardel could not have gotten it from Hitler himself. Who did he get this from then? The only possible answer is Frank, because Frank is the only person who claimed anything even remotely similar. Frank had confessed before he was murdered by the Angle-Saxons at the IMT that Hitler told him this story, but that it was his grandmother he ostensibly spoke with, not his mother. Thus either Kardel or the English translator changed Frank's testimony for his book, a testimony that is worthless. In so doing we are expected to assume that there was some mystery man in the room with Hitler and his mother when this conversation took place. But it wasn't Gustl Kubizek because he never said anything about this at all. Yes, this story is quaint but pure invention.

The problem with Hitlerian history is that anyone can write just about anything about Hitler and it remains unquestioned because he was *"the most evil man in history."* Um, no. It's like those who quote Hitler as saying *"It's a good thing for leaders that men do not think."* Hitler never said this. It's a fake among dozens of fakes, most notably those of Hermann Rauschning, who met Hitler just five times and always in the presence of others, but was somehow able to churn out a scathing *"memoir"* used by the Angle-Americans called *Hitler Speaks* (a.k.a. *The Voice of Destruction*). So we see unsubstantiated *"history"* like this passed off as the truth. The truth, as one can read in *Warwolves of the Iron Cross: The Hyenas of High Finance* and *Warwolves of the Iron Cross: Swastika and Scimitar* (as well as this book) is that England – the Angle-Saxon race – founded Israel and invented NS war crimes to justify the Pan-Angles' holocaust of tens of millions in Europe to *"make the world safe for Anglocracy."* The Angle-Saxons and their *"useful idiots"* are trying to blame Hitler for their own crimes and doings, such as the creation of the state of Israel, which dates back to the Brit Lord Balfour and even further back to the Corsican-Frenchman Napoleon (he also sent Jewish persons to Palestine). Palestine was under British mandate during and after World War II, not German mandate. As aforesaid, the Brits blocked the ships of Jewish civilians trying to immigrate to Palestine during the war, which by the way was paid for by the Gestapo of all agencies (see Ingrid Weckert's *Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich*). Only about 70,000 Jews immigrated to Palestine on Hitler's tab. A total of 30,000 went to Shanghai, China, and a grand total of 565,000 Jews emigrated to the U.S. and many other nations throughout the NS years. Far more Jews emigrated *after* Hitler's death than during his lifetime.

This is supposed to be a genuine photograph of the Lidice massacre. One cannot make heads or tails out of this image. The people cannot possibly be identified as Germans given the blurriness, and who exactly took the photo? The Germans just let people run around with cameras to freely document their *"unwarranted massacres"?*

We don't want to be too hard on Kardel, but he, like Hans Frank, believed in all the Pan-Angle lies about the NS Germans and Hitler at the IMT show trial, thus he felt the need to exonerate Catholicism (Hitler was a Catholic and so was Frank), and Germany as a whole, by blaming the *'Big Lie'* and all the other Angle-Saxonist IMT lies on *"Hitler the Jew"* and *"his Jewish minions."* Um, Eichmann was not Jewish, though he supported Zionism and spoke fluent Hebrew. He did everything in his power to help Jewry, but so did a lot of other Germans who bore no Jewish blood at all. Big deal. He was no *"architect"* of anything but emigration. Be that as it may, Eichmann and his SD department in charge of emigration were only able to help some 60,000-70,000 Jewish persons emigrate from Europe to Palestine; many more thousands went to New York, South America, China and elsewhere. While Reinhard Heydrich was rumoured to have been part-Jewish through his father Richard Bruno, Bruno himself was never declared Jewish by anyone with any evidence.

The story of Heydrich's *alleged* Jewish ancestry persisted during his lifetime and after. The genealogical facts are these: Heydrich's paternal grandmother was married twice. By her first husband, Reinhold Heydrich, she had many children, including Richard Bruno Heydrich, Reinhard's father. *After Reinhold's death, she married a locksmith called Suess*, an Evangelical-Lutheran with impeccable *'Aryan'* credentials. In *later years 'Suess'* was sometimes *appended to Bruno Heydrich's name*.

The Jewish attribution came about because Suess was commonly regarded as a Jewish surname (for example, in Lion Feuchtwanger's novel *Jud Suess*, published in 1926). Whatever his motivating impulse, Heydrich spent a good part of his adolescent years in anti-Semitic and Volkist, nationalist circles where his identity as an uncompromising antiSemite and Nazi was shaped. Lucy Dawidowicz, *The War Against the Jews*, p. 77 (emphasis added).[231]

Had Heydrich *been* part-Jewish, this is not only irrelevant (he was murdered in 1942, quite early on), but nothing new. One may consult Bryan Rigg's *Hitler's Jewish Soldiers* to learn that one of Hitler's greatest naval commanders, Bernhard Rogge, was part-Jewish. He was more loyal than any of the full-blooded German elites who tried to blow Hitler into body parts at a conference in 1944. The same may be said of the Jewish officers Milch, Zukertort, Wilberg, Hollaender, etc. Moreover Heydrich was accused of crimes he never committed. In truth he brought unprecedented wealth and good jobs, etc. to Czech workers who overwhelmingly mourned his assassination, postwar Allied historiography to the contrary.

If Kardel wants to know the real guilty party for the state of Israel and World War II itself, he need look no further than America and England —the PanAngles. He is attempting to exonerate Angle-Saxons by blaming the Zionists and Jews for Angle-Saxon warmongering, crimes and political mistakes.

We should also add one more thing. The creation of Israel is no different fundamentally than the Angle-Saxons' theft and genocide of Amerindians. Therefore if we agree with Kardel that Israel is a criminal and illegal state, then so is America: for it too was founded on theft, broken treaties, forced deportation of Indians from their centuries' old homelands and genocide. Angle-Saxons: remove the plank from your own eye first. There are lessons to be learned from Kardel, so even though his book is mostly bogus (e.g. Hitler drove to Vienna when in fact Hitler never learned how to drive), there is insight to be gained into the mind of one (the author) who wishes to exonerate Germans for crimes they never in fact committed—much like Hans Frank.

Richard Bruno Heydrich (left) and son Reinhard.

CHAPTER20

The biggest mistake fascism made was to turn against the Israelite. If fascism had absorbed the Israelite, if fascism had said to the Israelite: Come, let us join forces, then fascism would still be a vital movement, it would be the most important movement in Europe. Look at the Palestinians. The Israelite is a fascist by nature—it's in his blood, it flows through his veins.

—*Arnon Grunberg*

The Bjerknes-Kardel Thesis.

Veronica Clark & Luis Muñoz

A

ccording to self-proclaimed *"part-Jewish"* blogger, Christopher J. Bjerknes, "*Adolf Eichmann was a crypto-Jewish Zionist Nazi.*" So we have to trust a part-Jewish blogger to tell us that Eichmann was partJewish? Why can't a non-Jewish person tell us this if it is so self-evident? Bjerknes apparently rushed out to get that non-Jewish confirmation by citing *"Henneke Kardel"* (a pseudonym) as *"proof"* that Eichmann was Jewish, even though no evidence exists confirming this. Was Eichmann a Zionist? Yes. He wanted Jews out of Germany and in their own state, regardless of where that was. Since no one in the world cooperated on a plan about where specifically to relocate the Jews, a few thousand ended up in the BritRothschild protectorate (colony) of Palestine. Oddly, Rothschild, a *'full Jew'* and alleged *"fervent Zionist,"* said and did absolutely nothing to prevent English forces from blocking Hitler's ships with Jews aboard from entering Palestine. The British had set up a full-scale blockade so that no Jews could get through. Would Bjerknes care to explain this anomaly?

Imagine all the peo...Zionists

Was Eichmann anti-Jewish? Not really. He took a genuine interest in their welfare. We must therefore ask how he could *"methodically exterminate"* them. It is possible he was disingenuous; perhaps he just *said* pro-Jewish and pro-Zionist things to exonerate himself given the Allies' hateful press at the time, which screamed that Germans were *"exterminating Jews starting in 1933,"* as well as the Allies' murderous postwar behaviour towards all things and persons German. We do not know because we were not inside Eichmann's head. We can only *deduce* based on what he *said*.

As far as Eichmann's alleged Jewishness, Kardel gives us a photo and an accusation with no citation. Wow, that's convincing. Plenty of Germans could and still can pass for Jewish or part-Jewish who are in fact neither. Just because one *looks* Jewish does not mean he or she is Jewish. And then we must factor in race-mixing that occurred between Jews and Germans decades back. The Germans are not a pure race in spite of their early NS propaganda stating otherwise. Hitler acknowledged this as readily as anyone. He also said that the Nordic German was largely a myth. He used this cultural archetype to unite an otherwise mixed-race, class-ridden and politically fractured people (*Volk*), as confirmed in his May 1944 speech published as *Hitler's Most Significant Speech*. Since potentially millions of Germans harboured trace amounts of Jewish (Ashkenazi) genetic material, and may still today, we cannot rightly call them Jewish. The race-mixing that occurred way back when cannot be levelled against a person in the 1920s and 1930s any more than it can today. Such inheritance is purely happenstance and anyone harbouring such limited Jewish DNA should not be considered Jewish based on that alone. Does one think, act, feel and/or identify as Jewish? This is often more important – and certainly as important – than biological Jewishness. This is why the argument that some NSDAP/SS/Wehrmacht members having been *"Jewish"* is irrelevant. It is also why the recent study that allegedly confirmed that Hitler harboured a gene that most Ashkenazi Jews also harbour is irrelevant. He also allegedly had *"African"* (Berber) genetic material. Does this make Hitler either African or a crypto-African? Not hardly. And as a matter of fact Bjerknes, Condit, Alex Jones and other assorted Hitler-bashers seized on this study too soon, as the following commentary featured on *Taki's Magazine* online lays bare.

The news involved a study conducted by journalist Jean-Paul Mulders and customs official Marc Vermereen, who claim to have taken DNA samples from 39 of Adolf Hitler's relatives through such seemingly dubious sources as a discarded napkin, used cigarette butts, and envelopes from thirty-year-old letters. Several samples allegedly revealed genetic material peculiar to Ashkenazi Jews, Sephardic Jews, and African Berbers. The story quotes *"a genetics expert"* who says that *"Hitler would not have been happy"* with the test results.

Another article quotes Mulders as saying that the DNA samples he and Vermereen retrieved from Hitler's purported relatives matched samples from *"DNA of Hitler that we keep in a sealed, armoured chest."* If Mulders indeed said that, pardon me ever so much for thinking he's a wee bit wacky.

The test subject who appears most closely related to Hitler was an

Austrian cousin named *"Norbert H.,"* although it was not specified whether Mr. H. was a first or a fourteenth cousin. But even if he had been a first cousin and was not the direct product of inbreeding, someone not related to Hitler was also involved in creating Norbert's DNA. I know nearly nothing about genetics, but at least I know that much.

Despite all this, and although the study's results have not been independently verified, several major news outlets pounced joyously upon the story as if the matter had been settled beyond the shadow of a feather of a whisper of a twinkling of doubt. *"New Research Shows That Hitler Had Jewish Roots,"* bellowed the *TIME* magazine headline. One article declared that the Belgian study established an *"irrefutable link"* between Hitler and his Jewish ancestry.

Jim Goad, a prescient observer of the last Western taboo, further noted:

....Winners write the history books, but Hitler didn't win. The unmitigated barrage of information the public is force-fed about him is so uniform in its tone and so cartoonishly negative in its content, one wouldn't exactly be crazy to suggest that it may be orchestrated to advance a specific ideological agenda, although one will automatically be labelled crazy merely for suggesting such a thing.

....What's intergalactically ironic is the fact that it isn't neo-Nazis who are primarily responsible for keeping Hitler's memory alive, because at last count, slightly fewer than three dozen neo-Nazis still exist.[....].

No matter what Hitler *"did"* or *"didn't do"* he was *"evil."* The argument: he *"spared Jews"* and there was *"no genocide of Jews,"* so he was an *"evil Zionist agent"* who *"saved Jews and founded Israel"* on purpose to "*enslave and destroy the non-Jewish world.*"[232] The counterargument: since he *"mass murdered Jews,"* he was *"evil"* for *"killing innocent victims."* If Hitler had not waged war, then he would have been *"evil"* for failing to *"save Europe from Bolshevism."* Since Hitler did wage war he was *"evil"* because he was *"aggressive."* If Hitler had *"hated"* the U.S., then Angle-Americans would have screamed for war against him and the *"evil Nazi haters."* Since Hitler didn't hate the U.S., the Angle-Americans screamed that he was trying to *"take over the world"* and force all Angle-Americans to *"speak German"* in the future. The reality is that the Pan-Angles and those who justify their view of history are Hitler-obsessed and therefore cannot ever seem to satiate their academic lust for Hitler.

Goad added,

In a way, anyone who suggests such a thing is *“crazy,”* but not necessarily in the sense that they’re illogical. These days, for anyone to so much as hint that Hitler may not have been a Two-Dimensional FireBreathing Devil Monster is to risk one’s career, personal safety, and membership in the human race. It matters not whether you believe the very idea of *“evil”* is silly and primitive—if you don’t toe the party line about Hitler being evil incarnate, you’re almost certain to face a bloody social beatdown. Since most sane people want to remain safely inside the herd, risking such a thing is sheer craziness.[233]

Hitler the crypto-African

So what about this article? Newspapers ecstatically announced that Hitler had *“African and Jewish roots”* (E1b1b) in 2010. But the Brit *Telegraph* online had to admit that *“[s]aliva samples taken from 39 relatives of the Nazi leader show he* may *have had biological links* (emphasis added)*”* to Berbers and Jews. The article goes on to slam Hitler as a racist who hated the very *“subhumans”* from which he descended. Since Hitler’s ultra-racism/hyperracism and the term *Herrenvolk* has already been clarified in *A New Look at Hitler’s Armed Forces* and *Black Nazis II*, there is no need to go into details here. However, let us revisit what Hitler said about race and Germans in 1944:

We have this people of ours that are not to be defined as a race and that is now clear to millions. However, Gentlemen: when I began my apprenticeship twenty-five years ago, this was not so; there I was always told by disenfranchised social circles: Yes, people and race are one and the same! No – people and race are not the same thing. Race is a component of blood, a blood nucleus, but the people are very often composed not of one race but of two, three, four or five different racial nuclei. Be that as it may it is not possible or even desirable to dismantle such a united body of people, but in the course of political developments such a solution may occur anyway.

When one looks at the German people from the purely biological point-of-view then we see here, I would say, a society with a common language united by detour of state-building, but a people – and this is perhaps the most significant factor – *of varied racial origins*: a Nordic racial nucleus, some Mediterranean racial nuclei, even a European core race, a prehistoric race which we cannot define exactly, but which is there and which was there already with the Greeks; the

Helots of Sparta came from this race. That racial core also exists within our people.

We see in our people the existence of *various racial nuclei*. These racial nuclei contain the details as to the special abilities of this folk, since these abilities are not primarily abilities of the German people themselves, but rather, racial abilities. That the German people currently *possess a number of racial nuclei* appears, after all, *in the wealth of their capabilities*, because all these race nuclei carry certain dispositions in themselves: the Nordic race nucleus is more inclined to cold weather; is mathematically inclined; is exceptional with regard to the organisational factor—the factor which has generally organised states around the world up until now. Now, in addition, other race nuclei contain a very artistic disposition, with a purely optical talent: the ability to observe and depict; then again, there are race nuclei with very strong musical talents, and also race nuclei with exceptional commercial talents (emphasis added).[234]

Yes, he said that, and we are about to drop another bomb on Angle-Saxons like Alex Jones and Jim Condit who gleefully repeat debunked myths about Hitler's *"Jewishness."* All humans are related to each other and a large number of Europeans share *some* DNA with Jews as revealed in a study by Ted Sallis featured on *The Occidental Observer*. So, unless we can all go back in time and literally change history and the actual migration/sexual patterns of humans from time immemorial, I guess we all have to accept that if we possess even a *single* Jewish chromosome, then we are all Jews ourselves.

The obvious nonsense aside, here is what *Wikipedia* offers on the E1b1b discovery:

E1b1b is distributed as far south as South Africa, and northwards into North Africa, from where it has in *more recent millennia expanded to Europe* and Asia (emphasis added). E1b1b1 (E-M35) is the predominant subclade of E1b1b, representing almost exactly the same population. M215 was found to be older than M35 when individuals were found who have the M215 mutation, but do not have [the] M35 mutation. The E1b1b clade is presently found in various forms in the Horn of Africa, North Africa, parts of Eastern, Western, and Southern Africa, West Asia, and Europe (especially the Mediterranean and the Balkans).

E1b1b and E1b1b1 are quite common amongst Afro-Asiatic speakers. The linguistic group and E1b1b1 *may* have dispersed together from the region of origin of this language family. Amongst populations with an Afro-Asiatic speaking history, a *significant proportion* of Jewish male lineages are E1b1b1 (E-M35). Haplogroup E1b1b1, which accounts for approximately *18% to 20% of Ashkenazi* and *8.6% to 30% of Sephardi Y-chromosomes*, appears to be *one* of the major founding lineages of the Jewish population (emphasis added).

There sure is a lot of speculation and uncertainty here. Furthermore correlation does not equal causation. For example, we have no idea which racial groups preceded and therefore genetically influenced the others. Did European DNA get into Jewish populations first or vice versa? And just because a lot of Jewish people share the same DNA does not mean that it is Jewish DNA per se. Perhaps a third racial group (confounding variable) contributed its own DNA to both Jews and Europeans, but more so to Jews. If we introduce the factor of inbreeding, then perhaps there was more inbreeding among Jewish groups than European groups which increased the occurence of this DNA in the Jews as compared to the Europeans. We could ask any number of questions along these lines to which we do not yet have definitive answers. What we really ought to ask is what does it matter whether *some* Germans in the NS party and movement were full Jews, part-Jews or harboured some Jewish genetic material from centuries ago? This is irrelevant in the light of the following facts which are confirmed in credible history books:

1. Hitler was not a racial *“supremacist.”* The fact that he did not ruthlessly persecute part-Jewish and/or some full Jewish persons, etc. is a good thing. Who wants to celebrate a Stalin?

2. Hitler was a Zionist. But we must qualify this statement. He wanted Jews to go to *their own state*, but was in no hurry to do this and did *not* want to send them to the then-British colony of Palestine. He wanted to send them to Madagascar, but the French said *“no.”*

3. The NSDAP’s anti-Jewishness has been exaggerated by historians and by the National Socialists themselves. While they were anti-Jewish and wanted the majority of Jews out of Germany at some point, they were not *fanatical* persecutors of Jews. Had that been the case, none would have survived the Third Reich. The NSDAP repeatedly declared that their primary enemies were *“international Jews.”* Lawrence Dennis, a mulatto intellectual who met Hitler, Goebbels and

Goering, shrewdly observed that

...When Hitler came to power the *“best”* society in Germany, as elsewhere, regarded Mussolini as a saviour of capitalism and Hitler as a promising model of the same leadership. The losers are always wrong. But it would now be futile for any aspiring American national socialist to pass the hat among the American plutocracy unless he offered promise of such reaction that he could not possibly secure a popular following. Contrary to the apparent belief of the Republican party sponsors of reactionary stooges, no political movement anywhere today can long succeed as the ostensible cause of the rich versus the poor. Hitler was able to exploit with guile the gullibility of the *"best"* people [the businessmen], and with the utmost sincerity the patriotism of the nationalists who wanted to see Versailles avenged. The anti-communist line got the capitalists, the anti-Versailles line got the army and the nationalists*, the anti-Semitic line got the masses as well as the classes* while, at the same time, sugar-coating the initial pill of anticapitalism. *Marx said that anti-Semitism was the socialism of fools, by which he probably meant that only fools would fail to understand that anti-Semitism was usually a manifestation of selective anticapitalism* (emphasis added).[235]

Dennis likewise understood that Hitler's anti-Judaism was not as fundamental to his worldview as historians have led us to believe. It was but one constituent in the constellation of Hitler's anti-capitalist praxis. Indeed anyone who believes that Hitler was bankrolled and controlled by German big business is mistaken.[236] James Pool's research confirms that most big businesses did not hop aboard the NS train of advantage until *after* 1933, including I. G. Farben and Krupp.[237] In the same book Dennis wrote,

Hitler realised at the outset of his war on international [finance] capitalism that it would be good political strategy to blame everything on the Jews, since the moronic public mind is not capable of assimilating abstract ideas or developing indignation against a multiplicity and complexity of evils. It is the same political strategy which today makes the good American demagogue blame everything that is wrong with America on Hitler.

4. The part-Jews and full Jews in the NSDAP/Wehrmacht/SS/SA did not have much power. The Germans had supreme power, so Jewish involvement is irrelevant.

Since Bjerknes has zero new material to offer on Eichmann, we have included only some of it here. One will see upon reading it that Bjerknes, like so many others, confuses correlation and causation (e.g., Eichmann wanted to learn Hebrew and said he was a fervent supporter of Zionism, so he was *"a Zionist Jew"*). There are probably more Zionist non-Jews than Zionist Jews in the world today!

As for Kardel, his motivation for attributing the NS movement and ideology to Jews appears to be an attempt to exonerate Germans of participation in the creation of a Jewish state as well as to exonerate Germans of the Jewish holocaust. Kardel appears to be a guilt-ridden German, or sympathiser of such, who feels the need to *"blame the Jews for 'Nazism'."* This is understandable given that Hitler lost the war and Germans were robbed, raped, blasted and lambasted by the Pan-Angles and Soviets. Plus they were lied about. But Kardel has nothing to feel guilty about. Here is just one example revealed by Robert Faurisson on his blog in reference to an alleged NSorchestrated war crime in Greece. He wrote:

…[I]n the midst of the worldwide conflict, despite a partisan war and a maritime blockade enforced by the British, Germany sent Greece large quantities of gold in order to quell a catastrophic inflation and to stabilise the Greek currency, efforts that were not without success.

She also sent foodstuffs to Greece so as to stave off a threatening famine, as well as German export goods—and this despite the shortages the German people were beginning to suffer.

Through the intermediary of Sweden, a neutral country, she entered into contact with the British authorities, whom she in the end got to lift the blockade of Greek waters in favour of a Swedish ship loaded with German provisions, which was thus able, each month, to sail from Trieste or Venice and reach Piraeus, the port of Athens, without running the risk of being torpedoed.

At least Baron van Moyland, former Reich foreign secretary, recalled and declared as much to the judges at the Nuremberg tribunal on March 27, 1946, without being contradicted by the adversary.

Here is part of that testimony:

DR. SAUTER: The report of the Greek Government, which has been submitted by the Russian Prosecution, states, for instance, that Germany in its occupation of Greece plundered the country and brought about a famine by exporting an excessive amount of goods. It states that the country was charged excessive occupation costs, and that the country was heavily prejudiced by the clearing system, et cetera. Through this witness, who as the economic expert of the German Foreign Office handled these problems in Greece at that time, I propose to prove: First, that these statements are untrue; second, that this state of affairs prevailed already when the German troops marched in and was not created by the German authorities; and, last, that it was the Defendant Funk who tried repeatedly to improve matters for Greece through the clearing system and had considerable amounts of gold brought to Greece.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, can’t you put a few short questions to show that the scheme which this witness introduced into Greece was in accordance with international law and was not unfair to Greece? If you could do that, that would meet the case, wouldn’t it?

NEUBACHER: Regarding the economic events in Greece, I can give you information based on my own observations only, starting with October 1942. At that time, when I first came to Athens, the Greek currency had already been considerably devaluated, and the circulation of banknotes had increased by something like 3,000 percent.

Greece also suffered an economic set-back due to the fact that, in addition to a progressing inflation, an attempt had been made to introduce in Greece a planned economy with ceiling prices along German lines. The result was, of course, that the merchants selling Greek goods suffered losses when they were paid later. On the other hand, when I arrived there the importers of German goods made tremendous profits, because they paid Reichsmark at the rate of 60 on the clearing and resold the goods at a rate of about 30,000. This chaos, due to the inflation in connection with the attempt of introducing a planned economy on the German pattern, could be remedied only by transforming the black market in Greece into a completely free market. The two experts of the Axis Powers introduced this measure with considerable success at the end of October 1942. Within a few weeks all shops and markets were full of goods and foodstuffs; the prices of food dropped to one-fifth and prices of manufactured products to one-tenth. This success could be maintained for 4 months in spite of increasing inflation.

DR. SAUTER: Dr. Neubacher, is it true that the Defendant Funk, who was Reich Minister of Economy at that time, proposed during a conversation or in correspondence he had had with you that, in spite of the shortage of goods prevailing in Germany, a considerable amount of goods should be sent from Germany and other European countries, particularly to Greece?

NEUBACHER: Reich Minister Funk, with whom I discussed the difficulties of my task, and I both fully agreed that a maximum of goods should be transported to Greece, and certainly not only food. I secured not only 60,000 tonnes of food at that time but also German export goods, since it was hopeless to try to stop an inflation or the effects of an inflation on the prices, if there were no supplies. Reich Minister Funk supported exports to Greece with the view to a restoration of normal market conditions with every means at his disposal.

DR. SAUTER: You know, Witness, that since transport from Germany to Greece had become impossible, the Defendant Funk made every effort to have goods transported on neutral ships, furnished with British navicerts, from Germany to Greece in order to combat as far as possible the already impending famine.

NEUBACHER: I think that was between 1941 and 1942 when I had not yet arrived in Greece. In 1943, when shipping in Greek waters had completely stopped for us, because all ships had been torpedoed and the railroads had become the object of incessant acts of sabotage and dynamiting, I, with the help of the Swedish Minister, Alar, who directed the International Relief for Greece, applied for British navicerts for food transports to Greece. The British granted this application, and when our own means of transport had ceased to exist, the Swedish boat *Halaren* went from Trieste or Venice to the Piraeus once a month, loaded with German food supplies for Greece.

DR. SAUTER: And Funk, the Reich Minister of Economy at that time, played an important part in these actions, did he not?

NEUBACHER: Reich Minister of Economy Funk took a very positive interest in the Greek question, a question which is unique in the history of economy, and he supported me in my efforts with every means at his disposal.

DR. SAUTER: Witness, do you know anything about the fact that the Defendant Funk advocated in particular that the occupation costs should be kept as low as possible, and that he took the view that it would be preferable that a considerable part of the occupation costs should rather be charged to the German account so that Greece should not be overburdened? What do you know about that?

NEUBACHER: I know too little of the details of what happened in Berlin; but at long intervals I reported to Reich Minister Funk about the situation in Greece, and I know that he made my reports the basis for his own interventions. He was perfectly aware of the fact that the Greek economic problem during the war and within the blockade was so infinitely complicated that all efforts had to be made to prevent a complete dissolution of the monetary value and the economic structure; and he intervened at all times in that respect.

DR. SAUTER: Witness, did Defendant Funk act in such a way that the Greek currency, drachma currency, was devaluated, or that it deteriorated? Or did he, on the contrary, endeavour to back the drachma value, particularly for the purpose of preventing a catastrophic famine? Please state briefly what you know about that.

NEUBACHER: Reich Minister Funk always made every effort in the latter direction. He proved that by enforcing exports to Greece and finally by the grant of a considerable amount of gold for the purpose of slowing down the Greek inflation – which grant, in accordance with the FourYear Plan, involved the gravest sacrifice for Germany.

DR. SAUTER: You say *"a considerable amount of gold."* There was very little gold in Germany during the war. Can you tell us how large the amount of gold was which the Defendant Funk sent to Greece at that time for the purpose of backing the drachma to some extent and preventing the impending catastrophe? How large was the amount?

NEUBACHER: All told, one and one third million pounds sterling were invested in Greece and Albania, to my recollection.
DR. SAUTER: One and one third million pounds sterling?
NEUBACHER: Greece and Albania got that amount.[238]

Hitler needs no apologists or excusers. No credible researcher argues that he was a perfect individual who didn't mess up on occasion. Of course he did. He was only human. Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin need the apologists. For that matter the Angle-Saxons who bombed millions of German, French, Hungarian and Czech civilians indiscriminately need the apologists. Hitler never did such a thing, nor did he instigate city bombing or, *by design,* starve between 3 and 6 million human beings, as in Churchill's Holodomor in Bengal, India, 1943 and Stalin's Holodomor in Ukraine from 1932-33. Furthermore the Pan-Angles made the Soviet Union possible, along with international finance capitalism as confirmed by Antony Sutton in *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*.

Back to Kardel's motivation: researchers like Kardel, and Condit and Bjerknes too, dislike modern Zionism and therefore see every inhuman or militant thing Zionists do as an expression of their *"evil"* and *"racism."* This is usually why *"Nazism"* is attributed to Zionism or vice versa. This is also why *"Nazism"* and Zionism are often compared, but such a comparison is fallacious. Why not instead compare *"Nazism"* or Zionism to *"Angle-Saxonism," "Romanism," "Sovietism," "Americanism,"* etc.? Israelis have committed far fewer atrocities than the Angle-Saxons and this is in fact one reason why Angle-Saxons today struggle in their opposition to Israeli atrocities and racism against Arabs. They are forced to confront their *own* atrocity record in so doing, which is much, much worse than that of the Israelis, or the NS Germans for that matter. It appears that the Pan-Angles overemphasise the crimes and militancy of others in order to put themselves at ease about their own crimes—Sigmund Freud's defence mechanism at work at the *intra*-racial level.

That out of the way, here is what Bjerknes had to say about Eichmann:

Adolf Eichmann was a crypto-Jewish Zionist Nazi, who, together with other such Jews, attempted to force European Jewry to emigrate to Palestine against their will. According to Henneke Kardel in his book *Adolf Hitler: Begruender Israels,* Eichmann was a full-blooded Jew. According to Eichmann himself, he was a radical Zionist.

Adolf Eichmann identified himself as a Zionist in 1939 in a conversation with Anny Stern,
"'Are you a Zionist?' Adolph Eichmann, Hitler's specialist on Jewish affairs, asked her. *'Jawohl,'* she replied. *'Good,'* he said, *'I am a Zionist, too. I want every Jew to leave for Palestine.'"* — L. Dickstein, *"Hell's Own Cookbook", The New York Times,* Book Review Section, (17 November 1996), p. 7.

Here is logical fallacy number one: because Eichmann was a Zionist – i.e., he supported a Jewish state somewhere in the world – he was also Jewish. Wrong. One can be a Zionist who opposes Palestine as a good location for Jews. One can also be a non-Jewish Zionist. Better yet one can *say* one is Zionist to a Jewish Zionist reporter like Anny Stern without actually believing it, can't one?

Nazi Zionist Adolf Eichmann stated in 1960,

"[H]ad I been a Jew, I would have been a fanatical Zionist. I could not imagine being anything else. In fact, I would have been the most ardent Zionist imaginable." — A. Eichmann, *"Eichmann Tells His Own Damning Story", Life Magazine*, Volume 49, Number 22, (28 November 1960), pp. 19-25, 101-112; at 22.

Again, this is not proof of Eichmann's Jewishness or even his Zionism.

People can say one thing, especially to a hostile, hateful press, and believe another.

Adolf Eichmann stated,

> I issued the cloth [yellow cloth for the badges Jews were forced to wear] to my Jewish functionaries and they trotted off with them. [***] There was a Jewish lawyer in Vienna who said to me, *'Sir, I wear this star with pride.'* This man impressed me. He was an idealist. So I let him emigrate soon afterward. [***] We even had some Jewish SS men who had taken part in the early struggles of the Nazis—about 50 of them in Germany and Austria. I remember giving my attention to a Jewish SS sergeant, a good man, who wanted to leave for Switzerland. I had instructed the border control to let him pass [***] He was a 100% Jew, a man of the most honourable outlook. [***] I am no anti-Semite. I was just politically opposed to Jews because they were stealing the breath of life from us. [***] Certainly I too had been aiming at a solution of the Jewish problem, but not like this. [***] I would not say I originated the ghetto system. That would be to claim too great a distinction. The father of the ghetto system was the orthodox Jew, who wanted to remain by himself. In 1939, when we marched into Poland, we had found a system of ghettos already in existence, begun and maintained by the Jews. We merely regulated those, sealed them off with walls and barbed wire and included even more Jews than were already dwelling in them. The assimilated Jew was of course very unhappy about being moved to a ghetto. But the Orthodox were pleased with the arrangement, as were the Zionists. The latter found ghettos a wonderful device for accustoming Jews to community living. Dr. Epstein from Berlin once said to me that Jewry was grateful for the chance I gave it to learn community life at the ghetto I founded at Theresienstadt, 40 miles from Prague. He said it made an excellent school for the future in Israel. The assimilated Jews found ghetto life degrading, and non-Jews may have seen an unpleasant element of force in it. But basically most Jews feel well and happy in their ghetto life, which cultivates their peculiar sense of unity. [***]
>
> [W]e did not want to punish individual Jews. We wanted to work toward a political solution. [***] Himmler would not stand for that kind of thing. That is sadism. [***] *'I will gladly jump into my grave in the knowledge that five million enemies of the Reich have already died like animals.'* (*'Enemies of the Reich,'* I said, not *'Jews.'*) [***] Long before the end, any of the Jews I dealt with would have set up foreign exchange for me in any country I had named, if I had promised any special privileges for them. [***]

It would be too easy to pretend that I had turned suddenly from a Saul to a Paul. No, I must say truthfully that if we had killed all the 10 million Jews that Himmler's statisticians originally listed in 1933, I would say, *'Good, we have destroyed an enemy.'* But here I do not mean wiping them out entirely. That would not be proper—and we carried on a proper war. Now, however, when through the malice of fate a large part of these Jews whom we fought against are alive, I must concede that fate must have wanted it so. I always claimed that we were fighting against a foe who through thousands of years of learning and development had become superior to us. I no longer remember exactly when, but it was even before Rome itself had been founded that the Jews could already write. It is very depressing for me to think of that people writing laws over 6,000 years of written history. But it tells me that they must be a people of the first magnitude, for lawgivers have always been great. — A. Eichmann, *"Eichmann Tells His Own Damning Story", Life Magazine*Magazine 112; at 23, 24, 102, 104, 106, 110; and *"Eichmann's Own Story: Part II", Life Magazine*, (5 December 1960), pp. 146-161; at 150, 158, 161.

All this is irrelevant and meaningless since Eichmann was on trial for his life. He said what he *had* to say, nothing more. This is IMT all over again. Besides, nearly all of Eichmann's testimony herein challenges the thesis that Zionists *"orchestrated genocide to grab Israel."* His bizarre statement about *"10 million Jews"* having been *"killed"* is evidence enough that Eichmann was simply saying what he was told to say or parroting lies he was told. There weren't even 10 million Jews *in* Europe.
In violation of international law, the Israelis kidnapped Eichmann and placed him on trial for his life. He was probably alarmed by the ingratitude of the Israelis, who owed their existence to [his] work.

At his trial in Jerusalem, Session Number 90, 26 Tammuz 5721, 10 July 1961, Eichmann confirmed that he twice requested permission to learn Hebrew from a Rabbi. He also stated that the annihilation (*Vernichtung*) of the Jews to him meant deportation and Zionism, however, he further stated that Hitler later changed course in the middle of the war and sought the physical annihilation of the Jews. Adolf Eichmann stated that he had sought a deal with the Western Allies to exchange one million Jews for 10,000 trucks to be used on the Eastern front. Jewish Communist turned Zionist, Joel Brand had established a relationship with the Nazis and tried to arrange the deal with the Western Allies. The offer was declined. [*By the Pan-Angles. The editor.*] This story was publicly exposed in 1956.

None of this means anything. These are just more empty statements of a man on trial for his life.

Eichmann told another story of his dealings with the Zionist Dr. Rudolf Kastner, which ultimately resulted in the deaths of countless assimilated Hungarian Jews, and the survival of the fittest Zionist Jews for Israel, Jews who were Kastner's friends. Eichmann stated, inter alia,

> As a matter of fact, there was a very strong similarity between our attitudes in the SS and the viewpoint of these immensely idealistic Zionist leaders who were fighting what might b[e] their last battle. As I told Kastner: *'We, too, are idealists and we, too, had to sacrifice our own blood before we came to power.'* I believe that Kastner would have sacrificed a thousand or a hundred thousand of his blood to achieve his political goal. He was not interested in old Jews or those who had become assimilated into Hungarian society. But he was incredibly persistent in trying to save biologically valuable Jewish blood—that is, human material that was capable of reproduction and hard work. *'You can have the others,'* he would say, *'but let me have this group here.'* And because Kastner rendered us a great service by helping keep the deportation camps peaceful, I would let his groups escape. After all, I was not concerned with small groups of a thousand or so Jews. — A. Eichmann, *"Eichmann Tells His Own Damning Story"*, *Life Magazine*, Volume 49, Number 22, (28 November 1960), pp. 19-25, 101-112; and *"Eichmann's Own Story: Part II"*, *Life Magazine*, (5 December 1960), pp. 146-161; at 146.

This testimony is supposed to suffice as irrefutable attestation of Eichmann's Zionism and Jewishness? Let's just see what Carlos Porter offered up on the issue of reliability of affidavits and courtroom testimony:

> I have a very great mistrust of *"sworn statements"* and *"affidavits,"* particularly when prepared by prosecutors or the police. I've signed *"sworn statements"* on at least half a dozen occasions. I was a witness, not a suspect; my interrogators were not hostile to me, and had no preconceived notion of what they wanted to hear. Yet I always noticed that they *never write down what you say*. They always write something completely different in their own crazy jargon, often completely distorting what you say, and *always* leaving out something that you think is important. They really seem to think that they know better than you do what you saw, and what you experienced. This is the conceit of the professional who thinks that no layman can describe anything correctly.

When they finish writing up your *"statement," they never read it to you.* They simply summarise it and ask you to sign. They become visibly annoyed if you insist on reading it carefully, and if you insist on changing more than one or two things, they get mad and say they haven't got all day to rewrite the thing. So in the end, you end up signing it, even if it is a load of rubbish.

This is particularly stupid of them when you reflect that they know perfectly well that when you appear in court, you are going to tell your story in your own words, just the same way you told it in the first place, at which point your *"pre-trial affidavit"* will be introduced into evidence against you as a *"prior inconsistent statement,"* thus defeating its own purpose (assuming that its purpose is to discover the truth). All lawyers know this and exploit it to the full.

The system works this way: if you say *"I got out of my car and this guy with some fuzz on his face came up to me, his face was kind of hairy,"* your interrogator will write *"I exited my vehicle was accosted by a bearded individual,"* or some other such gibberish. If you say that's not right – he had some hair on his face, but it wasn't really a beard – you may well be told that you've got to describe him as bearded or clean-shaven, this is the third correction you've made so far, we haven't got all day, so which is it? So you sign it. Later you appear in court and testify that the suspect had some facial hair but no beard. Your *"sworn statement"* is then introduced into evidence against you as a *"prior inconsistent statement"* to prove that you are mistaken in your present identification. *You will never be allowed to explain why you signed a statement saying the suspect had a beard.* Even if your own lawyer brings this out on *"re-direct,"* the damage is done: the court will think you are unreliable.

The result of this system, if you appear in court to testify (as is the rule in ordinary criminal cases), is that a defendant with *"fuzz on his face"* may be acquitted of a crime which he actually committed.

If you do *not* appear in court to testify (as is the rule in *"war crimes trials,"* which are not conducted according to *"technical rules of evidence"*), the result may well be that a *"bearded individual"* will be convicted of a crime he never committed.

It is hard to conceive of a system more unreliable or more unfair than trial by *"affidavit,"* without the personal appearance of the witnesses, particularly where the interrogators are in a position to intimidate the witnesses.

Unfortunately the defects in the affidavit writing procedure will not really invalidate the statements made in the minds of most people, but legally and historically this is garbage just the same. This is what is known as written hearsay. These things are always written by the police. Always. The [issue] is, no court would accept something like this [as] evidence in a serious case (maybe a traffic violation or civil matter) except as a *"prior inconsistent statement"* when they want to *"impeach the witness,"* etc. I've described these procedures and they are just not serious. They are medieval.[239]

This sheds a whole different light on Eichmann's statements, doesn't it? And now back to Bjerknes, who switches to a bigoted, unreliable secondary source:

Hannah Arendt wrote in her book *Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil,*

Of greater importance for Eichmann were the emissaries from Palestine, who would approach the Gestapo and the S.S. on their own initiative, without taking orders from either the German Zionists or the Jewish Agency for Palestine. They came in order to enlist help for the illegal immigration of Jews into British-ruled Palestine, and both the Gestapo and the S.S. were helpful. They negotiated with Eichmann in Vienna, and they reported that he was *'polite,' 'not the shouting type,'* and that he even provided them with farms and facilities for setting up vocational training camps for prospective immigrants. (*'On one occasion, he expelled a group of nuns from a convent to provide a training farm for young Jews,'* and on another *'a special train* [was made available] *and Nazi officials accompanied'* a group of emigrants, ostensibly headed for Zionist training farms in Yugoslavia, to see them safely across the border.) According to the story told by Jon and David Kimche, with

'the full and generous cooperation of all the chief actors' (*The Secret Roads: The 'Illegal' Migration of a People, 1938-1948*, London, 1954), these Jews from Palestine spoke a language not totally different from that of Eichmann. They had been sent to Europe by the communal settlements in Palestine, and they were not interested in rescue operations: *'That was not their job.'* They wanted to select *'suitable material,'* and their chief enemy, prior to the extermination programme, was not those who made life impossible for Jews in the old countries, Germany or Austria, but those who barred access to the new homeland; that enemy was definitely Britain, not Germany. Indeed, they were in a position to deal with the Nazi authorities on a footing amounting to equality, which native Jews were not, since they

enjoyed the protection of the mandatory power; they were probably among the first Jews to talk openly about mutual interests and were certainly the first to be given permission *'to pick young Jewish pioneers'* from among the Jews in the concentration camps. Of course, they were unaware of the sinister implications of this deal, which still lay in the future; but they too somehow believed that if it was a question of selecting Jews for survival, the Jews should do the selecting themselves. It was this fundamental error in judgement that eventually led to a situation in which the non-selected majority of Jews inevitably found themselves confronted with two enemies—the Nazi authorities and the Jewish authorities. As far as the Viennese episode is concerned, Eichmann's preposterous claim to have saved hundreds of thousands of Jewish lives, which was laughed out of court, finds strange support in the considered judgement of the Jewish historians, the Kimches: *'Thus what must have been one of the most paradoxical episodes of the entire period of the Nazi regime began: the man who was to go down in history as one of the archmurderers of the Jewish people entered the lists as an active worker in the rescue of Jews from Europe.'* — H. Arendt, *Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil*, Viking, New York, (1963), pp. 55-56; in the revised 1964 edition [on] pp. 60-61.

Um, why train and invest in emigrants if one *can* and *is willing* to *"mass exterminate"* them? That makes as much sense as J. K. Rowling's *"halfblood"* quote.

Zionist Jews around the world delighted in the rise of the Nazis and celebrated the Nazis' Jewish-inspired segregationist laws. This fact was recorded in Eichmann and Hagen's own reports,

"Nationalist Jewish circles expressed their great joy over the radical

German policy towards the Jews, as this policy would increase the Jewish population in Palestine, so that one can reckon with a Jewish majority in Palestine over the Arabs in the foreseeable future." — K. Polkehn, *Polkehn, 1941"*, *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Volume 5, Number 3/4, (SpringSummer, 1976), pp. 54-82, at 74; citing *"RFSS film roll 411"*.

Let us pause a moment to analyse this last portion of Bjerknes's online post. This is supposed to mean that *because* some Jews celebrated the Nuremberg laws, *they* were behind the NS Germans all along. As though nonJews are not and have never been segregationists or discriminators on their own! Is Bjerknes unaware of the black vs. white issue? The actions of white Southern Americans, namely the KKK, did more *harm* to white Southerners and their cause against blacks than did anything else. The more they discriminated, killed and hated, the worse the Northern liberal whites treated the Southern whites, and the more pro-black the Northerners became. Does this then mean that white Southerners were really black agents who intentionally acted discriminatory and murderous towards blacks, so that blacks could get more freedom and power and white Southerners less freedom and power? Bjerknes, like so many others, imagines that non-Jews cannot possibly do anything harmful unto themselves; that they cannot possibly inadvertently cause backlash against themselves in an effort to protect themselves and their culture / race / heritage. In that case, David Duke, and in fact anyone in this world who is pro-self, is an agent of someone's. We might as well all jump into a pit like lemmings and cease to exist if this is the case, because no one in the world is capable of acting in his or her own self-interest. We're all pawns of *"the Zionists."*

Jewish author Emil Ludwig, says Bjerknes, stated that

> Hitler will be forgotten in a few years, but he will have a beautiful monument in Palestine. You know the coming of the Nazis was rather a welcome thing. So many of our German Jews were hovering between two coasts; so many of them were riding the treacherous current between the Scylla of assimilation and the Charybdis of a nodding acquaintance with Jewish things. Thousands who seemed to be completely lost to Judaism were brought back to the fold by Hitler, and for that I am personally very grateful to him. — M. Steinglass, *"Emil Ludwig before the Judge"*, *American Jewish Times*, (April, 1936), p. 35; as quoted in: L. Brenner, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators*, Chapter 6, Croom Helm, London, L. Hill, Westport, Connecticut, (1983), p. 59.[240]

So let us get Bjerknes straight: the personal opinion of a single Jewish person expressed in 1936 (the Transfer Agreement commenced just three years prior), Mr. Steinglass, is *"proof"* that Eichmann was a *"Nazi Jewish Zionist"* whose lifelong dream was to *"found the Jewish state of Israel"* in Palestine? Mr. Steinglass's word must be *'as good as gold',* eh? He ought to have thanked Churchill, Truman and Stalin instead—all three were self-proclaimed Zionists.

CHAPTER21

Kill the Hun—kill his hope. Bayonet and bomb—both kill! One kills the Hun, the other kills his hope. Buy U.S. government bonds. —*World War I U.S. Liberty Loan slogan*

The Koch Thesis.

Veronica Clark

The Russo-German accord was designed to pressure Poland, not erase her, and forge a continental bloc directed against Britain (from the German standpoint). Hitler's invasion of the U.S.S.R. was not a systematic plan, but *ad hoc*. And Ribbentrop did not blindly endorse Hitler's foreign policy. He saw Britain as a danger from the beginning. And contrary to Anglican falsehood, Germany was not a monolith dominated by Hitler. The usual argument we hear about or read is as follows:

The compromise peace expected with Great Britain would consolidate Germany's position in the west and allow the German armies to turn east. Halder in his diary noted a remark made by the liaison officer between the OKH and the foreign office, Hasso von Etzdort*: 'We are looking for feelers with England on the basis of the division of the world.'*

Koch retorted:

[t]his comment does not reveal from whom the idea originated and lacks any concrete indication as to what the *'division'* was to look like. To this quotation another is frequently added, reported by General Sodenstern, chief of staff of army group A, according to whom Hitler had said on 2 June 1940: *'If England, as I expect, now gives up and is prepared to make a reasonable peace, then finally I will have my hands free for my really great task: the conflict with Bolshevism.'*

There is just one small problem with this orthodox argument: there is no proof that Hitler ever made this remark. It turns out that yet another of his generals fibbed to paint Hitler as blacker than black to exonerate the general staff of its responsibility for *Barbarossa* as well as the war itself. Koch went on to say that

[t]his evidence is complicated by the fact that Sodenstern withheld it *'for political reasons'* until 1954 and that it was not published until

1958. However, when Hitler was alleged to have made this remark, at the headquarters of army group A at Charleville, others were present, including General Blumentritt, *who maintains that Hitler had mentioned in passing Russia's build-up of forces in her western border areas and that therefore it would be desirable to conclude a sensible peace with England* (emphasis added).[241]

Hitler had tried to negotiate with the Russians, in spite of Stalin's increasing pact violations and aggression in the Baltic and Balkans, up until December 1940, just six months before *Barbarossa* was launched. This evidence coupled with Blumentritt's statement is the only narrative that makes sense. It is the true account of what happened.

The Russo-German agreement sought to upset Britain's *'divide and rule'* strategy and to establish German hegemony in Europe (not over the world). General Halder and the military as a whole, up till 1941-42, ignored or *"forgot about"* Hitler's orders: his generals were, in fact, *autonomous*. (*Remember Auftragstaktik?*) Colonel General Beck was surprised at the Russo-German agreement and resigned in 1938 on the basis that Germany would get lured into another world war for which the Germans were not armed or prepared. His memoranda were so scathing that General von Tippelskirch asked if they were not the laments of a Brit instead of a German. *Even in 1940, Hitler had no plan to attack the U.S.S.R.*—so much for his premeditated aggression. It was not Hitler, but Halder and the foreign office, notably von Weizsaecker, who recognised the threat to Germany through Russian troop assemblies in the Baltic States and to the south, opposite Bessarabia. (Needless to say, both men were anti-Hitler traitors.)

Koch redux
H. W. Koch wrote:
....from 25 May onwards Russia created a series of crises with Lithuania,

Estonia and Latvia, all three of which were occupied by Russia and incorporated in the U.S.S.R. by 17 June 1940. Precisely during that period Hitler planned a drastic reduction of the German army. *'A precondition for this directive is the assumption that with the immediate final collapse of the enemy the task of the army has been fulfilled and that we can carry out in peace this reconstruction in enemy country, as the basis for future peacetime organisation'* noted Halder on 15 June 1940. Russia's moves were felt as an inconvenience by Hitler, since they threatened Germany's supplies of raw materials. On 23 June Russia had demanded the concession for the nickel ores at Petsamo from Finland and four days later participation in the defence of the Aaland

Islands or their demilitarisation. This was followed by Russia's invasion of the northern Bukovina on 28 June 1940. There is nothing to indicate that Hitler envisaged at that stage a campaign against Russia; instead he gave priority of armaments to the Luftwaffe and the Navy. On 25 June Hitler had still sounded optimistic:

The war in the west is ended...There still remains the conflict with the east...one might perhaps tackle it in ten years' time, perhaps I shall have to leave it to my successor. Now we have our hands full for years to come to digest and to consolidate what we have obtained in Europe.[242]

Nothing was mentioned of an eastern campaign to be launched in 1940 or 1941. The directives just issued concerning army manpower and equipment for the armed forces would've been contrary to such a plan.

Russia occupied a small territorial strip around Mariampul in Lithuania which had originally been consigned to the German sphere in 1939. The Russians effectively closed Germany out of the Baltic countries with this move, which cut off 70 per cent of Germany's imports (since they came from these countries).

Koch continued:

By 31 July the requirements of the army and the inability of the navy to meet them had become so apparent that *Raeder proposed* that *'Sea-Lion'* be postponed to the spring of 1941. Hitler gave no clear-cut assent to this proposal, but instead stated that the Luftwaffe should subject the south of England to eight days intensive bombardment: *'If the effect of the Luftwaffe is such that the enemy air-force, harbour, naval forces and so on are smashed then "Sea-Lion" should be carried out in September. Otherwise postponement to May 1941.'* At the same time Hitler emphasised that England's hopes rested with Russia and the U.S.A. Hence Russia would have to be smashed, the quicker the better. Consequently military preparations for a campaign against Russia should be continued....The continuation of military planning against Russia as such did not settle the final *political* decision that it should be attacked.[243]

Japanese ambassador Hiroshi Ōshima (19 April 1886 - 6 June 1975) spoke almost perfect German, and was *“more Nazi than the Nazis,”* according to anti-NS author William L. Shirer. Ōshima was also quite close to Hitler and Ribbentrop. Hitler admired him so much that he was one of just eight recipients of the Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle in Gold, which Hitler gave to Ōshima following the attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941.

This evidence turns Streit’s previous Dunkirk argument on its head. Hitler had no intention of bargaining with Britain before he knocked out or stole for himself her foremost potential continental ally, Russia. Hitler was earnestly trying to forge an alliance with Russia over England, but if this plan came to naught he was prepared to knock Russia out of the game so that he could attack Britain full force. This then explains why Japan was brought into Hitler’s fold. Koch said,

Upon Ribbentrop’s initiative, Hitler in the conference held on 31 July proposed to breathe new life into German-Japanese relations, essentially for two reasons: firstly in the case of a Russo-German conflict, to divert Great Britain’s attention to south-east Asia; secondly, if that conflict could be averted, to recruit Japan to the Eurasian continental bloc against Great Britain. The goal was to achieve a political settlement with Russia *“within the framework of a Berlin-Rome-Moscow-Tokyo agreement.”*[244] *Brit agent, Stalin’s dupe?*

According to Koch the concept of *Lebensraum* never even entered the picture. It was not even *considered* by Hitler: "*no evidence whatsoever exists that* [Hitler's attitude to the Soviet Union in July/August 1940] *was motivated by his postulates about Lebensraum.*"[245] He had already acquired the necessary living space he set out to acquire, so this particular NS concept was summoned only later as one of several political tools in Hitler's arsenal, another of which was his *'war against Bolshevism'.*

German-Soviet disputes and nationalist interests concerning Romania, Hungary and the Balkans were the real *'cause'* of *Barbarossa*. But then Finland enters the picture complicating things even more. Hitler had to secure his Petsamo nickel source in Finland which Stalin directly threatened in July 1940. A German-Finnish transit-arms deal was Hitler's response to these Soviet pact violations regarding the Baltic nations, Bessarabia and Bukovina. Hitler was basically saying, "*So far and no further!*"[246] Additionally Germany had not been consulted about Russia's annexation of the Baltic States, or the occupation of the Lithuanian strip that should have fallen to Germany. Hitler was further startled by Soviet support for Bulgaria's claim to the southern Dobrudsja: Bulgaria had directly appealed to the U.S.S.R. in this regard. Simplistic versions of *Barbarossa,* the Dunkirk evacuation, and *Sea Lion* as well as Hitler's alleged lack of commitment to defeat the British leave out the complicated role that Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania and Bessarabia played in Hitler's plans for Europe. One cannot ignore the respective roles these nations played or how much each had complicated the situation for Hitler.

Russia had counted on Germany *"bleeding herself white in the West"* and was disappointed that this did not happen. This is why Russia suddenly pressured Finland and the Balkans, hardly indicative of a defensive posture. Germany was satisfied with the present situation and did not desire "*a long duration of the war.*"[247] *Sea Lion* was still too risky, so Hitler merely ordered readiness to bombard British railways, and water and gas supplies. He rejected the residential target proposals suggested by his generals.

Koch asserts that Hitler was trying to end the war, but did not know how to go about it. New Soviet demands regarding Finland's nickel mines prompted Ribbentrop to stall for time. Meanwhile Romania complicated matters even more for Hitler via Ion Antonescu's explicit request to send a German contingent to Romania to train the Romanian army and protect her oil fields. Hitler declined the former at the time. His presence there was aimed at Russia and Britain, but he was still not committed to a violent resolution. Hitler did not want

British interference in Greece and Crete!

Enter Franco: he said *"no"* to Hitler on 23 October 1940 regarding Gibraltar, because Britain had not yet been *"forced to her knees."* Petain was equally reluctant to join a German-led continental bloc. America was increasingly supportive of Britain, which exerted pressure on Spain and Vichy France. Mussolini then stunned and disappointed Hitler with the news that he had commenced an attack on Greece on 28 October 1940. *Just what Hitler didn't want!* Italy's action required German rescue, providing Britain with her best chance to establish bases in Greece and Crete. Accordingly *Aufbau Ost* was formed serving two purposes:

1. to secure " *sufficient training bases for the German army as storage areas for equipment to be removed from areas accessible to the RAF*," and

2. "*as a blunt indicator to Russia that Germany could defend her interests in the Balkans*."[248]

As late as October 1940, Hitler and OKH still had no serious preparations for an eastern campaign. Germany only transferred additional forces to the G.G. (General Government in Poland) to be ready to defend Ploesti. Even so, these transfers were *openly* conducted; the Soviets, meanwhile, had doubled their forces to four million on their western border.

In spite of growing U.S. involvement Hitler forbade attacks on American ships even when destined for Britain. When Roosevelt started making his ambitions well known, Hitler reacted decisively: his hope was that the Vienna Arbitration Treaty and the tripartite pact would still Russia's Balkan ambitions in addition to preventing further U.S. involvement. This was the reason why Hitler rushed the signing, as the Soviets were fully informed about it. Hitler was still trying to recruit the U.S.S.R. to join his bloc against the Pan-Angles.

But *then* Russia went and occupied islands on the Danube Delta, causing OKW to finally take serious notice. But Hitler was *still* unprovoked. What then changed his mind—what was the *clincher?* Huge numbers of gathering troops. He was startled enough by those Russian forces amassing on the Soviet western frontier to finally issue *Directive No. 18*, which upped German forces in the east from 30 to 100 divisions. This was around November/December 1940, just six to seven months before *Barbarossa! Directive 18* was not designed to attack Russia, but was formed with a continental coalition against England in mind. Hitler still had not ruled out *Sea Lion*, and wanted to have anti-Brit plans ready for potential use in 1941. *Sea Lion* required Russia's cooperation. (This is something Jim Condit does not seem to understand or want to understand.)

Hitler and Ribbentrop both met with Molotov to try and bring Russia on board with the tripartite pact, *just one last try*, but the Russians wouldn't budge on Finland and Romania. Russia wanted to annex Finland and extend her influence into the Balkans via Romania. She was *bent* on extension into the Baltics and Balkans, so on 25 November 1940 Russia declared that she would join the tripartite pact *only* after Germany withdrew *all forces* from Finland. Russia would assume all economic obligations to Germany thereafter. Russia also demanded land and naval bases at the Bosphorus and Dardanelles; she demanded that Germany recognise her claims to the area south of Baku and Batum; and she stated that Japan had to cede her coal and oil concessions in North Sakhalin. Hitler did not reply. The Union Jackal would finally have its *"splendid little war."*

Hitler's 1941 attack was preemptive and necessary in view of Stalin's increasing demands and subtle breaches of the Russo-German agreement. Hitler was not willing to wait and risk war on Stalin's terms given that he had clearly seen Stalin's design, and what it meant for Germany in the future, revealed "*stage by stage.*"[249] Hence *Directive No. 21, 'Case Barbarossa'*, which did not arise until 5 December 1940 —just six months before the actual strike. "*Hitler, like any other statesman, could only act and react within the context of the changing political constellation.*"[250] At the centre of Hitler's thinking was keeping Britain out of Europe, but since Soviet ambitions and rejections could not be stilled by the tripartite pact, or by any German diplomacy for that matter, he was forced to change his mind. There was never a premeditated, concerted programme designed by Hitler to attack Russia. Nor did Hitler lack British invasion plans.

Any researcher who therefore claims that Hitler did not intend to defeat Britain must ignore an incredible amount of evidence. For example:

> [T]he Fuehrer is most preoccupied with the question of why England does not want to step onto the path of peace. Like us he sees the answer to the question in the hopes which England puts upon Russia. He therefore reckons to have to force England to make peace. But he does not like it very much. Reason: if we smash England militarily, the British Empire will collapse. Germany will not benefit from this. With German blood we would obtain something whose beneficiaries would only be Japan, America and others.[251]

Since Hitler was unsure how to go about an attack on Britain, he left it up to the chiefs of the three services to put forward adequate proposals, but regarded an amphibious operation as a very serious risk. After all, he had to deal with a fortified *channel*, not a mere river. And Hitler's defence of King Carol?—Hitler guaranteed Romania's borders in response to Russia's aggressive moves against Finland, the Baltic States and the Balkans. The Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, Gavrilovich, had sent despatches to Belgrade which happened to be intercepted by the Germans. "*They pointed to a closer rapprochement between Russia and Yugoslavia, while the German ambassador to Belgrade summarised the views current there, 'after the present war is terminated a Russo-German conflict, sooner or later, is inevitable. If Germany triumphs, she will attack Russia, if Germany succumbs she will be attacked by Russia'.*"[252] It was no secret to Hitler that Stalin courted England "*to keep her in the struggle to tie us down and to gain time to take what he wants to take and which cannot be taken anymore once peace ensues. He will be concerned that Germany does not become too strong.*"[253] Hitler believed this was why Britain rejected peace when he politely offered. He believed Britain was holding out. As for Stalin being defensive, which many still like to claim he was, "*rumours of Russian troop movements circulated in Berlin, which were immediately denounced by* Tass *as lies.*"[254] The truth is that *Tass* had lied.

CHAPTER22

"I'm not saying I approve of everything he did," she said. *"YouKnow-Who —that's who I'm referring to. He made huge mistakes, unforgiveable ones, there's no denying that. But if You-Know-Who had finished what he started, however much I disagree with it, however much I still disagree with it, but just if, imagine that, just as an experiment in thought, then the Middle East wouldn't be a powder keg today. Then the powder keg would not be on Europe's doorstep. If the civilised world had let You-Know-Who finish what he started back then, wouldn't we be better off today?"*

—Arnon Grunberg

Taxing Preparata, Koch Thesis Redux.

Veronica Clark

The central problem with Guido Preparata's analysis (*Conjuring Hitler*), and those like his, is that it leaves out Stalin and underestimates Hitler. We must not labour under the mistaken impression that Stalin was some saint who just wanted to create a wonderful worker's paradise in Europe and the U.S.S.R. Hitler knew what a war on Stalin's terms meant for Europe, so he had to hit while he had any chance at all, which he recognised was not very great. Hitler admitted that *Barbarossa* was a mistake in the sense that it was launched without proper intelligence on Soviet numbers, equipment, capability, etc. in a secretly recorded conversation he had with Emil Mannerheim on a trip to Finland (the text of this secret meeting has been published in the book *Hitler's Most Significant Speech*). He was floored by Soviet tank numbers, which he mentioned numbered 35,000. Hitler had no such *Panzer* army. In fact, he relied on 1.2 million horses over the course of the eastern campaign. At any rate, contrary to Preparata's Hitler-bashing conjecture, Hitler *was* unprepared for *Barbarossa* because he had never even planned on invading the Soviet Union until Stalin's intentions became apparent. And Hitler wasn't even the man responsible for pointing out Soviet ulterior motives; Halder was. Since this is a complicated discussion that requires much detail, a long excerpt from H. W. Koch's essay *"Hitler's 'Programme' and the Genesis of 'Barbarossa'"* is necessary and unavoidable for our purposes.

....Interestingly enough, it was not Hitler but Halder and the foreign office, notably its secretary of state von Weizsaecker, who recognised a threat to Germany's position through Russian troop assemblies in the Baltic states and to the south, opposite Bessarabia. On 23 May reports of strong Russian troop movements reached the German foreign office and Weizsaecker forwarded them to Ribbentrop, noting in his diary, *'in the east there will be probably a further reckoning,'* while General Jodl, chief of the Wehrmacht's leadership staff in the OKW, noted in his own diary a day later: *'Because of Russian troop assembly position in the east is threatening.'* When the news was reported to Hitler he replied saying that Russia in response to his request would limit herself to Bessarabia. But from 25 May onwards Russia created a series of crises with Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, all three of which were occupied by Russia and incorporated in the U.S.S.R. by 17 June 1940. Precisely during that period Hitler planned a drastic reduction of the German army. *'A precondition for this directive is the assumption that with the immediate final collapse of the enemy the task of the army has been fulfilled and that we can carry out in peace this reconstruction in enemy country, as the basis for future peacetime organisation,'* noted Halder on 15 June 1940. Russia's moves were felt [*only*] as an *inconvenience* by Hitler, since they threatened Germany's supplies of raw materials. On 23 June Russia had demanded the concession for the nickel ores at Petsamo from Finland and four days later participation in the defence of the Aaland Islands or their demilitarisation. This was followed by Russia's invasion of the northern Bukovina on 28 June 1940. *There is nothing to indicate that Hitler envisaged at that stage a campaign against Russia*; instead he gave priority of armaments to the Luftwaffe and the Navy. On 25 June Hitler had still sounded optimistic:

> *The war in the west has ended. France has been conquered, and I shall come, in the shortest possible time, to an understanding with England. There still remains the conflict with the east. That, however, is a task which throws up world-wide problems, like the relationship with Japan and the distribution of power in the Pacific, one might perhaps tackle it in ten years' time, perhaps I shall have to leave it to my successor. Now we have our hands full for years to come to digest and to consolidate what we have obtained in Europe.*

Nothing was mentioned of an eastern campaign to be launched in 1940 or 1941. The directives just issued concerning army manpower and equipment for the armed forces would have been contrary to such a plan. It is quite incorrect to assert; *'as soon as it was clear that France was defeated, Hitler's eyes turned eastwards'*. It was not Hitler's eyes that turned eastwards, but those of Halder. While on 26 June Halder expressed his opinion that the Bessarabian question could be solved without any warlike complications (an opinion confirmed a day later by Russia's unopposed occupation of that territory), by 3 July 1940 Halder saw two problems, first how to deal with England and secondly the question of the east: *'The latter will have to be considered from the point of view of how a military strike can be executed against Russia to force it to recognise the predominating role of Germany in Europe. Besides, special considerations like the Baltic and the Balkan countries may cause variations.'* This was to counter Russia's moves to extend its power and influence in areas vital for Germany's war economy. Already on 30 June[,] *without* instructions from Hitler[,] *Halder had ordered* his staff to examine the possibilities of a campaign against Russia. It was not until 21 July 1940 that Hitler himself became active in the planning of such a campaign. The reason is not difficult to discern: the British peace offer did not come. Why did England hold out? The answer to Hitler was simple, American support and *'Stalin courts England to keep her in the struggle to tie us down and to gain time to take what he wants to take and which cannot be taken anymore once peace ensues. He will be concerned that Germany does not become too strong. But there are no signs of Russian activity against us.'* Hence his directive, *'Russian problem is to be tackled. Mental preparations to be made.'*

The question which arises is what caused Hitler to change his mind and, following his chief of the general staff, to turn his eyes to the east? The Russo-German pact contained a consultative clause which compelled both partners to consult on issues touching mutual interests. When Germany had occupied Denmark and Norway, she had failed to consult the Soviet Union first. But Ribbentrop managed to explain it away by saying that Scandinavia would have become a theatre of war and, more important, that by allied action the Finnish question would have been resurrected. The Kremlin's fear that Sweden might be drawn into the conflict proved unfounded. Russia, which had stopped its deliveries of grain and oil, resumed its supplies to Germany. But the lesson was not lost in Germany where the ugly words *'Soviet blackmail'* made the rounds. Russia's conflict with Finland, settled in March 1940, had also threatened the nickel supplies from Petsamo, essential to the German war economy. It was therefore of paramount interest for the German leadership to contain the conflict in Norway, and bring it to an end as quickly as possible. What applied to Finland applied in equal measure to south-eastern Europe, to Romania in particular, whose oil supplies represented the mainstay of Germany's oil imports until August 1944. Consequently most of the Balkans became for the Germans a security zone within which the allies would have to be prevented from establishing bases which could be used in the launching of air raids against the Ploesti oilfields, or to gain a foothold in the Balkans to mount a land operation in this direction.

On the question of oil supplies the Soviet Union occupied a crucial position both as a supplier of oil itself and as the power nearest to Romania's oil. Molotov's proclamation in December 1939 to the effect that Russia's great aims lay in south-eastern Europe and the Black Sea, whose attainment required a quick end to the Russo-Finnish conflict, was bound to have been received with unease by the German leadership whose paramount interest in the Balkans as well as north-eastern Europe was to maintain calm and peace. Another power with traditional Balkan interests was Italy, and Hitler urged upon Mussolini the necessity to keep still in the region, which Mussolini promised to do. However, as a result of the Paris peace treaties of 1919, Romania was surrounded by three *'revisionist'* powers, Soviet Russia, Bulgaria and Hungary, each anxious to regain territories lost to Romania. This of course was realised in Germany, but for the moment the launching of the western campaign dominated the thinking of Germany's political and military leaders. Once Germany had launched its offensive, Stalin was not slow in following it up with his own demands, namely Bessarabia. On 22 May 1940 Germany received the news of the Russian demands on Romania but, as we have seen already, Hitler believed they would be satisfied with Bessarabia. King Carol of Romania, who had expected this, had already addressed a letter to Hitler a week before, asking for his support and help in building fortifications on Romania's eastern frontier. Hitler did not bother to reply. But the German army leaders recognised the danger, so did the *Seekriegsleitung.* On 25 May the German foreign office drew Russia's attention to the fact that her moves against Romania at this point were highly inconvenient to Germany and Italy. Great Britain, aware of the difficulties in the Balkans, announced the despatch of Sir Stafford Cripps as envoy extraordinary to Moscow, a move whose effect the German ambassador in Moscow, Count von der Schulenburg, did his utmost to minimise with a success confirmed by a *Tass* communique of 30 May stating that the Soviet government could not receive Cripps or anyone else in the capacity of special or extraordinary plenipotentiary. However, King Carol, when confronted by the Russian pressure, opted for Germany and on 27 May signed the oil pact which Germany had pursued for more than two years.

In the meantime Russia liquidated the Baltic states, a process completed before the campaign in the west had ended and watched with disquiet by the Germans, especially as the Russians occupied a small territorial strip around Mariampul in Lithuania which had originally been consigned to the German sphere of influence in 1939.

With that the Russians bolted the door to German access to the Baltic countries. Russia's annexations also had economic consequences. Seventy per cent of the exports of these three countries had been absorbed by Germany, mainly wheat, butter, pork, dairy produce, flax, wood and oil. A German foreign office assessment of the situation recorded that *'the stabilisation of the Russian influence in these territories signifies a serious danger for us in so far as these essential supplies are concerned.'*

Rumours of Russian troop movements circulated in Berlin, which were immediately denounced by *Tass* as lies. The Russian action in north-eastern Europe was also correctly interpreted as an overture to the solution of the Bessarabian question. Hitler, and Ribbentrop for that matter, had interpreted *'spheres of interest'* rather literally, neither of them expecting the total destruction of the sovereignty of the states concerned. Hitler therefore emphasised Germany's economic interest in Romania. On 23 June Molotov informed the German ambassador that the question of Bessarabia would no longer brook any delay, furthermore Soviet demands extended also to the Bukovina whose population he alleged to be Ukrainian. Schulenburg was surprised at the speed of Russia's action. He was also surprised that Russia had successfully sought Italian backing. Relations between Russia and Italy had considerably improved during May 1940, and Italy, which in 1939 had still promised aid to Romania in case of a Russian attack, stepped into accord with Russia, ostensibly to solve the Bessarabian problem with Germany. Ribbentrop tried to counter this development, especially Italy's involvement in the Balkans, because the status quo there was not to be disturbed. He informed the Soviets that Germany had no objection to Russian claims for Bessarabia provided the claims could be realised in a way which would not result in war-like complications. Nevertheless the Italians could not be kept out of the game altogether. Ambassadors were exchanged between Moscow and Rome. This step was welcomed by Ribbentrop because it was in line with the foreign policy aims he had had since 1938.

In principle, harmony with the Soviet Union and Italy was one of Ribbentrop's desiderata, as long as this harmony was not at the expense of the tranquillity of south-eastern Europe. Yet when the Italian ambassador Rosso visited Molotov in the Kremlin on 17 and 20 June, Molotov picked up precisely those issues which were likely to produce conflict. Molotov declared his support for the territorial demands of Bulgaria and Hungary, namely the Dobrudsja and access to the Aegean Sea; Hungary's demands on Romania he felt justified, and in the background of Molotov's elabourations was the unspoken aim of Russian expansion via Bulgaria to the Straits. This, as Molotov pointed out, produced tensions with Turkey, the sources of which needed to be removed, but with due regard for German and Italian interests there. He furthermore acknowledged Italy's predominance in the Mediterranean, provided Italy would do the same as regards Soviet Russia and her claims in the Black Sea.

The country which was expected to pay the highest price for these arrangements was Romania. The German foreign office felt ill at ease in face of Moscow's call to Bulgaria and Hungary to state their claims against Romania. Molotov was obviously a man in a hurry, and he made his demands at a time when a total of a hundred Soviet divisions on Russia's western frontier confronted a weak German covering force. As a result Halder on 25 June increased the German forces in the east to twenty-four divisions, including six armoured and three motorised divisions, a force still small compared with that of Russia. Also Stalin's demand for the Bukovina had made Hitler angry, since it was of strategic importance. Flanking the Moldavian territory, it controls the river Pruth from its source to its mouth, quite apart from the closer proximity of the Russians to the Ploesti oilfields. Hitler was bound to feel that his dependence on Russia was increasing. Ribbentrop tried to counter the Russian demand for the Bukovina and Molotov ostensibly gave way on 26 June, restricting his claim to the northern Bukovina with the city of Czernowicz which provided the Soviet Union with the important rail link from Bessarabia via Czernowicz to Lvov. The following day Russia issued her ultimatum demanding the cession of Bessarabia and the northern Bukovina. The effects of the ultimatum were profound. Romania, which so far had tried to steer a neutral course between the warring groups in Europe, had to take sides and chose Germany in the hope of German intervention. King Carol was prepared to fight, but Ribbentrop advised Romania to accept the Russian demands in order to avoid war. Only one power could benefit from a war in [the] Balkans: Great Britain. More important, Romania's oil production was bound to suffer. Therefore Ribbentrop and Hitler could do no other than to hold back the Romanians. Romania, on the other hand, asked for a German guarantee of its frontiers and for a German military mission. Hitler failed to reply immediately but ordered that security measures for the oilfields be reinforced. Nevertheless on 1 July Romania renounced all the guarantees previously given by the western powers and on 11 July 1940 left the League of Nations.

The OKH, especially the general staff under Halder, had watched the developments in Romania with apprehension, even with some alarm. Thus Halder recorded on 26 June that Russia wanted Bessarabia, in which Germany was not interested. But *'the question of the Bukovina* *thrown in by the Russians is new and exceeds the agreements arrived at between Russia and ourselves. But we have the greatest interest that there should be no war in the Balkan countries.'* And *'in foreign policy Russia's attitude stands in the foreground. The opinion predominates that the Bessarabia question can be solved without war.'* This was followed a day later with a sigh of relief when it became known that Russia had moved into Bessarabia without a struggle. But a new note of alarm was raised, because, while the Russians now seemed to keep quiet, the Hungarians raised their territorial claims on Romania resulting in the massing of troops on both sides of the Hungarian-Romanian border, while at the same time news was received of increasing Russian activity in Estonia. As early as 9 July Halder had noted the increasingly unstable situation in Romania, while Russia's attitude remained unclear and its aims to take control over the mouth of the Danube became more and more suspect. That the Russian moves would also have their impact upon the designs of Bulgaria and Hungary towards Romania was noted, as well as Romania's attempt to move closer to Germany, pretending that it enjoyed German protection. Russia's seizure of Bessarabia and also rumours that Romania was evacuating the southern Dobrudsja elicited strong reactions within Romania, especially among the Fascist Iron Guard under Horia Sima.

The policy of russification of the Baltic states was viewed by the German general staff with dismay [....].[255]
Two if by war

F. D. Roosevelt was flouting neutrality laws already in 1937. He determinedly spoke of waging war with Japan and Germany in 1937. The U.S. navy

was already engaging German ships and establishing bases in the Scandinavian states for future assault against the European mainland (events one will rarely read about), so Hitler used these unwarranted acts of aggression and numerous other carefully laid out reasons as his basis for a formal declaration of war against America. One must not let Angle apologists play word games anymore. Hitler's was a defensive declaration of war against an aggressor nation – America – that was brazenly flouting the neutrality laws, while lying to its people about peaceable intent all the while. America invaded Europe, not vice versa, and it was not a preemptive invasion but a war of raw and unbridled aggression for no justifiable reason other than *"morality,"* which was a farce as we have since learned. There was no *"systematic genocide"* of any group; there was little racism relative to the context and time period; no planned *"extermination of 30 million Slavs."* Hitler didn't even occupy all of Poland (or France for that matter), only part of it, the General Government (GG).

Hitler knew he was not ready for a big war and admitted he made numerous errors. He thanked Providence that the Allies were too stupid to capitalise on most of his errors. His most fatal was perhaps Dunkirk. He should have killed or captured all 350,000 of those Allied troops left stranded by their own leadership, but he thought the Angle-Saxons were knocked out at that point, a dire miscalculation on his part.

Hitler made some poor choices, but he certainly was not as easily provoked as one might think. Poland was negotiating with him in earnest for quite some time until Perfidious Albion *"guaranteed"* Poland's defence (which, as we know, she backed out on). Stalin had offered the British and French a million Soviet troops at their disposal if they only guaranteed him an alliance against Hitler in 1938 (recently declassified information)—well before *Barbarossa*. General Mannerheim of Finland mentioned this treasonous plot against Europe in his diary, which was also recently analysed and published as a book by Finnish historians. Wilfried Heink wrote a short analysis of this diary entry in *The Hyenas of High Finance*.

Together, the U.S. and Britain (not Germany or Russia) orchestrated World War II. Without Lend Lease – that American supply/manufacturing promise – Stalin *never* would have launched his war as and when he did. He actually couldn't have. He did not have the mass industrial capability to fulfill the logistical needs for a full invasion all the way to Berlin (think of how much it cost to feed his 14 million reserve troops alone, for example). The Russians, above all, were numbers men. They knew exactly what they needed at all times, so America's guarantee allowed them to plan everything well in advance. Hitler generally made do as he went along, all the while zealously resisted by elite traitors whom he should have eliminated. Stalin needed Lend Lease and Red Roosevelt gave it to him. As for Churchill, he inflicted more damage upon Europe, his own empire and the white races of mankind than any other single leader of that era, his only possible rival being Stalin. Patrick Buchanan is correct that Churchill destroyed the British Empire—though, he probably only *hastened* its demise.

Hitler wanted far more allies than he got—like Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, etc. He had to settle with what he could get when these nations all went weak in the knees and declared neutrality. He sided with Japan to check Russian, British and American power but also because she shared similar goals as Germany—both opposed the imperialist ambitions of Bolshevism. Japan's policies and ambitions also had an ethnocultural proclivity, which Hitler admired.

Hitler reunified a fragmented Reich. There were no occupations until *after* aggressive war broke out, and all German occupations were committed out of military necessity: They were part and parcel of military operations. We cannot definitively claim that they all would have become permanent occupations. We have no way of saying for sure that Germany would have remained in many or even most of the states that were occupied.

Was Hitler overextended, and if so was it his fault? Hitler possessed enough manpower to close the gaps that occurred in his various fronts. He had millions of foreigners on his side by 1944. Most people and nations detested the Bolsheviks, so millions of them helped the Germans even if they were not pro-NS. Hitler had to save several collapsing fronts (starting in 1942) as his various allies started buckling. The holocaust unleashed by the Pan-Angles cost him untold manpower, as men that would otherwise have been free to fight on his various fronts had to defend the homefront against these daily infernos. That is difficult to quantify, but this holocaust is something Hitler did not foresee. All of this taken together, one may criticise him for his lack of foresight (which Hitler himself did more than once), but his hand was forced by Stalin's aggression. He had to act. Britain made sure of that. Britain successfully played the Germans and Soviets off against one another even though the Russians and Germans did their *own* conniving. In any case, Hitler had no way of foreseeing any of this. He did his best.

Implicit Anglocentrism revisited

Most people view the war as the Allies did, i.e. as Hitler invading countries for no good reason at all. But a legitimate opposing view sees a Germany that was being slowly strangled by a peripheral enemy. Hitler held the interior lines and the Angles and Slavs held the exterior lines. The advantage, as Baron von Jomini had said, is almost always with those holding the exterior lines. One could strike nearly anywhere when one held the exterior lines. Guido Preparata is consequently correct on this point: Hitler was ensnared in a wellorganised and supremely laid Brit trap. Embargoes, lies, atrocity propaganda, boycotts, sanctions, covert sea attacks against German ships—you name it, the Pan-Angles did it. Once Hitler was destroyed and Europe thoroughly cowed, the Allies next turned to destroy the U.S.S.R.; hence, the Cold War.

The Americans actually had a plan written up before the atomic bombings to starve the Japanese via a full-blown naval blockade. This is the famine blockade plan of which few today seem aware, the naval blockade many call *"an embargo."* To those who assert that an oil *"embargo"* provoked Japan, it was much more than that. It was a *de facto* blockade—ships were *prevented* from coming into and leaving port, which was not a mere embargo. Embargo just sounded nicer to the American public. It is like the word *"sanctions."* The word blockade is defined as *"prevention of access: an organised action to prevent people or goods entering or leaving a place."* Since ships were prevented from arriving or leaving, one cannot justly call America's action an embargo. Besides, oil was not the only blockaded supply. Also included were scrap iron, tools, iron, steel, copper, bronze and many other critical metals. Not to mention the U.S. passed racist legislation against Japanese Americans, a flagrant slap in the face.

The Allies claimed that a cabinet change in Japan was going to mean more aggressive Southeast Asian policy in 1940, but the U.S. had no direct and legitimate interests in Southeast Asia. So what if Japan became more involved in Southeast Asia? What did Roosevelt care? Ah, but this move would have kept the Japanese *away* from the Philippines, which is exactly what Roosevelt did *not* want to happen. Roosevelt had played a cruel game with American lives to get America into the war against Germany at just about any cost. Since Japan was the easiest path to war, Roosevelt took it.

Vichy France had allowed Japan to co-occupy part of Indochina (the north). When the American government got wind of this further Japanese expansion in the Southeast Asian region for supply purposes (due to the U.S. blockade), Roosevelt froze Japan's U.S. assets. The Americans got the Brits and Dutch to join in on their oil blockade against Japan shortly thereafter. These were all acts of aggression.

Finally, only Allied ships were permitted to reach the United States to take advantage of Roosevelt's cash-n-carry policy. Britain was America's ally and could thwart all Axis ships.

Not surprisingly, the U.S. had already determined to attack and blockade Japan after World War I. Historian Richard Frank wrote,

> [t]he navy certainly examined World War I experience, but its emphasis returned to the prospect of war with Japan. At the strategic level, the navy studied a war in the Pacific and settled on course of a drive across the Central Pacific. In the navy's vision of this campaign, somewhere around the *Philippine or Marianas Islands* (emphasis added), there would be a decisive fleet engagement of battleships like Jutland in World War I. The U.S. navy assumed it would win and then drive north to secure air and sea bases for a final campaign of *blockade and bombardment* (emphasis added).[256]

CHAPTER23

I challenge my critics to prove with deeds – not words – that I am wrong and that American democracy, i.e., capitalism, can give the unemployed work or the farmers a remunerative price today without going to war. As long as they cannot meet this challenge with performance instead of appeal to morals, sentiment and tradition, I shall continue to feel flattered by their reproaches.

—*Lawrence Dennis*
Excerpts: The Return to Discipline.
Lawrence Dennis
N

o one clarified the capitalism vs. fascism issue better than Lawrence Dennis. His book *The Dynamics of War and Revolution* clearly explains all of this: how and why Angle-Saxon democracy is and will

always be a sham; why free market capitalism will never work (he uses a free love vs. family analogy that is ingenious); and why war will always be America's only option for 1) revolutionary change, and 2) relief for the unemployed. He also discusses how the democracies continue to appeal to morality instead of saying it like it is, that politics has always been about power; *Haves* and *Have-Nots* vying for control of resources and people. One of his most compelling arguments is that the *only* reason Angle-Saxon capitalism was able to eradicate unemployment and foster development and *"civilisation"* for so long was because of the Angle-Saxons' rapidly increasing population and open frontiers that were available for exploitation: not only the American frontier but colonial land as well. Now that the Angle-Saxons can no longer expand (the U.S. frontiers are long gone and colonialism is out of the question for moral reasons in the current political context), they have no way to resolve their chronic unemployment problem—a permanent feature of Anglican capitalism. Capitalism is no longer *"dynamic,"* therefore it must give way to a system adapted to the new conditions. Lawrence demanded fascism or National Socialism. He believed it was the best solution to the capitalist problem.

—*Veronica Clark*
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It is not strange that Wall Street and the holders of great fortunes in

America and throughout the world generally believe in free trade and economic freedom, or that the rich in this country are the main contributors to the Liberty League or that the husband of the richest woman in the world, the Social Register and the colleges and foundations they endow are for Britain, liberty, democracy and war. In 1940 America the rich want liberty and the poor want ham and eggs and there is no connection between the two. Millions of simple souls have imbibed the indoctrination of the classroom about liberty and now believe it as gospel truth. The doctrine of free trade, economic freedom and laissez faire was developed in England in connection with a shift in policy from the monopoly of the eighteenth century to that of the nineteenth century.

The British in the eighteenth century pursued monopoly by means of mercantilism; in the nineteenth century they pursued it by other means—free trade. In *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776, Adam Smith showed the unsuitability of mercantilist policies and the suitability of free trade to British ends under the new conditions created by the rise of the factory system. The transition from mercantilism to free trade went on up to the middle of the nineteenth century when the last of the English corn laws were repealed. This change enabled England to achieve and exploit for over a century the biggest and juiciest series of monopolies ever enjoyed by any nation, to wit, monopolies in banking, shipping, coal, textiles, and the heavy industries. The irony of it was that free trade, the essence of which our sophomoric economists still believe to be the opposite of monopoly, was conceived, developed and propagandised by the British for over a century with great success precisely because, during that period, it was the very best possible system for making the British monopolists and yielding them monopolist profits.

But if American and Continental professors fell for Adam Smith, David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill, it did not take American and continental statesmen and businessmen long to see that free trade was nothing more or less than a British racket. So they quietly began, here after the Civil War, and in Germany after the Franco-Prussian War, to fight the British free-trade monopoly with specially protected and subsidised monopolies of their own. The essence of the British monopoly under free trade was the ability to buy cheap and sell dear. To break this up, it was necessary mainly for foreigners,

by the adoption of tariff protection and subsidies, to curtail the ability of the British to sell dear. Under free trade England stood in relation to the rest of the world exactly as the American manufacturer now stands in relation to the American farmer. American industrial prices and profits are stabilised by means of price and production control, such as only monopoly can achieve, while American farm prices fall below a remunerative level. In consequence, American farm profits disappear and American farmers go on the dole. Meanwhile successful American

industrial monopolies and semi-monopolies maintain prices and profits.

According to the college professors, economic competition, like cricket, is a game to be played under rules; according to experience, it is the war of all against all under which monopolies and the abuse of the weak by the strong are as inevitable as it is for big fish to eat little fish, in another sphere of competition. Fair competition is simply competition under rules and conditions which suit the interests of the person using the phrase. The most essential fact about competition of any sort is that everybody does not win. In a phase of economic expansion, the winners are abnormally numerous because of expansion and in spite of competition. Then competition proves tolerable, as it did in the nineteenth century.

Long before the World War of 1914-1918, British free trade had begun to lose out due to the rise of tariff-protected industries all over the world. But it was not until 1932 that they were forced to haul down the flag of free trade and get in step with the protectionist, state capitalist times. The main reason was that free trade had ceased to be a useful means of monopoly for the British. The British enjoyed over a century of free prosperity while they were getting away from eighteenth century mercantilism. Then they enjoyed about half a century of holding their own while the rest of the world was getting back to mercantilism. From 1914 to 1932 they suffered two decades of trade decline after the world had got back to mercantilism. From 1932 to 1937 the British had a mild prosperity under a return to state-subsidised industry or a new streamlined mercantilism, with a strongly socialist accent. The new revolution of today and tomorrow may really be said to have begun back in the seventies and eighties when America and Germany led the challenge of British free-trade monopolies by fostering tariff-subsidised domestic monopolies. The state socialism of Adolf Hitler is simply the final phase of the protectionism begun by Bismarck and McKinley, long before Hitler had cut his second teeth.

Free trade, with the money system often called the gold standard, though, in reality, never anything but the Bank of England managed currency of world trade, elabourated theoretically in the British Bullion Report of 1844 and hundreds of dull tomes by academic economists, constituted a world formula of monopoly by the British and for the British but later generously placed at the disposition of the moneylenders and money-changers of the world. This is why, for generations past, *“the best people”* everywhere have been fanatically pro-British. Britain made the world safe and easy for money. The best people, therefore, now feel that they should make the world safe and easy for Britain. If this costs millions of American lives, so much the worse for America.

Britain created for moneylenders and money-changers a system by means of which they could wield power and reap profits with a minimum of social responsibility. Property owners under feudalism had to accept responsibility and power, and they had to perform functions exposing them to danger. They were not free to do what they pleased with their property or to carry it around the world on a piece of paper. They had not the advantage of the British banking system, gold standard and continuous market for paper securities. The British gave money a new freedom and power. This was the birth of democracy. The system now gives millions chronic unemployment and insecurity. It, therefore, has to go and is going. Millions may die for freedom or the power of money, but they will die in vain.

It is neither hyperbole nor literary license to say that the British developed the money system or that they made of it an instrument of power and profitable monopoly first for the British and later for the moneylenders and money-changers of the world. It was the London goldsmiths of the seventeenth century who discovered in keeping gold for clients who did not trust the Stuarts that it was not necessary for the custodian of gold ever to have physical possession of as much gold as he had given out receipts for, the reason being, quite simply, that all the depositors (then bailors), of the gold never at the same time demanded their gold. The bankers later shaved down the bailee responsibility at law to that of a simple contractual relationship under which the depositor merely has a right of action or a right to sue the banker for breach of contract if he fails to honour the depositor's drafts up to the limit of the depositor's credit balance with the banker. Banking grew out of the discovery that a deposit receiver could lend out more money than he had or operate on a fractional reserve against his deposit liabilities.

The essence of the banker's monopoly under modern banking, a British discovery, is the banker's power to create money, and the essence of his racket is the ability, as long as the system works, to earn a return on more money than he actually has in his own capital plus the deposit of cash. For this monopoly to work, the banker must be able at all times to meet all demands for cash. Practically, this means that confidence in the banks must always be such that there are no serious runs on them for cash. It also requires that bankers cooperate with each other whenever one or more of them needs more cash than he has on hand. These conditions of the successful operation of the banking monopoly or racket can be met only if a worldwide system of central banks, the mother of which is the Bank of England, and of large modern banks, operates smoothly to lend each other money or gold when needed on reasonable terms.

Another feature of the British financial system was their bill of exchange by means of which imports and exports between countries all over the world were financed, i.e., payment made by the importer after ninety days and payment made promptly on shipment to the exporter, all through the medium of a sterling bill, usually a ninety day I.O.U. of the importer, guaranteed by a British bank. Through this ingenious device, British bankers and bill brokers collected a parasitic interest on lending to foreigners money kept on deposit in English banks by foreigners, and a parasitic commission for changing one foreign money into sterling to realise payment by the importer and then from sterling back into another foreign money to effectuate payment of the importer's money to the exporter. Thus, if a German bought wheat from Rumania, he had to pay in Rumanian lei via London and sterling, while another German, if he sold steel rails to Rumania, had to collect his German marks via London and sterling. Now, by means of rational barter and clearing arrangements [i.e., *Hitlernomics*], all this financing through London of trade which never touches England is completely short-circuited to the loss of London and to the gain of other countries, who today find ways of balancing their accounts with each other without paying toll to British moneylenders and money-changers.

For reasons too numerous and complex for brief and easy explanation, this world-wide system whereby bankers created money and credit on which to collect interest and commissions could work only during the boom phase of world capitalism. Only such a phase could engender the necessary public confidence in such phony fabrications of credit by private monopolists of the money function. Once this phase was over, the maintenance of the system during recurring crises of ever growing severity imposed strains which society could not stand. These strains involved measures of deflation of bank credit, collection of loans, liquidation of securities, denials of new bank loans and other financial processes of a deflationary character too onerous for the community to bear. [*Sound familiar? The editor.*] In short, the state had to suspend and reverse these processes. This meant the beginning of the end of private banking and capitalism.

Government had to suspend or, rather, end the right of private holders of currency to redeem it in gold. Government had to assume directly or indirectly, in one way or another, responsibility for all bank deposits. To assume such responsibility, the government had to exercise, without the bankerimposed limitations of the gold standard, **the function of creating money.** This the government achieved in various ways, all amounting to an indefinite expansion of the quantity of money and bank deposits with the result of cheapening money or lowering money rates to the vanishing point to the loss of the banks which live largely on lending money they are able to create in the form of deposits and keep outstanding. The whole function or purpose of the gold standard was to keep money scarce and dear for the benefit of the bankers whose interest it is to lend money for as high interest rates as the traffic will bear. One of the ways in which government increased the supply of money was to mark up the value of gold, thus, in our case, printing $35 instead of $20.67 against an ounce of the precious metal. In this way Washington made $4,000,000,000 of gold it had in January, 1934, worth, overnight, about $7,000,000,000. And in this way it has attracted to this country over $11,000,000,000 of gold against which paper money has been created to be held by the Federal Reserve Banks. The countries from which all this gold has come have increased the quantity of money in circulation and bank deposits while losing gold with the benefit of devaluation and without the benefit of gold or the leave of the private bankers, thus showing how superfluous both gold and private bankers are to a government printing press. Gold as a monetary instrument is doomed along with capitalism.

The big difference between bank and government created money is that bank money has to rest on confidence whereas government money rests on coercion. For banker money to be good, conditions must be such as to inspire confidence in the banks and in business. Government, on the other hand, does not have to inspire confidence in its paper or other money. Government makes its money legal tender, refuses to convert it into gold or foreign currency, and bars the use of other money. Government cannot control the purchasing power of its money except by controlling all economic production. But government can force the use of its money to the exclusion of any other money.

Government control cannot make a given quantity of money worth more than the current speed of spending and the current rate of production of goods and services will allow. Fluctuations or a slow decline in the value of money are of no great importance in a socialised economy. The only important monetary desiderata under socialism are (a) to have an unlimited supply of money always available for spending and (2) to spend enough of it or to spend it fast enough to have no unemployment. Under capitalism stable money is a vested interest of the rich or those whose fortune on net balance is in obligations. Under socialism, there is no public interest in preserving the fixed integrity or purchasing power value of fortunes in bonds or mortgages—rather just the contrary. The simplest and easiest way to tax and discourage oversaving is a slow and continuous depreciation of the currency. When the monetary unit gets too low in purchasing power, a new unit equaling so many of the old units can be adopted and the creeping inflationary process repeated *ad lib*. In this way the burden of the public and private debt is continuously alleviated thus making it possible continuously to create new debt for new investment. [*This is precisely what Hitler did by way of his 'treasury certificates' and MEFO bills. The editor*.]

Perpetual monetary depreciation is the only alternative to perpetual population growth, since under any money-using system, perpetual monetary inflation is an empirical necessity. This is exemplified in Stalin's and Hitler's socialism or in Coolidge's and Hoover's capitalism. The only significant difference in this respect between Russian or German inflation and our inflation of the twenties is that our inflation had to collapse in a terrific deflation and could not be started up again under capitalism. It has had to be resumed since 1930 in the form of relief deficits. Socialism is a formula for perpetual inflation without periodic deflations. Depression has cut our private debt $12 billion and raised our public debt $20 billion. [*TARP bailout anyone? The editor*.]

The rise of government-managed money or the increasing assumption by government of the money function, the world over, has come since 1931, not as a reform demanded by the people but as a necessity demanded by the breakdown of banking in 1931 - 1933. These changes, which need not be explained here in detail, have involved, among other things, a great loss of freedom and a great increase in government coercion. The loss of freedom has not greatly affected individuals who can now buy more for a paper dollar than they could in 1929 when we had a *kosher* dollar. But this loss of freedom has meant less profit, prestige and power for bankers and the financial district.

The big point to retain about it all is that these changes were not initiated by revolutionary leaders, either in America or England. Our stock market collapsed, our commodity prices crashed, and all our banks closed under Hoover, *not Hitler*. For private finance now to call for a fight for economic freedom is like a man in a hospital, who has been picked up unconscious in the gutter in a fit of apoplexy, protesting against an invasion of his personal liberty and demanding its restoration, while he lies on a bed of anguish half paralysed waiting for the next stroke of paralysis which will probably be his finish. Private banking, such as it is today, is lucky still to be in the government's hospital and in the government's iron lung waiting for the next and last stroke which the war should administer.

President Roosevelt has driven more nails into the coffin of economic freedom in America than Hitler and Stalin. He has laid the institutional and bureaucratic foundations of the new revolution in America. Yet he may lead America into war against the new revolution in Europe which has gone a little further than he has yet had time or need to go in this country. The essential reasons why the money power or economic freedom has been curbed here and virtually ended in other countries are the same. They do not derive from *Das Kapital* or *Mein Kampf* but from the necessities of specific situations and the frustrations of people in these situations. Money, or ownership and enterprise, cannot be allowed to hold monopolies and exercise power for gain while, at the same time, failing to inspire enough confidence to prevent bank closures and to provide enough jobs to obviate necessity for government relief and pump priming.

In considering the future reorganisation of economics along the lines already being traced by the new revolution, one can only try to understand the larger objectives. One cannot foresee needs or uses of ways and means. The first thing, perhaps, to understand, is that, freedom, facility, economy and advantage for private initiative are no longer paramount values or objectives of public policy. Under capitalism it was axiomatic that goods should be produced and bought where they could be produced or bought cheapest. Under the new revolution it will be found necessary to produce, buy and order economic affairs generally according to the indications of public interest, rather than private advantage. It may be advantageous or necessary for America to produce synthetic rubber in this country or to have it grown in nearby Mexico or Central America at a cost far in excess of that at which rubber is momentarily obtainable from Malaysia. The norms of economic freedom are no longer valid.

A nation can no longer be run according to the calculations of business which need take no account of social costs such as depressions, unemployment and war. Preparation for war and prevention of violent industrial fluctuations will impose costs which must be met. There is no economy for the community in allowing individuals to make decisions with a view to securing maximum economy and efficiency and minimum cost when many important social costs are passed on to be taken up in other accounts. There is no sense to our buying Argentine wheat, corn or meat because it is cheaper in dollars at present prices and exchange rates than the domestic product and because to do so will enable some of our manufacturers to export more if, in consequence, we have to increase relief to American farmers, and if the resulting increase in relief cost cannot be taken out of the manufacturer’s increased exports profit.

Free-trade theory errs in assuming a stability of prices and supply as well as an easy fluidity of investment capital and productive labour, all of which are now wholly out of the question.

Wheat may be obtainable one year in any needed quantity from abroad at forty cents a bushel, a year or so later in smaller quantity at one dollar a bushel, another year or so later at two dollars or more a bushel in insufficient quantity for our needs if domestic production has been curtailed meantime. Foreign prices and supplies are not stable or dependable. Domestic factors of production such as industrial labour, factories, farmers and farm equipment cannot be shifted about from one line of production to another as fast as price differentials and supplies change or as easily as a farm hand can be shifted from doing one chore to doing another.

If we increase automobile exports or cotton exports by buying more wheat, shoes or textiles from abroad and less from our own producers, the consequently disemployed American labour and machinery cannot be promptly shifted to producing articles of which we may, as a result, be able to export more. Nor can labour disemployed in one industry be promptly absorbed into some new and fast expanding industry. That was possible in the days of expansion, but is no longer possible.

Then too, in the past when living standards were lower, industrial and farm workers were more fluid than now. They could carry all their belongings from one place to another on their backs. And they left behind them no unpaid installment or mortgage obligations. Today the disemployment of several thousands of industrial workers in a New England town must create a severe local crisis which is not compensated for by gains from tariff reductions to other industries and regions. Peter suffers more by being robbed than Paul gains by being paid.

In the present economic situation, tariff reductions can never be justified by gains offsetting losses. Contrary to the classical economists, it is cheaper to subsidise through tariff protection industrial employment already efficiently organised than it is to terminate such employment through tariff reduction and then turn around and subsidise the resulting industrial disemployment through relief, which is costly to administer and demoralising far beyond the measure of money. The whole case for free trade assumes that unemployment is not a chronic factor. For a country with ten million workers chronically unemployed, it is nonsense to talk about the saving on labour to be achieved by buying some commodity from abroad. Our problem is not how to save labour but how to create work. Any notion that the disemployment of labour can be an economy for a country in our situation is basically fallacious.

The argument for greater individual freedom is but a plea for greater individual power for money, not for labour. The argument for freer foreign trade is a plea likewise for more power for money. If individuals have recently been losing economic power on some levels, it is a result of the breakdown of the system. Individuals cannot expect the state to restore to them powers they could not maintain under competition. If the opportunities which give content to certain economic liberties are reduced or gone forever, the government cannot bring them back. Mr. Hoover did not enact a curtailment of economic liberties. Economic liberty and power must be held once it has been won by the individual. Let those who want these boons restored, try to win them back if they can. Those who want power and are most likely to get it in the future will ask it in the public interest and not for private enrichment.

Economic freedom and free love are alike in theory and in practice, in principle and in results, except as modified by the exceptional circumstances of 19th century frontier expansion. Only, under democracy, the one is glorified as well as legally practised while the other is both conventionally execrated and legally repressed. The believer in freedom for private enterprise says, *“Hire ‘em when you need ‘em and fire ‘em when you don’t.”* The believer in free love says, *“Love ‘em where you find ‘em and leave ‘em where you love ‘em.”* The democracies have always practised collectivist discipline in sex and family relations while, in respect

to greed and enterprise, they have practised individualism, freedom and irresponsibility. The expansive processes, possible only for a brief century or two, no longer render economic anarchy socially tolerable. Therefore, it now becomes, like sex anarchy, immoral, unethical and impracticable according to any defensible social standard. Even Bertrand Russell’s extremely mild attempt to carry over into the realm of sex the norms of democracy and individualism, duly qualified by an exception for all cases where children might be involved, recently made his appointment to a teaching position in New York City the occasion of a storm of protest. Many were found to defend his right to teach philosophy in spite of these particular views, but no one publicly said a kind word for such views.

The inconsistent defenders of freedom in economics and regimentation in sex – in the holy bonds of matrimony – will, of course, say that the same standards do not apply to business and the family. I deny it. So far as society is concerned, I see absolutely no ethical or practical differences worth mentioning in this connection between a deserted wife, an abandoned child, a disemployed industrial worker or a distressed farmer. All are, equally, social problems. All involve grave social maladjustments and disorders. All call for public relief. The interest of society in sex and economics is the same: public order and public welfare. Both are incompatible with the hire-’em-and-fire’em ways of American industrialists and the love-’em-and-leave-’em ways of free lovers. Today, the ways of American economic freedom, specifically of our big industries like steel and automobiles and of our free market price system, are creating at least one hundred farmers and unemployed for the community to support or assist with relief to every one bastard being created by rugged individualists and liberty lovers in sex matters to constitute a similar charge on the community. Individualism and liberty, whether in sex or business, must be judged by the fruit it bears. The industrialists of America declare their dividends and spout their ethics while the community has to take care of their employees part of the time.

In view of the foregoing ethical considerations and the relief facts of the hour, I have no hesitation or reservations whatsoever in declaring categorically that I personally find the ethics of economic freedom and individualism, as applied in today’s America, as despicable and intolerable as the ethics of free love. I make this statement forceful because I am aware that my views and the ways of totalitarian collective discipline are now being denounced generally in this land on supposedly high moral grounds. Well, I am meeting that denunciation, not with an apology for my views, but with a counterdenunciation of those of my critics, which I am sure no one will have any trouble understanding.

There are just two things to do about the unemployed: Give them work or give them relief. The totalitarian way is to give them work. The democratic way is to give them relief. I do not have to defend the former. I denounce the latter. I challenge my critics to prove with deeds – not words – that I am wrong and that American democracy, i.e., capitalism, can give the unemployed work or the farmers a remunerative price today without going to war. As long as they cannot meet this challenge with performance instead of appeal to morals, sentiment and tradition, I shall continue to feel flattered by their reproaches.

The special pleader for freer international trade can always cloud the issue by showing our need of certain commodities like coffee, rubber or other articles not obtainable at home; or, point out how home industry may be disrupted or even bankrupted by the loss of foreign markets. He can score heavily by painting a fantastic picture of what conditions might be like were all foreign trade to be completely stopped. Such arguments cannot be answered as categorically as they are formulated. The reasons are that the factors are relative while these arguments are in terms of absolutes.

....The free traders preach. The autarchists practise. The free traders, like Mr. Hull, lay down principles nobody is willing to observe. The autarchists carry out administrative control. The autarchists are in power. The free traders are not, though some of them are in office. The autarchists have to get results. The free traders like Mr. Hull get applause while the farm and unemployed relief administrators pass out the dole to the victims of economic instability. Freedom and foreign trade are means, not ends. No one anywhere proposes to suppress all individual freedom of choice in economic matters or all foreign trade. It is merely proposed to control economic choices and action and, also, to regulate foreign trade as a necessary means to better social order. There simply is no free trade or freer foreign trade issue anywhere in the realm of the practical. The issues raised by Mr. Hull and his staff of pedantic yes men are wholly academic and irrelevant. American business and labour will never allow these starry-eyed doctrinaires to try out their theories on an already economically stagnant America.

CHAPTER24

A prominent Irish intellectual wrote in *The Guardian* that – in the light of events in recent years, perhaps even of recent decades – Hitler's war against the Jews had to be seen as a pre-emptive war. *"All war is abhorrent,"* he wrote, *"as was that of the Nazis. But had they won their pre-emptive war, we would not have to fear for our lives today. And that is something for all peace-loving people to consider."*

—*Arnon Grunberg*

Hitler's Gold: Nazi-Zionist Conspiracy or Wartime Necessity?

Luis Muñoz and Veronica Clark

M

any people mistakenly believe that Hitler did not rely on gold reserves at all. This is incorrect. Since few want to listen to facts, we will share what happened regarding gold and the Fuehrer. This is,

incidentally, an ideal follow-up on Dennis.

After Germany had paid *"war reparations"* for some years, Hjalmar Schacht and Montagu Norman (head of the Bank of England) decided to establish a special bank in Basle, Switzerland (the Bank of International Settlements; BIS) to ostensibly coordinate reparations transactions. Basle also happened to be the headquarters of the World Zionist Movement, but that was likely coincidental. (Or maybe not.) Anyway, this new bank in Switzerland had nothing to do with war reparations. It was a scam on the part of central bankers to steal the world's gold.

Hjalmar Schacht set up the Swiss bank in 1930, and Montagu Norman was in charge of it—in addition to being in charge of the Bank of England. Norman was a godfather to one of Schacht's children.

Less than a year later (17 September 1931) Montagu Norman stopped paying on England's World War I debts to the U.S.A. The Americans agreed to this, because they and Montagu Norman had cooked up a monstrous scam to grab gold. Simultaneously Norman placed all of the Bank of England's gold reserves into an account owned by the Bank of International Settlements in Switzerland. Norman was able to steal this gold because the central bankers in England and the U.S.A were in on the theft.

In this way, Montagu Norman *destroyed the pound sterling system* (like the dollar now!), the only world monetary system at that time. This caused *orderly world trade to collapse*, which led to the Great Depression—two years before the NSDAP came to power. The purpose of the Depression, in part, was to allow bankers to buy all the gold, plus large companies, for a fraction of their previous value.

Concomitantly, central bankers in the U.S.A engineered the U.S. Great Depression so they too could buy all the gold (plus many corporations) from ordinary people for a fraction of its previous value. In the United States, the Federal Reserve stopped issuing credit. This led to the banking crisis of 1932-33, which closed down or severely restricted every bank in the U.S.A by the morning of Roosevelt's inauguration. One of the first things Roosevelt did when he took office was order all American citizens to sell their gold to the central bankers as part of his *"New Deal."* It became a federal crime for ordinary Americans to own or trade gold bullion (few people know this). Only the bankers could own it— specifically the central bank of the Federal Reserve System in New York City, which was controlled by a hostile fifth-column and remains so. So much gold went to that bank conglomerate that a second repository (Fort Knox) had to be built in 1936 to contain the overflow. Gold flowed in not just from U.S. citizens, but also from many other nations whose currency had been trashed.

The central bankers also seized most of the gold in Germany. The Depression, which hit Germany in 1931 after Montagu Norman ended the gold standard, caused bank runs in Berlin. Mr. Norman allowed Germany to survive, on condition that Germany ship two-fifths of her gold reserves to Norman's Bank of International Settlements in Switzerland. Hjalmar Schacht agreed, partly because he was forced to, and partly because he was tight with the central bankers. Schacht is called *"brilliant,"* but in fact his *"brilliance"* largely depended on shady backroom deals.

Many Dutch banks had issued loans to the collapsing German banks, and when Dutch banks started to collapse, they pulled their money out of England, which caused British banks to collapse. The entire European system fell like a house of cards, and many nations were forced to ship their gold to the Bank of International Settlements in Basle. If they did not, then Montagu Norman would allow those nations to go into hyperinflation. He used his Bank of International Settlements to carry nations just long enough for them to send him all their gold.

We do not want to go into all the details here, but we should note that while some nations still had natural resources to back their currency, there were no resources to back the currency of Italy, Japan and Germany. Ultimately these three nations would have to grab resources. This would mean war, which the bankers would profit from, in addition to controlling all the gold.

Thus, Germany was forced off the gold standard two years before the NSDAP came to power. Nonetheless, Montagu Norman still granted Schacht access to the gold in the Bank of International Settlements for emergency purposes when Schacht needed special loans; though, the Reichsmark itself was no longer backed by gold.

Then came the Fuehrer, who *messed up everything!*

He caused the bankers’ plan to backfire. Because the Reichsmark was no longer backed by gold, Hitler was forced to create a whole new economy, which included an international barter system. If Hitler’s barter system spread, then no one in the world would need gold at all, and the central bankers would have to get jobs cleaning toilets.

Clearly the Third Reich had to be destroyed, and the gold factor was a major reason.

Despite Hitler's barter system he still needed gold for certain international transactions, because some nations had things that Germany needed and those nations were not part of the barter arrangement. Germany could survive without these things, but if there was a war there would be boycotts, blockades and embargoes, in which case Germany would only be able to buy things from certain other countries with gold. This is one reason why Hitler liberated Czechoslovakia. He needed the gold there, and when Germany moved in, massive amounts of gold went from the Czechoslovak National Bank to the Reichsbank in Berlin. (Same with Austria.)

Thus Hitler had a very real need to liberate Czechoslovakia, and merger with Austria, which was swarming with the influence of the *'hostile fifthcolumn'* at just about every level. Without this gold Germany's European plan was all but impossible to carry out. Far from being part of a cabalistic conspiracy or having been part of this worldwide swindle Hitler was trying to beat the Albionists and Zionists at their own game.

So, to repeat, even though the Reichsmark was not backed by gold, the Reich still needed gold for certain international transactions. Moreover by seizing other nations' gold, Hitler coaxed those countries into the Reich's sphere of economic influence, since those countries had to adopt the Reichsmark as their reserve currency. Hitler took the bankers' weapon of gold and used it against them. He asked Belgium to sell her gold to him, but Belgium refused, so Hitler grabbed it with the help of the Vichy government in France. Belgian gold was then sent to the Prussian State Mint in Berlin. This allowed Germany to buy French trucks, Romanian oil, Swedish steel, Swiss tools, Spanish leather goods, Portuguese food, Turkish tobacco, and so on. Again, only a few nations were part of Hitler's barter system, which did not involve gold.

By 1943 the Allied blockade was so total that Hitler's barter system ended, and Germany could only buy things from abroad by using gold. Hitler wanted to get off the gold standard, but he was not able to do it totally. He would have succeeded if there had been no war, or if Germany had won—in which case all of us would be free of debt.
By the end of the war, Germany still had gold reserves, which were hidden in the Kaiseroda potassium mine at Merkers, Bad Salzungen and Thuringia. When the American hordes swarmed into Germany, somebody (probably Schacht) told them were the gold was hidden.

Patton’s Third Army grabbed that German gold in April 1945, and shipped it to the hyenas skulking behind the private U.S. Federal Reserve Banks, thus preventing the Soviets from getting it. Schacht’s cooperation in this matter was likely one of several reasons why he was acquitted with a smirk at the Nuremberg show trials.

CHAPTER25

"Yes, Herr Reichsminister. We are at war, and I'm supposed to be ready for action. Why this marriage? A family can become quite a nuisance during action. And on top of that an Arabian woman. Don't I offend our race laws?" My God, was I still naive then! Now all the gentlemen began to laugh out loud, and I began to turn red in the face. *"Take it easy. You are marrying for reasons of state. It's all in order,"* the Reichsminister said soothingly.

—Franz Wimmer

The Wellspring of World Domination.

Luis Muñoz & Veronica Clark

A ludicrous article on *Edit International* claims that Germans formed a team of *"racial selection agents"* to search the world for beautiful unsuspecting women who would become the broodmares for Hitler's sinister, global *Teutonic* scheme. Agents infiltrated countries that Hitler planned to *"conquer,"* such as England, Canada, Belgium, Australia, Holland, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, France, South Africa and the United States. They posed as *'model scouts'* and kept photographic records of future victims. When the Wehrmacht *"invaded"* the rest of Europe, agents arrested many of these girls and forcibly installed them in the Lebensborn *"breeding program."* These *"sex slaves,"* along with volunteer German women (!), were to form a kingdom populated by 120 million super-Aryans—a final fulfillment of the Nazi pseudoscience of eugenics. SS supermen and their superwives were encouraged to seek out other sex partners. Himmler even *"gave orders to the SS"* to establish vacation homes where soldiers could meet young, idealistic girls from Nazi youth organisations.[257]

While this sort of garbage makes for a great American Hollywood flick sure to rake in tens of billions at the box office, it didn't happen. Not even the psychopaths at the IMT could uphold such an outlandish yarn. The most disgraceful aspect of this photo article and the captions it features is that the journalist Ron Laytner believes it all. A warning sign ought to be placed on such websites stating, *"No Critical Thought Allowed!"*

On top of the captions being incorrect or fraudulent (*the Hitler photo at* *left*, for example, was purloined from Heinrich Hoffmann's picture book, depicting the Fuehrer with two little girls at the

Berghof), none of them prove that the Lebensborn programme was either coercive or repressive. In fact most of the captions are too outrageous to believe: So much fuss and sensationalism over these SS sponsored lying-in hospitals and orphanages. (See Chapter 8.) Incredible. The two photos below the one featuring Hitler, however, take the cake as far as lies and inanity are concerned. German children were never taught that Hitler was God, nor did they believe such rubbish. This is another Pan-Angle lie and a despicable one at that. Any German woman (not just NSDAP members or SS wives) who had one or more children received a Mother's Cross (bronze for one child, silver for two and gold for three or more).

The biography link for Olaf Sinner-Schmedermann, a Lebensborner, claims that *"pure race Aryans"* were being created through this programme and that the ultimate goal of the *Spring of Life* programme was *"world domination."* The chief problem is that his biography mentions that only 7,900 babies were born to SS men via Lebensborn (whoops), for which the programme was allegedly *intended*. This low SS figure means that no one was *"forced"* to utilise it and that it was not all that popular. (Only 7,900 SS members in a nation of 80 million chose to take advantage of the facility.) This in turn means that Lebensborn had a *different* purpose than that suggested by Laytner and his fellow mythmakers: that it was not *designed* for the SS, but *sponsored* by the SS. Olaf's biography goes on to note that the programme *ended* in 1944: how was it supposed to *"take over the world,"* as suggested by Laytner, when it produced just 42,000 children and ended before the war ended? It looks like the AngleSaxonists tripped themselves up yet again with their *"IMT evidence."* Think about numbers. Think about details. If a person claims he was shot in the stomach by *"evil Nazis out for blood,"* but kept on running anyway, surviving a two week ordeal without any medical attention and went from one hiding place to another, you can bet your sweet potatoes he's a liar.

Little white lies

At exactly 13:06 in a *YouTube* video clip featuring Hitler's declaration of war against the U.S. (with English subtitles), Hitler describes the Finnish people as a *„Herrenvolk",* a nation of true *"heroes."* Wait a minute here, doesn't Herrenvolk mean *"master race"?* Obviously not, unless we are supposed to believe that Hitler was calling the Finns the *"master race,"* in which case the Germans were not the *"master race"* since there could only be one such race of supermen. But is this *"ueber-ism"* really what Herrenvolk implies—racial supremacy? Short answer: no. It is time to cut with the white lies about NS racial praxis.

According to a *Ha'aretz* article by Cnaan Liphshiz[258], *"[n]ew research shows how a group of Dutch farmers that trekked to Ukraine and Lithuania in World War II was spurned as 'white Jews'."* This throws everything most Angle-Saxons *"know"* about NS race praxis out the window. *These were white, Germanic "supermen" too, after all!* Liphshiz reports that

[t]hey came in their thousands from Holland to Eastern Europe to be good Nazis and help the Germans colonise more land during World War II. But according to the first major research into the Dutch settler movement, their German brethren despised them, dubbing them *"white Jews"*...Approximately 5,000 farmers trekked from Holland to the Ukraine and Lithuania from 1942 to 1945.

As though this was not enough of a shocker to those who still believe in all the Allied lies about NS German racial praxis, we come across another buried detail: *"The conference brought together 35 scholars from 13 countries, who discussed little-explored topics such as collabourators in Greece and Yugoslav partisans' approach to Jewish parachutists from the Yishuv in 1943-1945."* Greek *"Nazis,"* eh? And what were Jewish people doing parachuting in wartime? Engaging in, ahem (ignored by historians), contraGeneva warfare? Innocent of any war crimes against Germans? Not engaging in war against Germans at all?

Perhaps a good question to ask is why the Germans disliked these Dutchmen. Did the Germans dislike them because they just didn't look right, not "*ueber*" enough for SS super tastes, or had they done something to anger the Germans? Liphshiz writes,
[i]n Ukraine, German anger was in particular aroused by Dutch activities on the black market. Some farmers sold everything they had, including uniforms of the NSB and shoes. *"Theft, swindle and exorbitant prices"* were among the words applied to Dutch craftsmen in Rowno. Notorious for their trading skills, the Dutch became *"white Jews"* to the Germans.

Ah, so they had stolen and swindled on the black market. That explains the NS Germans' anger then, doesn't it? It certainly wasn't baseless.
Evidently not all white peoples were initially, if ever in some cases, considered *'up to par'* by the NS Germans *simply* because they were European/white. Eduard Dietl remarked about Finnish brides-to-be:

"With very few exceptions, the applications that have been submitted unfortunately involve representatives of neighbouring peoples of significantly lower value." The same article goes on to say that

[s]uch women [*Finnish Laplanders*] were not acceptable as mothers of German children. The AOK 20 annual report of 1943 reveals that 98 per cent of marriage applications were rejected. The prospective wives did not meet the political or racial standards....

The applications were sent through official channels to Hitler himself, who signed the papers for the marriages of which he approved. According to Hitler, the women did not look particularly beautiful on the basis of the photographs, and he is said to have quipped that hopefully the soldiers who are in love don't overthrow him when they realise what kinds of women they have married after the initial passion has faded.[259]

So what they're really saying is that Hitler approved of many of these *"white racial inferiors"* after all!

The last straw

On *Edit International*[260] **the picture at left** includes the caption, *"[a] Nazi nurse shares the light rays as scientists try vainly to lighten the hair colouring of Super Race children. Children who did not meet racial cosmetic standards were sent to concentration camps where they perished."*

This is 100 per cent fraud. The photo depicts German children taking part in a vitamin D treatment plan (at children's spas) sponsored by the NS government. Vitamin D is produced endogenously when ultraviolet rays from sunlight strike the skin triggering vitamin D synthesis. The NS Germans were trying to find out if *'artificial sunlight'* could trigger the same reaction. Hitler was not *"creating Nazi super kids,"* but simply trying to make sure German children were receiving enough vitamin D throughout the year. Hans Krampe took part in this treatment programme as a child in Germany.

He recalls:

I don't think this was a *"programme"* per se. I think it was a routine *"preventative"* treatment, especially for children, who were displaying symptoms of common deficiencies due to unhealthy living conditions, eating problems or malnutrition. There was a lot of it during the immediate postwar years. My problem at the time was that I didn't want to eat. Maybe it was due to the shortages during the war and I had a hard time adapting to a more plentiful food supply, especially meats.

Children in those years were occasionally sent to children's spas to boost their health for development. There these treatments were administered. I got them only three or four times. *Et viola,* here I am. It was called "*Höhensonne*" (high sun), like artificial sun bathing. We actually got a tan from it. When we afterwards took off the eye protection, we looked like little raccoons for a while. I assume the eye protection was necessary because of these short periods (like ten minutes or so) of intense ultra-violet radiation. In retrospect I assume that it was for vitamin "D" stimulation.[261] (See Appendix 6 for more.)

Laytner and his fellow mythmakers ought to be ashamed for promoting such vicious lies about NS Germany. Because of these reckless AngleSaxonist lies, many Lebensborn children were raped, molested, murdered, harassed, tortured, beaten, psychologically abused and even given up for adoption after the war.

PART II

THE UNION BLEEDS

A RIVER OF BLOOD

INTRODUCTION[262]

I wish to put before you a few basic facts: The first is that in the capitalistic democratic world the most important principle of economy is that the people exist for trade and industry, and that these in turn exist for capital. We have reversed this principle by making capital exist for trade and industry, and trade and industry exist for the people. In other words, the people come first. Everything else is but a means to this end.

—*Adolf Hitler*
The Lost Island, Die Verlorene Insel.
Translated by Veronica Clark
“

… So-called democracy exists in this Angle-French world, which means the rule of the people by the people. Now, the people must possess some means of giving expression to their thoughts or

their wishes. Upon examining this problem more closely, we see that the people themselves have no original convictions of their own. Their convictions are formed, of course, just as everywhere else. The decisive question is *who* enlightens the people; who educates them? Capital actually rules in those countries; that is, nothing more than a clique of a few hundred men who possess untold wealth and, as a consequence of the peculiar structure of their national life, are more or less independent and free. They say: *‘Here we have liberty.’* By this they mean, above all, an uncontrolled economy, and by an uncontrolled economy, the freedom not only to acquire capital but to make absolutely free use of it. That means freedom from national control or control by the people both in the acquisition of capital and in its employment. This is really what they mean when they speak of liberty.

One might well believe that in these countries of liberty and riches, the people must possess an unlimited degree of prosperity. *But no!* On the contrary, it is precisely in these countries that the distress of the masses is greater than anywhere else. Such is the case in *'rich Britain.'* She controls sixteen million square miles. For example, in India some hundred million colonial workers with a wretched standard of living must labour for her. One might think, perhaps, that at least in England itself every person must have his share of these riches. *By no means!* In that country the class distinctions are the crassest imaginable. There is poverty – incredible poverty – on the one side, and equally incredible wealth on the other. They have not solved a single problem. The workers of that country, a country that possesses more than one-sixth of the globe and of the world's natural resources, dwell in misery, and the masses are poorly clad. In a country which ought to have more than enough bread and every sort of fruit, we find millions of the lower classes who have not even enough to fill their stomachs, and go about hungry. A nation which could provide work for the whole world must acknowledge the fact that it cannot even abolish unemployment at home...

...It is self-evident that where this democracy rules, the people as such are not taken into consideration at all. The only thing that matters is the existence of a few hundred gigantic capitalists who own all the factories and their stock and, through them, control the people. The masses do not interest them in the least. They are interested in them just as were our bourgeois parties in former times—only when elections are being held, when they need votes. Otherwise, the life of the masses is a matter of complete indifference to them....".

—*The Leader in his speech to German armaments workers on 10 December 1940, according to the report of the* Voelkischer Beobachter (People's Observer).

England's rise to world power began when the [Holy Roman] Empire fell apart in the heart of Europe and the continent was torn asunder by bloody, centuries'-long warfare. While England conquered countries of unfamiliar continents beyond the oceans with the help of her fleet, combining these countries with their inexhaustible raw materials as her world base for imperium, the mother island fomented hatred and enmity between the peoples and states of Europe—she played each people against the others in order to secure her supremacy in the game of European power play. England has never put her own life at risk. She lets *foreigners* fight the wars she initiates. Thus while the peoples were surreptitiously bleeding to death for British interests, the English, with their enormous wealth, secured their dominant position: the intent, to consciously apply their power against Europe. In this way Britain's corrupt intellectual heritage was also imposed upon large parts of Europe. Whilst the English nobility grew increasingly comfortable as the leadership became intimately entangled with entrepreneurial traders and stock market speculators, their *own people* were left to stubbornly defend their right to earn a living. The spellbinding power of this British plutocracy that arose in the era of capitalism has since become stunted and rotted, as their power can only be maintained in the long run if their ideals are shared by the common people. From the shelter of this British mainland the ruling upper-class steered and governed the big economic enterprise of World Empire, while the fertility of the broad countryside of England plunged. The farmers increasingly died out, instead being trained in the big city as part of a growing mass proletariat, a vegetating mass more miserable than those in the foreign countries of Europe.

When in the second half of the 19th century new world powers rose up alongside England, thus challenging the dictatorship of her world empire, her leadership soon lost that instinct for security with which former generations had expanded her world empire. She knew only one aim: to protect her wealth, bases and possessions with any and all means, even if this entailed the bloodiest, world-wide wars that were ever visited upon God's green earth. She, like her propertied rulers whose only ideal has become possession in itself, forgot about her own people, and that earth's many peoples were not, in the long run, determined to sacrifice *their* right to life for *her* property claims.

The English plutocracy failed to understand the signs of the times. Even today they do not want to admit that the young [up-and-coming] nations are the bearers of the social future of mankind. By fomenting a new war, England has tried to prevent the realisation of the vital rights of the German and Italian people—two peoples that are now leading the struggle for existence, with the power of confidence in victory. The armies of the Axis have beaten England on the continent in huge battles and established from the North Cape to the Bay of Biscay a single front against the British Isles. The new Europe matures under their protection, as there is a growing sense of a *European community* of peoples whose social thinking stands out clearly in opposition to the domination of British upper-class entitlement. The battle is not yet in full-swing, yet the British Isles encounter blow after blow at sea and in the air. On the battlefields in the east, England is losing her last continental sword. In this gigantic struggle the Bolshevik world enemy is being destroyed by the German army, while the ruling-class of the tottering British Empire remains allied with this army – fraternises with it – thus revealing their *true face*. The military strikes in the east and in the Atlantic are shattering a rotten, mendacious world order. *England is a lost island.* Their rulers, trembling before the people they have deluded and seduced, will have met their fate when British power collapses, signifying the dawn of a new millennium (*das erste Wetterleuchten eines neuen Jahrtausends*) of European continental history.[263]

The English Isle is a country favoured by nature. Due to its location on the edge of the European continent, at the gateway to the Atlantic

Ocean, it has for centuries played a dominant role as arbitrator. The island's coastline is indented which provided it the opportunity for establishing excellent harbours. So the Brits became a seafaring people who brought back great treasures from their overseas continental possessions, creating from this endless wealth their high old culture of proud cities and magnificent buildings; but they also acquired their creative thinking and writing in this way. Their trade and industry were blooming up till now, and in many branches of modern industry the English have long been in a leading position.

Yet England is a poor country! What good is all this old English wealth, all the beauty of the country, everything of this old cultural heritage, if the whole people cannot partake of it; if the country is led and dominated by a small clique who only have their own wealth, power and desire to live the *'good life'* in mind? Their hard-hearted, selfish claim to power is reflected in the image of English country life. It is the image of a sinking world—*the lost island.*

The German target

"...In our eyes, gold is not of value in itself. It is only an agent by which nations can be suppressed and dominated. When I took over the government, I had only one hope on which to build, namely, the efficiency and ability of the German nation and the German working man; the intelligence of our inventors, engineers, technicians, chemists, and so forth. I built on this strength which animates our economic system. One simple question faced me: Are we to perish because we have no gold; am I to believe in a phantom which spells our destruction? I championed the opposite opinion: Even though we have no gold, we have capacity for work....

...We envision a state in future occupied in all parts by the most solid sons of our people, no matter where they come from. A state in which one's birth station has no power and where one can be everything! This is the ideal for which we work and commit ourselves so fanatically; it is for us, I must say, the most beautiful bliss. This is the greatest joy we are offered in this world...

...It is my ambition to make the German people rich and to make the German homeland beautiful. I want the standard of living of the individual raised. I want us to have the most beautiful and the finest civilisation. I should like the theatre – in fact, the whole of German civilisation – to benefit *all* the people and not to exist only for the upper ten thousand, as is the case in England...

…When this war is ended, Germany will set to work in earnest. A great *‘Awake!’* will sound throughout the country. Then the German nation will stop manufacturing cannon and will embark on peaceful occupations and the new work of reconstruction for the millions. Then we shall show the world for the first time who is the real master: *capital or work!* Out of this work will flourish the Greater German Reich of which our grandest poets have dreamed. It will be the Germany to which every one of her sons will cling with fanatical devotion, because she will provide a home even for the poorest…”.

—*The Leader in his speech to German armaments workers on 10 December 1940, according to the report of the* People’s Observer.

Dr. A. SPRINGBORN

ÜBER LÜGEN UND LEICHEN ZUM EMPIRE

ENGLANDS BLUTWEG ZU WELTMACHT UND UNTERGANG

CHAPTER26

I have seen all this coming for years. What did I ask of the other world? Nothing but the right for Germans to reunite and the restoration of all that had been taken from them—nothing which would have meant a loss to the other nations. How often have I stretched out my hand to them? Ever since I came into power. I had not the slightest wish to rearm.

—*Adolf Hitler*

Liar England!

Over the last few decades, Germans have not concerned themselves with any other country of the world as much as with England.

The German-English problem was approached with the German penchant for objectivity, and for the most part with the intent to contribute to an improvement in the German-English relationship.

Memories of our sufferings during the First World War had faded, even though England was the instigator of that war. Forgotten were the defamations of Germans by the warring Angle-Saxons; the horrors of the years following the war also moved further and further into the past. The well meaning Germans – willing to let bygones be bygones – approached the Angle-Saxons, whom they viewed as a people similar to them in [racial] origin, with feelings of friendliness.

But the Germans soon realised that the Angle-Saxons were only willing to live in a neighbourly relationship with them as long as they were weak and powerless. The German tribes, with their poets and thinkers, their philosophers and artists, were viewed in England with a somewhat patronising nepotism; it never even occurred to them that these same German tribes, separated by various dynasties but of the same blood and lineage, would one day be able to form an empire of their own. So when this day became a reality, the people of this new empire were greeted with vicious hatred by England.

There was never *any* kind of conflict with England over the long centuries of German history, as Germany was caught up in trying to solve her own internal problems. This gave England the chance to grow into a homogeneous nation; to start building its empire.

By contrast, Germany, because of continued infighting, could not achieve this homogeneity and remained powerless. Kings were forced to defend themselves against territorial chieftains. The nobility fought amongst itself or against cities; cities fought against knights; cities and knights fought against farmers; and farmers fought against foreign rabble. The result was that this proud empire, the creation of German kings, started disintegrating. Add to this the religious diversions which threatened to divide the empire into two parts. But inner conflict always results in powerlessness towards outsiders; Switzerland and Holland left the union. The empire also suffered great losses in the east and west; the central location of Germany, its strength at one time, became progressively more burdensome to maintain.

At that time England did not play the role of a great power. The English philosopher, Bacon, a Shakespeare contemporary, did not consider writing his essays in the English language. His fear was that his works would not become known worldwide: that they would only be known within the small island kingdom.

This changed in the 16th century beginning with the Tudors of Henry VII; and via Henry VIII up until the time of Elisabeth. England was forged into a powerful nation by these people, and ruthlessly so, whereas Germany deteriorated into the battleground of *international interests*. Hardly any record of this time of conflict between England and Germany exists.

Only when Bismarck was successful in uniting Germany did England become Germany’s enemy; this enmity led to the World War.
The university professor Dibelius, who passed away too soon, but had an immense knowledge of England, described the development of the GermanEnglish relationship in his book *England*, published after the war:

Only the elite of English culture were ever influenced by Germany. The masses never reacted to her, and if they did, they ridiculed her or treated her with contempt. One does not *know* Germany. Whereas the average Angle-Saxon [Brit] is able to decipher a French newspaper, with some assistance, even an English scientist has problems reading a book written in German. French is taught in schools everywhere; German relatively seldom. After the final exam, many more students speak French than German. The educated Brit knows Paris as well as the sea resorts of Normandy, but a visit to the Rhine was only undertaken by the spiritual leaders from Byron to Thackerey, and by Meredith in his youth. Personal relationships between German and English high society were buried with Queen Victoria. And the ability to think things through, the best trait Germany has to offer, was instinctively discarded as unnecessary and harmful by the average Brit. German philosophy and liberal theology was viewed as godless confusion; the discipline of the German military state, once enthusiastically praised by Carlyle, was now viewed by the freedom-loving island dweller as barbarity; and *that* even though all the reforms of the English fighting forces since 1870, as well as the French, *were inspired by Germans*.

The average Brit considered the emergence of German trade, German industry, and German technical innovation as something sinister. Around the turn of the century, the Angle-Saxon's perception of the German continued to move along a familiar, hardly modernised train of thought. The German was seen as an uncultivated member of the lowerclass, just like in the 16th century. What is appalling about him now is the ability of the German clerk and German waiter to work diligently for long hours and very little money, forcing the English to do likewise. Almost equally as awful are the abilities of German industry to conquer new markets by *'price dumping'*. Yes, this is the lower-class German of the Renaissance period, just in more modern dress. And the sinister German sorcerer of the time of Faust, this incalculable German mystic of the romantic period lives on in the German industrial manager. And so reality becomes illusion and capitalistic tendencies are transformed into malicious German machinations: *he*, who with uncanny conjecture has brought all the zinc and all the metals needed for manufacture of weapons under *his* control; *he*, who has conquered whole countries and is about to subdue more of them. *He* continues to live on in the German staff officer who, with his bewildering net of spies, is able to obtain secrets even from an English officer; *he*, who drills millions of people to march to the same tune.

All finally reaches the pinnacle in the German Kaiser, in whose service the selected officers and technicians fill the earth, the air and the bottom of the oceans with uncanny structures of engineering skill, and who, with the wave of his hand, can direct all merchants and exporters by the concentrated power of the German brain toward the next object of Caesarean conquest; in whose service all German priests and professors corrupt young souls to turn them into blind worshippers of that royal insanity; on whose orders the whole of the gigantic machinery of malevolent manpower is set into motion, blindly pulverising all life forms, intending to pounce on harmless peoples. To this very day since the collapse (*The book was published in 1923. The author.*), the illusory German know-it-all lives on: human losses, land losses, material losses and war reparations of unimaginable numbers cannot seriously dissuade the country of Dr.

Faustus from trying to conquer the entire world again, just a few years hence. And each superficial traveller's impression of the new imaginary *"bloom"* of German industry gives the phantom of 1914 new life, which triumphantly strikes down all unpretentious approaches of normal logic via the invincibility of this false impression.[264]

This English perception of German power and energy as something sinister was reinforced only after the rise to power of the National Socialists. The Jewish press maliciously distorted everything for its campaign of antiGermanic hate.

Die Heimatlosen — ein Bild, das in den großen Städten auf Schritt und Tritt von der sozialen Rückständigkeit des britischen Weltreiches zeugt

When Adolf Hitler made Greater Germany a reality, an occurrence envisioned by many a fine German over the centuries, England rose up in hatred and brought about the current war in 1939.

But the Germans *now* know the enemy. They are *aware* of all his tricks and lies and know how to counter them.

A vital proponent of English warfare is propaganda: it saves English blood and poisons the souls of other peoples. The Brits were proud of this weapon during and after the war.

First, it is important to convince others of the value of Britain. Not only does English politics serve this purpose, but so too does nearly all of the public, press, radio, theatre and film, whereby this perception of English value is spread. Every Brit travelling the world and every Brit missionary champions this imagery: that the British Empire was selected by divinity as the greatest tool of goodness that ever existed —as declared by Curzon in 1894. England never tires of proclaiming herself *'the defender'* of the freedoms of small nations. John Bull appeared before the astonished people under the mask of the apostle of humanity; of democracy; as the guardian of the oppressed; the defender of Christian values. He played his peace and freedom tune until they, who were by then in a trance, trusted him—and became his victims. Depending on what was needed at the time, England camouflaged her robbery with grand phrases. It was either the strong stepping into the breach to defend the weak; or the defence of protestant values against Papal intolerance; or the defence of free Western democracies against czarism, militarism or kaiserism; and now, in 1939, against Hitlerism. Yes, it is always *"peaceful"* England, the *"heaven of free peoples,"* that is forced to hand the sword to others.

England is proud of her high-standing culture. But she forgets to mention that this would not have been possible without the German (religious) Reformation and the German epoch of Romanticism. Nor would her high culture have been possible without the many French influences that crossed her channel over the centuries.

England will use any means to portray herself as the perfect nation: an ideal people who are ideally governed. But she will not shy away from using the most despicable lies and distortions to demonise an enemy and to appeal to the lowest instincts of her own populace to turn them against others. The Oxford- and Cambridge-educated gentleman turns with lightning speed into the Whitechapel criminal, from fair play to nastiness—the true face of England emerges as hideous and revolting. Bismarck, who understood human nature, distinguished between the highly developed sense of decency of the English gentleman and the essentially rotten English body politic. Today we know that those are not contradictions but only parts of a whole.

The propaganda war up until the fourth decade of the 20th century against Ludwig XIV, against Napoleon I, and against Wilhelm II increased as Jewish influence and power increased in England. This propaganda war has mounted particular malice against Germany should her might, in England's opinion, upset the European balance of power. Eyre Crowe, one of the high-ranking officers of the foreign office, wrote in a memo of 1907 that England is the natural protector of weak nations; that her centuries'-old policy is based on maintaining a balance of power in her favour. England does this by throwing her weight behind this state or the other, but always in opposition to the strongest nation. She falsely accuses Germany of being distinctly aggressive and even accused Germans of trying to achieve hegemony in Europe and the *whole world*. After all, Germany must certainly realise that any attempt she might make to build up Greater Germany – her outer bastions being the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, the German provinces of Austria and the Adriatic Sea – could only be completed upon the ruins of all Europe's freedoms. [*Not likely. The editor.*] And the creation of a sort of *"German India,"* like British India, but located in the Middle East would only be possible by conquering Constantinople as well as the countries between the present German border and the Bosphorus, and by ruling the seas—the former intention dependent on the realisation of the latter. Yes indeed, utopian imaginations like these, resembling paranoia, were the cause of World War I, and later, in 1939, the outbreak of World War II. In all cases, and in the *imagination* of England, Germany was about to conquer first Europe, and later the *world*.

During World War I, pictures emerged depicting the Kaiser as a cannibalistic beast. Once again, much of the same nonsense emerged in September 1939, only this time showing the monstrous beast with the facial features of Hitler, complete with hairy monkey paws, violating women and children and attempting to conquer the world.

Already in 1897 the famous English newspaper *Saturday Review* called for: *Ceterum censeo Germaniam esse delendam*, roughly translated as: *"And furthermore, I am of the opinion that Germany must be destroyed."* This wish was substantiated by claiming that in Europe two irreconcilable powers, England and Germany, faced each other, attempting to make the whole world their domain, to have it pay tribute to one or the other. Every Brit would gain financially if Germany ceased to exist tomorrow. The question arose whether this war was not simply designed to protect a yearly trade of 250 million pounds sterling (5 billion marks) since, *before* this war, nations fought for years over a *city* or *heritage*. England is the only nation powerful enough to fight Germany without fear of losing.

The spirit of this English Cato remains the same today. Their hatred increased due to the Asiatic cruelties of the Jews, who have managed to get hold of British capital, as well as the press, and to move into places of influence.

Before we take a closer look at English propaganda from 1939 - 1941, it is beneficial to recall the English propaganda during the First World

War, which was successful because Germany was helpless when exposed to it. The German people did not have the necessary antibodies to resist this British poison.

To wit:

The head of the English propaganda office, Lord Northcliffe, used the fundamental lie of Germany's war guilt as the basis for his allegations (propaganda) against Germany. His catch phrase: *"We must never tire of pointing out that the Allies were the victims of premeditated aggression."*

On that the whole of the network of lies was constructed. The story about the nurse, Grace Hume, who was mutilated by the Germans, her breasts cut off and who had died as a consequence, suffering horribly, appeared in the first month of the war. The Allied press outdid itself in describing this story, until *this* report emerged:
Kate Hume, 17 years of age, who appeared in Dumfries before the Vice Magistrate (Judge) Primrose, was charged with distributing a forged letter, allegedly written by her sister Grace Hume of Huddersfield. On the advice of her lawyer she refused to make any statement. She has been taken into custody pending an investigation.

Times, 30 September 1914

The case was brought before the supreme court of Dumfries for trial. Evidence was presented to show that Kate Hume (the sister) had concocted the whole story and had forged both letters, that of her sister as well as that of *"Sister Mullard,"* and had sent both to the press. (This and the following quotations were taken from the book by the Brit Ponsonby, in *Lies in Wartime*.)

Another filthy lie was distributed throughout the world: German soldiers had allegedly hacked the hands off Belgian and French children. The most horrible pictures were circulated. One of them depicted the German Kaiser, standing behind a wooden block holding a bloody axe. Depiction: *"Suffer the little children to come unto me."* Blasphemy used by the Brits to defame the enemy.

The *Sunday Chronicle* of 2 May 1915 reported this story:

A few days ago a noble, charitable lady visited a house in Paris in which a number of Belgian refugees were billeted. During the visit she noticed a little girl of about ten, who had buried her little hands in a muff even though it was warm in the room. Suddenly, the girl asked her mother: *"Please blow my nose."*

"But," the charitable lady remarked laughingly, but serious just the same, *"a big girl like you should be able to blow her own nose."*
The girl stayed quiet; then the mother answered in a sincere but subdued tone: *"Madame, she hasn't any hands."* The lady looked, shuddered and finally understood.
"Is it possible," she asked, *"that the Germans ——?"*
The mother broke down in tears. That was her answer.

When the war was over this was also exposed as a lie, but too late. The lies had served their purpose.

The same happened concerning the Altar Picture of Loewen: German officers had supposedly thrown it into the fire of the burning library. On 12 April 1924 the *New Statesman* was forced to print the real story: The Altar Picture by Dietrik Bouts was never thrown into flames, not by the Germans or anybody else. The picture is still in Löwen; the Germans instead of destroying it saved it from destruction. A German officer rescued it from the flames and handed it to the mayor of Löwen, who, for safe-keeping, had it bricked in the basement of city hall. It has since been removed intact.

In 1915 the story of the crucified Canadian soldiers made the rounds. Three Canadian soldiers were allegedly captured by the Germans and nailed onto a barn door. The aim was to achieve two things:

1. to kindle religious hatred against Germany, and
2. to incite the populace of the British dominions who at first had no taste for spilling blood for England.

In 1917 the lie of the German body factories appeared. People were told that the Germans distilled bodies for making glycerine. In another story the Germans allegedly charred bodies for the manufacture of munitions and animal feed.

"Punch," an English comic, presented a drawing of a body factory with the caption:

The Kaiser (to a private in the year 1917): *And never forget: you are valuable to your Kaiser dead or alive.* (Bodies of German soldiers are chemically treated in the body utilisation facility; products made include lubrication oils and pig feed). There's a view of the body factory from the window.

The intent was to bring the Allies' hatred for Germans to the boiling point. With this, England hoped to arouse religious fervour in Buddhists, Hindus and Mohammedans [Muslims].

If words were no longer sufficient to accuse Germans of the most horrible crimes, forged pictures were used.

During Jewish unrest in Russia, in 1905, pictures were taken, some of which made the rounds in America. The pictures showed bodies lying amidst a group of people. Those pictures appeared in 1915 with the caption: *"Crimes of the German hordes in Poland."*

Another picture appeared on 2 April 1915 showing the crowd assembled in front of the Berlin Castle on 13 July 1914, that is before the outbreak of the war [*on 28 July 1914. The editor.*], with the caption[265]: "*The people express enthusiasm and joy at the sinking of the Lusitania.*"[266]

The hypocritical indignation of the Brits regarding gas and submarine warfare presents us with a special chapter. On 27 April 1915 the *Daily Express* explained: *"We have to expect that the Germans, who have acquired knowledge in chemicals, will fight like savages."*

On 29 April 1915 the *Times* enthusiastically reported:

> This ghastly method of warfare…this devilish invention…this predetermined plan to try and suffocate and poison our soldiers can only have one effect on the British and all other non-German peoples. It will bolster our determination and resolve and it will fill people with disdain for anything German.

As a matter of fact the *Allies* were the first to use poisonous gas. The discovery of poisonous explosives by M. Turpin was announced in the press at that time. Colonel Maude wrote in May 1915 in *Land and Water*:

> All bombs, all fires, all mines emit suffocating gases, and the vapour from some of the bombs is poisonous. We discussed using them for years because the explosive power which initiates the release of the gas is supposed to be colossal. The reason for *not* using them up until now is that transporting and handling them has been too dangerous for our cannon crews, not because they would have destroyed the enemy upon explosion. We defended this kind of killing by citing humanitarian reasons since death by this type of bomb is painless and leaves no wounded. In any case, all French newspapers reported at the beginning of the war that the issues associated with handling these bombs were resolved and that they were used successfully in certain sections. Will we have the audacity to claim that these bombs can poison but not suffocate when the time comes to defend their use in war? Besides that, isn't poisoning covered under the Hague rules of warfare? I am certain that the spirit of those rules forbids their use, but since I don't have the exact wording at hand it is possible that our experts on international law have discovered a hole through which to

slip.

The Allies tried to outdo one another in the manufacture of poisonous gases. However, they never ceased accusing *Germany* of waging a brutal war. Hypocrisies were similar with respect to the U-boat war and the aerial bombing of the day.

Central to Brit propaganda was the defamation of the German Kaiser as a person; to represent his war guilt to the other nations in the most lurid colours

In den Händen der Oberschicht häuft sich der Reichtum. Daneben aber breiten sich Hunger und Elend aus. Industrien und Bergwerke werden stillgelegt. Die Verzweiflung treibt die Bevölkerung in Hungermärschen nach London.

DISTRICT
LOYED

It reads:
until a psychosis of hatred was created that overshadowed anything experienced up until that time. No crime was too audacious, no act too horrible to blame on Wilhelm II, yet all were lies.

We offer one example of this in a letter by a certain Sir W. B. Richmond, published in the *Daily Mail* on 22 September 1914.

Neither England nor the civilised countries of Europe or Asia are worried about crazy Wilhelm, even though the Cathedral of Reims has been destroyed on his orders.

This latest deed of Germany’s barbaric chieftain will only make us more determined to free ourselves from this scourge, the likes of which the civilised world has never seen.

This madman is only adding fuel to the fire that will eventually consume him. In no way can he frighten us; we will clench our teeth determined to destroy this modern day Judas and his scum if it means the loss of our last man. (*Meaning the last Frenchman, of course. The author.*)

To bring to a close this justified undertaking, we need to be diligent, as well as resolute. Our Grand Old England will willingly shed its blood to help save the civilised world from this criminal monarch and his entourage, who were successful in turning a compliant people into a horde of vandals.

Sir James Crichton proclaimed in Dumfries: *"A noose for the Kaiser"*; to shoot him would afford him the honourary death of a soldier. The noose is *'just desserts'* for this criminal. Lord Robert Cecil declared that the people who are responsible for these horrid crimes – the untold violations of laws and rules of civilised warfare of which the Germans are guilty – must, if possible, be punished along with the Kaiser and his closest advisors.

All over Europe a poster was distributed depicting the Kaiser, his torso made of corpses, with blood dripping from his mouth. The aims of this propaganda, born from that spirit, were as follows:
1. To portray the state of affairs in such a way that it did not look like

propaganda.
2. To portray the state of affairs in a credible manner—hiding, if possible, the origin of the story and how it came to be.

3. To make clear to the enemy the hopelessness of his situation and that victory by England and her Allies was a certainty, thus weakening the enemy's resolve to fight on.

4. To undermine the trust England's opponent had in its own leadership.

Concerning this issue, Sir Campbell Stuart, one of the leading English propagandists during the World War, wrote in his book *Secrets of Crewe House,* published in 1922:

English propaganda must clearly state that the predatory aspirations of Germany's dynasty, i.e. its military and economic caste, are the only thing that stands between the warring nations and lasting peace.

(*Now in 1939 we read "the Hitlerites." The author.*) It has to convince the German population that it is not the Allies' intent to exterminate them as a people, but to guarantee freedom for *all* based on self-determination, and to live in a just and honourable society. It will only be possible for hostile people to repair the damages of war, avoid total financial ruin, and be saved from a life of misery if they accept the *Allies' interpretation* of a fair settlement. They must further realise that the longer the war goes on the deeper the hatred of everything German will be entrenched in all non-German nations, hindering all social and economic aspirations Germany will have even after it has been admitted to the League of Nations.

Therefore a change in Germany is not only in the interest of the Allies, but also in the interest of the German people (!). This regime change is the primary goal of the Allies. Germany thus has to choose between recurrent ruin brought on by her present government and politics, or hope for her political and economic salvation via discarding her military system so that she can be part of the Allied plan of world reorganisation. [*For more on what this meant see* Union Now *and* Union Now with Britain*, both by Clarence Streit. The editor.*]

Mr. Stuart remarked later on: *"We therefore must make a clear distinction between the German people and their former government in our propaganda and in all public declarations."* The following typical Brit comment is also noteworthy: *"We might be prone to see a Junker in every German* (Today they see a *Nazi* in every German. The author.), *but we must understand that he* might *be a rational person after all."*

General Ludendorff was one of the few among the German leadership during the World War who realised the danger and understood these English tactics. In his memoirs he mentions the enemy propaganda, always aiming at undercutting the unity of the nation; to separate Germans from their leadership and the government from its people. The postwar political upheaval was the result. One of England's catch-phrases was the *'right of self-determination.'*

The former commander-in-chief had something to say about this phrase:

This is a problem of apparent candour, but not realisable without subjugation when mixed nationalities live together, as is often the case. Austria-Hungary was more severely affected by this catch-word than was Germany, but we were also deeply affected by this hateful interpretation, and finally mortally wounded when German men interpreted it as intended by the enemy.

In the end, particularly at the beginning of 1918, social revolution was being prepared along with political revolution. The war was depicted solely as the effort of the upper-class to the detriment of the workers: Germany's victory portrayed as a disaster.

Ludendorff realised what was at the core of the problem with astonishing clarity: *"England gave China opium and our enemies gave us the revolution—and we accepted this poison: distributed it just like the Chinese distributed the opium."*

Whereas the propaganda of the Triple Entente [*Imperial Britain, Imperial France and Imperial Russia. The editor.*] hit the German people and soldiers with increasingly negative force, it strengthened their *own* resolve as well as that of their soldiers, and it poisoned the opinion the neutral states had of Germany.

The so-called war guilt; the crimes committed in Belgium; the mistreatment of POWs; our political immorality and wickedness; our untruthfulness and brutality; the terror regime in Prussia; the suppression of the German people—these were the lies of immense potency aimed at us; accusations spread throughout the world. Consider the catch-phrases *'fight of democracy against autocracy and the Junkers'* and *'fight for a civilised world and the freedom of small nations'* disseminated alongside England's bald-faced lies. These phrases had a huge impact on those people unable to see past them. World opinion was captivated by them. The war against Germany was considered a *'crusade'* by American soldiers.

The neutral states looked upon this with a sort of mental impasse. The gateway to the souls of these particular peoples was blocked to us and we had no idea how to unblock it. Only we Germans committed unjust acts. Whatever was done by the Entente was, naturally, morally justified. Germany was about to overpower the entire world; the leaders of the Entente, on the other hand, only had decency and liberty in mind.

The same thing happened among the states aligned with Germany. The aim was to distance Germany from her allies.
Propaganda is an old and honoured English weapon. Bismarck stated sixty years ago: *"Intimidation of fellow states via threat of revolution has been the business of England for a number of years."*
As England remains true to its conservative principles, stubbornly clinging to bygone beliefs, so it has done in its propaganda of 1939/40.
Whether the Brits told the Catholic world in 1914 that the Kaiser had

replaced the picture of the Black Madonna in Czestochowa with his own; whether the Brit propaganda ministry reported in 1939 that German bombers had levelled the whole of the monastery, including all of its relics; whether in 1914 a flyer was distributed describing an alleged attack on the monastery of Jasna Gora; whether lies were spread about the destruction of churches and monasteries in Warsaw in 1939 is quite irrelevant—these are all the same old English lies. It is also of no consequence that in the war of 1914-1918 the Americans were duped by the sinking of the *Lusitania*, or that Mr. Churchill in 1939 had the *Athenia* sunk to get America to forego its neutrality—all of it really the same old tactics.

A brief note about the *Athenia*: Gunther K. and Otto S. wrote—
The Sinking of the Liner "Athenia"
http://www.battleofbritain1940.net/document-19.html
September 3, 1939

I do not think the Germans did it. I think the Allied forces did it to boost the war spirit amongst the population of Britain. I think that it was far too early in the war for Germany to have done this, because she would have to have been there right on time. Is there something in the war reports (Wehrmachtsbericht) *of Germany about the sinking?*

Otto False flag action?
I am not informed about the details, however, I honestly doubt that we had any submarines that far in the Atlantic that early.

Hitler had tried his best to preserve peace by negotiations with Poland and the U.K. He did not consider it likely that GB could declare war on Germany because of the inevitable police action against Poland. He would have been crazy to sink a passenger liner with many Americans aboard. GB had declared war only hours before…the Athenia *was sunk. It must as well be mentioned that German submarines as well as battle ships had orders to rescue survivors and that it was the U.K.* [that used] *this* [occasion] *for cheap successes against German vessels.*

This incident reminds [one] *of the* Lusitania *in WWI.*
The possibility that GB tried to involve the powerful U.S.A. as an ally in their war against Germany has a higher probability than to assume [that] *Germany might have provoked war by killing Americans.*

Gunther

I…own a book Lagevorträge des Oberbefehlshabers der Kriegsmarine vor Hitler 1939-1945, *(München: Lehmann-Verlag, 1972.) It is a thick volume and it is written in a rather objective way, though you* [would] *never know.*

The Athenia*incident is mentioned. It was subject of the first of the reports of Raeder to Hitler,* [on] *Sept. 7th, 1939. That day the Germans had only the accusations of the British about the incident. The submarines were not allowed to radio messages to the headquarter*[s]. *Therefore Hitler ordered* '[await] *any elucidation of the incident until the submarines were back to Germany again'. The results are quoted in the book with reference to two other books: It is said that indeed submarine U-30 had torpedoed the ship. However, in contrast to the report* "battle of Britain" *the* Athenia *behaved as if it had been a cruiser: it went with all lights dimmed in a zigzag course. So Oberstleutnant zur See, Lemp [Oberleutnant Fritz Julius Lemp], had no choice but to target the vessel.*[267]

He repeated the order to strictly avoid targeting passenger liners

It is highly interesting for any historic evaluation that the German navy was instructed not to target any French ships, because Hitler was still trying to stop the war!

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Gunther[268]

Even the horror propaganda used to incite the home crowd and fan the hatred of the neutrals to a blaze against Germany was dusted off and used again: poisoned candies; children's balloons filled with poisonous gas; shot children and old people; shelled ambulances; murdered nurses; bombed children's hospitals, *ad nauseum.*

But because England tries again and again to fashion herself as the protector of small nations, as the defender of religion and humanity, we are obligated to force her to look into the mirror of her past.

To list in their entirety the myriad crimes committed by England in the course of her history would take a lifetime. But this would also mean the waste of a life's work were one to attempt to describe all the details of repugnant English politics; a few potent examples will have to suffice to prove this to the world. People will then realise who the *real* culprit is; that is, the one who blames its own unconscionable crimes on those who have fallen out of favour with it at any given moment in history.

We all know that neither the Roman nor the Spanish empires were erected using sweet talk and candy canes: that blood and iron were necessary to achieve both. The *same* goes for England. But the question of *who* shed blood for England's empire, predominantly *foreigners*, as well as how England used the sword of *others* is the most important facet of the following analysis.

And because England is accusing *Germany* of oppressing small nations, breaching contracts she has entered, and violating all that is moral and just, it is necessary to unmask our accuser as the *bona fide* criminal and to finally bring her before the world court.

CHAPTER27

My main point here is that if you are the child of God and God is a part of you, then in your imagination God is supposed to look like you. And when you accept a picture of the deity assigned to you *by another people*, you become the spiritual *prisoners of that other people*.

—Dr. John Henrik Clarke

The "Chosen" People.

If, for centuries, the Jews considered themselves the *"chosen people,"* and their demeanour became audacious and arrogant as a consequence, so have there since emerged a second people also claiming to be *"chosen."*

These people also believe they were selected by G-d to be his tool in the fight against heathens and irreligious people and, as a consequence, believe they will be rewarded for this with the riches of this world and pleasures in the afterlife. Yes, the *British* people were urged to believe that "*the hand of Divine Providence was behind the creation and expansion of their empire, which was a supreme force for good in the world,*" as stated by Lord Curzon in 1894.

The Brits have, over the centuries, made it their unwritten law to justify every political action by reason of *humanity* or *religion*. Queen Victoria, in a proclamation of 1858, informed the people of India who had been mistreated by England: *"Firmly reliant on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects."* And so it is up to this very day.

Every British offence; every violation of the law; every crime is committed in the name of Christianity. Every British robbery is committed on Christian principles. Queen Elisabeth declared in 1544 that G-d himself had reserved some countries for English domination. In 1804, William Blake announced on G-d's behalf: *"I gave them* [the Brits] *the nations of this world."* The social

Die Söhne der Reichen wachsen in bevorzugten Erziehungsanstalten auf, von denen die in der Welt bekanntesten Eton und Cambridge sind. Hier lernen sie die Normen englischer Lebens- und Herrschaftsführung kennen und beherrschen.

politician Geoffrey Drake considered Britain’s theft of the Transvaal G-d’s gracious gift to the Boers! When in 1914 the encirclement of Germany was completed, England called for a holy crusade against Emperor Wilhelm II, who *none* considered an atheist; German *Junkerism* (land ownership by petty nobility); and German philosophy, the sacrilege that white and coloured *“crusaders”* alike aspired to defy.

The Bible and Christianity were once again invoked when, in 1939, England declared war on our strong, resurgent Germany. At a meeting of the National Association of Congregational Churches on 16 April 1940, Chamberlain referred to us National Socialists as wicked beasts in Germany who, apparently, had closed the gates of compassion on humanity. An English premier like him speaking of compassion ought to make even a British Tartuffe[269] blush, especially when considering the multitude of peoples who have been ruthlessly subjugated by England and henceforth enslaved and mistreated. Theodor Fontane rightly judged the English: *“They talk of Christ but mean cotton.”* But now we must say: *“They talk of Christ but mean world dominance.”*

When looking at English history one cannot but compare the Brits to Jewry. They share the same hatreds stemming from the Old Testament; the same prejudice that is common to the Jews is also common to the English. As the Jew believes that Yahweh [*Jahve*] commanded him to *"remain a stranger in the countries he has conquered,"*[270] so is the Brit always the Lord [i.e., master]: the stranger in the country he has conquered and is about to suck dry. *"Thou shalt smite them"* is the command that both Jews and Brits follow, each in his own peculiar way, but both in a vicious and merciless manner.

The head of the English government made this clear in an address to the Jewish History Society in 1925 when he said: *"We, the British, have received the inextinguishable stamp of Hebrew history. We receive our ideals of humanity from the Old Testament and pass them on in a Christian manner."* The English labour representative stated in 1928: *"We, the English,* also *live among other peoples, as do the Jews; we are* also *merchants and our methods are those of the Jews."*

Was it chance that created these parallels? Is one conviction/ disposition the natural descendant of the other, because both come from the same roots? Since when and how close are Jewishness and Britishness intertwined?

Edward the Confessor expelled the Jews in 1290, but the Jewish problem came to the fore again under Henry VIII (1509-1547). Under Oliver Cromwell, Jewish influence increased to the point that it was possible for the Jew Manasseh Ben Israel [Manoel Dias Soeiro] to obtain permission for the Jews to return from banishment. Cromwell thus became the founder of the now flourishing *"alliance between England and the Jews,"* which resulted in three things: the establishment of the Bank of England, national debt, and speculation in bonds and shares.

When King Karl II returned to England in 1660, he brought along three members of the Jewish Mendes family, who changed their name to Costa. Needless to say they became influential members of the Royal Court and married into English aristocracy.

With this manoeuvre the influence of Freemasonry increased, since the kings, aristocracy and Jews all associated in this organisation. Frederic Louis, Prince of Wales and father of George III, was a Master Mason. Henry Frederic, Duke of Cumberland, was elected Grand Master of the Lodge of England and served in this capacity until 1790. William Henry, First Duke of Gloucester, was also a member.

Sir Robert Walpole, the Duke of Oxford from 1721 to 1742 and First Lord of the Treasury, was one of the most powerful men in England. Jews and Freemasons were his favourites. In his castle in Norfolk he made the Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany, Grand

Master.[271] Walpole was, as friend and benefactor of the richest Jew of that time Samson de Rahuel Abudiente, at the forefront in the fight for the naturalisation of Jews. Due to his unscrupulous dealings, this Jew had to flee Spain, but then utilised his friendship with Walpole to carry out one of the biggest financial frauds ever. William Edward Hartpole Lecky wrote about this enterprise, the South Sea Company, in his *History of England in the 18th Century*, providing us with some insight into English-Jewish corruption. Numerous folks lost everything – their very livelihoods – after having been persuaded by false promises to speculate, but Sampson and Walpole left this battlefield of financial transactions as big winners.

Walpole and his Jewish mistress Hannah Norsa, the daughter of the Jew Isaac Norsa of Mantua, had a daughter who was then elevated by royal decree to the rank of duchess. Sir Edward, a Walpole family member, and his mistress, Hannah Norsa's sister, also had a daughter who later married the Duke of Gloucester, the brother of King George III.

Since English kings were often the children of Jewish immigrants, a royal bill was introduced in 1772 declaring that kings agree to the marriage of the heir to the throne. Compassion for Jews on the part of English kings increased over the generations until it reached its peak under Queen Victoria and Edward VII. He was known as the *"German Jew"* because of his politics and sympathies.

The aforementioned Sampson de Rahuel Abudiente is an example of how tenaciously Jews worked toward achieving equality with the English aristocracy. This Jew, having fled Spain, married a noble Englishwoman and had his son from this union christened. This half-Jew was made a Duke, and in 1789 he received a peerage and was allowed to carry the title Duke Eardly. His marriage to the daughter of the chief justice, Sir John Eardly, had already elevated him to a prominent position in English high society.

When looking closely at English-Jewish capitalism it becomes clear that this capitalist spirit emerged from two components: (a) the Calvinist-Puritan spirit of hard work and frugality with its belief that G-d is worshipped through work, and (b) the Jewish penchant for taking risks, for increasing wealth, and of base greed.

Both components are based in religious dogma. The Puritan, with his peculiar perception of G-d, was best summarised by the Puritan Baxter:

If G-d shows you a way in which you lawfully acquire more than in another way (without wrong to your soul, or to any other), but you refuse this and choose the less gainful way, you cross off one of the ends of your calling and refuse to be G-d's steward. You refuse to be G-d's administrator and thereby refuse to accept his gift to be used whenever he sees fit.

According to this, it is G-d's will that a man make as much money as possible, not so he can live in luxury, but for the glory of G-d. This seldom happened, however, since the money was increasingly used for worldly acquisitions.

The Jew as capitalistic pioneer also has his roots in religious dogma. The fear of G-d is implanted into the Jew throughout the Old Testament. The same is the case with Christianity, which emerged from Judaism. The perception of his personal unworthiness arouses fear of punishment in the Jew. To alleviate this [anxiety] the Jew enters into a covenant with G-d – in the dogma, G-d with the Jew – and this covenant contains unspeakable commandments and administrative rules, all of which are listed in the Talmud.

Thus G-d speaks in the Torah as follows: *"For the Lord thy G-d blesseth thee, as he promised thee, and thou shalt lend unto many nations, but thou shalt not borrow, and thou shalt reign over many nations, but they shall not reign over thee."* (Deut. 15, 7)

All Jewish immorality stems from this religious dogma. If a Jew has obtained 100 pounds (sterling) by dubious means, Yahweh the righteous will forgive him if the Jew later gives 200 pounds of his ill-gotten gains to charity.

The Jew created the dogma as an expression of his mind, whereas Puritanism became the expression of the dogma. Both are intertwined however: the intelligent Brit calls Puritanism *"the English Hebraism."*

It is no surprise then that the devout Puritan Cromwell became the

strongest ally of the Jews. The Puritans endeavoured to align themselves closely with the *"Chosen people,"* so as to become part of them. The children were given Hebrew names. Cromwell's soldiers carried banners with the inscription *"The Lion of Judah."* Efforts were made to celebrate the Sabbath.

An especially diligent Jew travelled to England to search the ancestry of Cromwell to prove that Cromwell was of Jewish origin. Cromwell himself dreamed of a closer relationship between the Jewish *"G-d's people"* and the English Puritans. The Jewish spirit and Jewish traditions were incorporated into English life; the Chosenness of the Jews was transmitted to the English.

All of this was supported by misrepresentations of history by Jews, skilfully presented to the English populace and believed right up till the 20th century. The English were told that following the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in 70 A.D., one of the ten Israeli tribes had made its way to England and settled

there. That tenth tribe then established the roots of the British. Jewish etymologists were successful in proving that the word *Sachse*, i.e. Saxon, came from I-saac-s-on thus making a connection to the patriarchs. Before the World War, this *"science"* was even taught at the Friedrich Wilhelm University of Berlin by the Protestant Theologian of Jewish origin, Dr. Paulus Cassel.

This abovementioned tenth tribe carried with them a rock on which Jacob, the fraudulent patriarch, had slept and which later was used as the cornerstone for Solomon's Temple. This rock is presently displayed as the coronation stone on the throne at Westminster Abby. In this, the connection between the Jewish Temple and the English Crown is recognised.

In the opinion of religious English people, David is himself the ancestor of English kings. Reades Harris tells us in his book *The Lost Tribes of Israel* that a daughter of the Jewish nobleman Zedekias, Thea Tephi, was able to make it to Ireland following the Babylonian captivity. There she was married to Echaid Heremon, and from this union came Fergus Moore, the King of Argyllshire. And in 834, Kenneth Mac Alpin, one of Moore's children, became King of Scotland and was thus the ancestor of Jacob I of England. From this a branch leads to Edward VII and with that to George VI, the present King.

According to this amazing genealogical research, Queen Victoria is a direct descendant of David, or at least of Thea Tephi, and is therefore of Hebrew origin. She believes in this miracle and is proud of her heritage. Rumour has it she keeps a document in her private treasure chest showing her ancestors from the House of Israel without a gap. To honour her ancestor she gave her son Edward the name David as well.[272]

It is therefore understandable that under her reign Jews were given prominent positions among the *"Old Testament people,"* as the English are called. Whereas workers in England suffered terribly, Jews became totally emancipated. Christian oaths, which might have prevented Jews from becoming members of parliament, were abandoned. The most influential administrative posts were afforded to the children of Jewish stock market racketeers.

The Jew Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881) became English Prime Minister. He was the son of Isaac D'Israeli, who was, in turn, descended from Benjamin ben Isaac Israeli from Cento, near Ferrara [Italy].

This Jewish family came to London in 1784. The son, since early life, was obsessed with the idea of becoming the ruler of his host country—to "*sit on a shining throne and receive laurels from an enthusiastic populace.*"[273]

Another quote from Disraeli attests to the megalomania of this Jew: *Why, then the world's mine oyster Which with my sword I'll open.*

As for the masses of the English people he declared: *"We have to mix with this mob; pay attention to their feelings; be part of their weaknesses, their worries; sympathise with them even though we do not feel any sympathy for them; and be part of their happiness."* [I could not find the original. The translator.]

What we have here is the entirety of the programme of the Jewish *"workers' movements."*

By skilfully changing sides, from the radical- to the right-wing of the Conservative party, Disraeli was made Government Minister in 1868 and later became Premier of her Majesty the Queen in 1874. Even though his father had him baptised, *"he was a Jew at heart,"* as Froude remarked about him. It was this Jewishness which made him dear to Queen Victoria, the supposed daughter of Israel. She was continually concerned about the well being of this Jew, who eventually became the Earl of Beaconsfield, because he was able to divert her attention away from the sorry plight of her citizens and have her instead focus on the Empire, erected on the blood and tears of destroyed nations. In a letter of 30 May 1887 we read in part: *"…He (Disraeli) is my strongest support and my comfort; you can never imagine how good he is to me and how he depends on me! His well being, his whole life is of the utmost importance to me and for the whole country; we must never put this in jeopardy."*

One would assume that this 72 year old Jew would *at least* visit one of the peoples suppressed by his politics; to help put down a rebellion with his own hands—that was not to be! The Earl of Beaconsfield was to represent the Empire at the Berlin Congress.

Thomas Carlyle was one of few Brits attentive to the tricks of this *"hated Jewish boy at the helm"*:

This clever, self-confident tightrope walker, this Hebrew sorcerer – for whom England was never the mother but only a step-mother, a milk cow – entices all great hearts, the big parties, as well as big interests of England by the magical wand in his hand and leads them around on a nose ring, like mesmerised somnambulist animals towards a disastrous end. Did the world ever witness anything of such magnitude?

In 1867 he called Disraeli a conjurer about to weight the corpse of honourable mother England. *"How long will John Bull allow this absurd ape to dance on his belly?"*

Disraeli danced this dance successfully for a long time to come, as the executor of Jewish aspirations to power. Along with the House of Rothschild he obtained a loan of £4,000,000 for the purchase of the Suez Canal, without consulting the legislature. The London Bank made a profit of £500,000 on that deal, plus another 10 million marks. At the same time he gained control over the Suez Canal which had been built with French money and sweat. And even though England benefitted from this, the *intent* was the liberation of Zion by Albion, the Sword of Judea.

If Victoria was a gracious Queen for the Jews, her son Edward, later named the VII, became a complete tool of the Jews. It wasn't by coincidence that this friend of the Jews and titled Freemason became the chief enforcer of the encirclement of Germany. No other European ruler has ever been as dependent on Jews in history. He was always in debt to the House of Rothschild, and even though his income as prince was 2,285,000 marks annually, he was always in money trouble and thus dependent on capitalism.

His biographer Sidney Lee wrote:

In his youth he was a concern to the Queen and her German relatives because of his close ties to big Jewish finance, the heads of the Rothschild family—Sir Anthony, Baron Lionel and Baron Meyer. All his life he was a true friend to this generation of the Rothschild brothers—the sons of Baron Lionel: Nathaniel, First Lord of Rothschild, as well as Alfred and Leopold von Rothschild. He was even close to their cousins. He was often a guest in the beautiful castle Waddesdon, owned by Baron Ferdinand von Rothschild. He also had friendly ties to Baron Alphonso von Rothschild, living in Paris and head of the French branch. As a result of his shrewd business sense, he appreciated the financial genius of the Rothschilds.

Soon after Edward came of age, he was drawn to Freemasonry. Already on 1 September 1869 he was made second Grand Master of the English Lodge. In 1875 he became, at just 26 years old, the Grand Master.

Now all doors were opened for Jews to move into English high society. This marked the establishment of close relationships between Jews and English aristocracy. As a result, forty Jews have been honoured with high and highest ranks of nobility and are awarded the highest honours the Empire has to offer.

The Jewish-English corruption will be discussed later. The intent in this chapter was to find the roots from which Jewish dominance over England grew: the rule of one *"chosen"* people over another.

For Judah, England was the means to an end; the willing executor of its will. The Jewish paper *Judisk Tidscrift* joyfully reported in its Number 6 edition in 1929: *"Twenty million non-Jews died in the World War, but Jewish plans have been successful. The war that is on the horizon now will probably result in the destruction of all non-Jewish countries."*

The war that was prepared for is now a reality. It was planned before anybody could even conceive of Adolf Hitler becoming Germany's head of state. English rulers are spewing their Old Testament hatred at Germans. English clergy leads the way—at the moment the Archbishop of Canterbury. But even he is outdone by Reverend Cottam, who wrote in a letter to the *Daily Mail*: *"Destroy the Cologne Cathedral; St. Peters Dome in Rome; have the Royal Navy bombard Genoa, killing men, women and children; destroy the marble palaces. Huns understand only one language."*

Jews talk of *"goys,"* the English of *"Huns"*—both mean the same thing. Jews in New York know why they celebrate Mr. Churchill, the English Prime Minister, as the modern Juda Maccabee (Judas Maccabeus): he is their last hope; spirit of their spirit; hatred of their hatred.

But Judah hopes against hope; all is for naught. The Fuehrer has predicted that this war will result in the destruction of Judaism. England should not be surprised if she is also destroyed.

CHAPTER28

Yes, one or the other. But if we were to succumb, the German people would succumb with us. If the other were to succumb, I am convinced that the nations will become free for the first time. We are not fighting individual Englishmen or Frenchmen. We have nothing against them. For years I proclaimed this as the aim of my foreign policy.

—*Adolf Hitler*

The Thief of Europe.

The emergence of England in European history is accompanied by conquests, murder and fire. The Saxons, accompanied by the Celts as well as Angles later on, conquered in fierce fights the eastern third of Britain, the area between the Thames and the Firth of Forth. The aboriginals were barbarously subdued or butchered. The following centuries were filled with fighting, and in the end England emerged as a unified and proud nation, arrogantly dismissing everything foreign.

Other nations observed the brutality and lack of consideration of these Angle-Saxons early on, as their characteristic pronounced brutality persevered over the centuries. Their love for bloody scenes and horror entertainment has always been prevalent: the English are intently interested in animal fights. Three bear pits were located in London in the 18th century, the most famous in Hockley in the Hole. Here bears were encouraged to fight with dogs, bulls with tigers, and leopards with polar bears. The crowning event was a fight between a bull covered with fireworks, a live cat tied to its tale, and a human.

Cock fights, embellished with assorted cruelties, were equally favoured. Those practices were only outlawed in 1853. Visits to asylums were favoured too, since one could *“joke”* with the inmates for the payment of just two pence. One must remain cognisant of this penchant for cruelty in Brit history.

At the beginning of modern history England considered it her duty to control her closest neighbours and to secure dominance. The Scots were the first victims, their resistance brutally suppressed. English special courts convicted and hanged the rebels, hardly bothering to prove guilt. At one time an entire Catholic clan, the Macdonalds, were butchered by the victors after hostilities had subsided (at Glencoe on 13 February 1692). This atrocity was never avenged. In the 18th century Scotland decided not to resist any longer, but the same could not be said of the Irish who were then exposed to the wholesale force of English power politics and brutality.

The Irish example invites us to say a little more.

Ireland was not only a fertile country for the most part, but had good shipping ports. It had become, since the discovery of America, the launching point to the new continent.

In English opinion, an independent Ireland could therefore become a dangerous rival and competitor and had to be either subdued or destroyed.
This war of conquest reached its horrendous peak under Queen Elisabeth, with power politics the only motive. By using brutal force and extreme cruelty her troops were able to subdue the Irish. Even the English historian Froude, not a friend of the Irish, had to admit that the Brits *"shot and strangled the Irish like foxes or jackals."* They turned it into a sport going into the forest "*to have* [do] *some killing.*"[274]

According to the judgement of the English poet Spencer:

The country was devastated in such a manner that one could see its inhabitants come crawling out of the woods and valleys (nooks and crannies) to search for food. The poor devils had to crawl because their legs would not support them. With death in front of them, they greedily devoured the remnants of the cadavers on the road, and were happy to find them. Because, often, they were forced to dig up bodies to still their ravaging hunger.

Viceroy Lord Gray had this to report to Queen Elisabeth about the success of this war of attrition-extermination: *"There is very little left in Ireland for your Majesty to govern."* Not a city, castle, nor village or farmhouse in the whole of the territory of Desmond (province of Munster) was spared by the English marauders. An English official estimated in 1552 that aside from those killed by the sword or hanged, 30,000 died of hunger in Munster inside of six months. The aforementioned Froude wrote the following about the English commander of forces in Munster: *"He cast* (sent) *his forces into the territory of East Clanwilliam and devastated the country, killing all people that lived there, sparing neither man, beast nor even grain; nobody was left alive regardless of class, age or sex."* In a report of this commander we read: *"Aside from those burned to death, we killed men, women, children, horses and other animals, as well as everything else that moved."*

But the valiant Irish continued to fight. In 1641 they again rose up against their Angle-Saxon butchers; 600,000 died in this uprising. The population of Ireland had increased from 300,000 in 1169 to 1,460,000 in 1641—by 1652 only 610,000 people were left. The others were murdered, deported or had emigrated.

The person responsible was Oliver Cromwell, the Puritan ruler of England. He was not satisfied with slaughtering the Irish, so he forced the whole of the Catholic populace of Munster and Leinster into the rocky and swampy province of Connaught under the motto: *"To hell or to Connaught."* In addition, Cromwell forced about 50,000 to emigrate, sold thousands of Irish girls into slavery in the British colonies, and confiscated about two-thirds of Irish territory. In his reports Cromwell bragged about his heroic deeds: to put all of his conquered Irish opponents to the sword, to spare no one. *"Even in the church we killed almost a thousand with the sword: all of their monks, save two who were clubbed to death."*

Those Irish who had the questionable luck to stay alive – a barren, unfertile hilly territory was their home – could either starve to death or emigrate. The plan was to have English colonists take their place. Following the Navigation Bill of 1651, Cromwell passed a law forbidding Ireland to trade with France or any other country; since then Ireland has been cut off from the rest of the world. Around 1700, only about one-tenth of Irish territory remained in the hands of the Irish people.

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Protestant Angle-Irish government, an English puppet government, issued a series of laws, the so-called

“penal laws,” of which the Frenchman Montesquieu remarked: *“They are conceived by devils, written with blood and registered in hell.”* The aim was impoverishment and dumbing down (*Verdummung*) of the Catholic populace. No Irish person unwilling to forego his or her faith or heritage was able to receive any kind of education in Ireland.

The issue of religion and schooling was solved by turning all churches and schools into Anglican and English institutions respectively. Up until 1869 the impoverished Irish farmer was forced to pay tithe.

Conditions in Ireland continued to deteriorate; starvation was everywhere. In the years 1846 to 1851, *over one million* Irish died of hunger or diseases.

The resentment of the survivors grew, fanned by the brutal behaviour of the landlords. In spite of the famine in their own country, i.e. Ireland, the English landlords exported whole shiploads of grain to the continent and made enormous profits, due to the poor harvest in continental Europe.

"Aside from that all leaseholders unable to pay the lease because of hard times were cruelly expelled. Thus in one year alone over 50,000 families were banished from their land and driven into poverty." (Brinkmann, *Irish History*, p. 35)

But the freedom-loving Irish did not give up. Another revolt broke out towards the end of the 18th century, which was brutally put down again and the Irish made to suffer for again trying to remove the English slave-yoke. In his book *Two Centuries of Irish History* (pp. 161-62), James Bryce describes what the Brit soldier-rabble did under General Lake:

Under his sway the tranquil country was rapidly converted into a place of torture and rape; of burning farms; of destroyed foodstuffs; of obliterated families; of all the atrocities which licentious ruffians given a *"free hand"* can inflict upon fellow human victims. Death by strangulation or bullet was common; but this was a merciful fate compared to the fearful floggings (often a thousand lashes), which tore off skin and muscles. To extort confessions, a son was compelled to kneel under his father, and the father under his son, whilst the blood fell hot on them from the lash. Half-hanging was one mode of torture; picketing was another, where the victim, strung up by an arm, could only rest the weight of his body, with bare foot, on a pointed stake. Hot pitch was poured into canvas caps and pressed on the head, not to be removed from the inflamed and blistered surface without tearing off hair or skin…".

Hardly ever has a people been as brutally crushed, plundered and impoverished as the Irish. But even though the Irish were poor, miserable and decimated, they were never broken, and the fight continued. When the stick did not work, the English tried the carrot instead; they made some concessions which, to the uninformed, seemed far-reaching—but in reality, England's hand remained firmly placed around the Irish throat. And because of that new revolts broke out, those of 1916 being the worst in recent history.

When the Irish declared the independent Irish Republic in Dublin, the English put a quick end to it with their 200,000-man army: 2,600 were wounded, 450 lay dead in their own blood, 1,000 freedom fighters were deported, and 15 of their leaders were executed. The executions would have continued if Lloyd George, English prime minister at that time, did not have reason to fear that the 10 million Irish living in the U.S. would do everything in their power to prevent America from entering the war. If Lloyd George had executed the sixteenth condemned man, he would have eradicated de Valera, the most fanatical Irish patriot and fiercest hater of the English—and since 1932 President of the Irish Free State. *"Pardoned"* to life-long forced labour in 1916, he was released from prison in 1917 and became a member of the lower house. He fights for Irish independence from Britain.

The Irish fight for freedom continued and, in 1921, Ireland resembled an army camp. Martial law was declared throughout the island, and 15 to 20 people lost their lives *daily* as a result of the soaring terror. The Irish bishops of that time declared:

If anarchy reigns in Ireland, then the British government is at fault. Murder, robbing, arson and violence of any kind are a daily occurrence. The terror regime established by the British government – the massacres of the innocent – can only be compared to the cruelties of the Turkish terror and brutalities committed by the Russian army in the war.

The Irish stated proudly in their message to the world on 11 January 1921, and justifiably so, that they as a people, a race, are in language, morals and tradition fundamentally different from the English. Ireland is one of the oldest European nations and has retained its national integrity through seven centuries of foreign oppression. It has never forsaken its nationality, and during the long period of English domination every generation has followed the call to arms right up to 1916: to defend, by all means, Ireland's irrefutable right to self-government [i.e., to *"equal rights"*].

The Irish people will continue this fight until one day they have achieved their independence from English tyranny, regardless of the sacrifices made or numbers killed. This is a burden the Irish are willing to carry into the future.

This then briefly illustrates how England treats a less powerful people than her own. Despite this maltreatment, England has the *audacity* to call herself the *'protector of small nations'.* These people, or more precisely their government, *dare* call England the cradle of humanity; of justice and freedom; and accuse National Socialist Germany of crimes they themselves have *actually* committed, repeatedly, over the centuries in the cruellest manner.

This union of government-organised prejudice *dares* to accuse the German people of religious persecution, simply because we seek to worship God as befitting Germankind (our *own* kind), allowing all Germans to practise religion as they see fit. What would people say if a known criminal, who was being hunted worldwide with an international warrant, was to try and teach a decent person moral behaviour, just because this decent person had asked that his property stolen by this criminal be returned to him? Ah, but we are only scratching the surface of the copious examples of English *"morality"* and *"humanity."*

The war on the *"Green Island,"* or the Island of the Saints, as Ireland is called, was only a sideshow—worldwide conquest was England's real aim. Under Queen Elisabeth the first steps were taken for England to become a sea and colonial power, and she promptly came into conflict with Spain and Portugal, two nations that controlled overseas trade and possessed the richest colonies in the New World.

One who was only familiar with the phraseology of one's own government and parliament could now surmise that England would approach Spain with the request to call a conference. In that conference they would then decide in what form England was to be allowed to partake of the newfound riches.

But what *really* happened? England had no intention of being one of the Have-Nots, thereby allowing Spain to continue to possess her own overseas riches, colonies and silver fleet. The English instead engaged in piracy, capturing the [Spanish] ships loaded with silver and took them back to England. The crews of the captured ships were put to the sword, the gold and silver not devalued by blood.[275] Those pirate ships, called *"seadogs"* took the fight from native waters to the West Indies, disregarding the rules laid down by the Papacy – *sharing of resources* – and the protests by Phillip II of Spain.

Officially, of course, England knew *nothing* of this piracy, and when word *did* get out eyes were raised to the heavens; laments about the immorality of the times were heard. But behind closed doors the English expressed great satisfaction at the *"singeing of Phillip II's beard."* This comedy was carried so far as to goad the maidenly Queen Elisabeth into signing death warrants for pirates—never to be carried out, of course, for the Queen was a partner in this business. The pirates of Cornwall and Devonshire were financed by legitimate companies whose shareholders belonged to the cream of English society. The pirate Drake received a knighthood, but before that he became shareholder of one of the Queen's companies. The Queen in turn made a profit of 4,000 per cent on her investment capital, because Drake had plundered the open Spanish cities on the west coast of Africa during his three-year excursion, and had brought with him as many riches as he could steal.

The pirates were in fact employees of the state, but publicly…oh, it was shocking what they did! Officially, England did battle with the Spanish Papists; England considered herself the protector of Protestantism. She preached this new religion, but in reality this encompassed grabbing the treasures of Spain and America.

When Spain finally retaliated in 1588, England was able to absorb the thrust of the Spanish Armada, but not due to any bravery on her part; a huge storm had dispersed the Spanish fleet, damaging and sinking many of them. England's losses were minimal.

This was the end of the Spanish Empire and England stepped into her place, determined to finish off this severely wounded foe. The English minted coins to thank G-d for having destroyed the Spanish enemy, thereby saving Gd-fearing England.

Portugal became increasingly dependant on England. The latter guaranteed Portugal's political independence, but at the price of Bombay, one of her most valuable Indian colonies, in 1662. With the 1703 agreement with Lord Methuan, Portugal became England's economic slave.

The most important discoveries were made by Spaniards and Portuguese, with the Dutch and French close behind. However, the biggest winner and exploiter was England.

But, not all rivals had been eliminated. The merchants of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the Dutch parliament, founded a trading company which, in a short time, elevated Holland to one of the most powerful European trading positions.

This powerful sea and trading force, right in England's front yard, had to be eliminated. While England was able to hide her real ambitions concerning Spain under the guise of a religious war against the Papacy, she was forced to drop all such pretences against Protestant Holland. Since business was concerned, all religious considerations were dropped by the English Puritans. True, they had supported Holland against Spain, but not to *help* Holland.

Once again weapons were not the deciding factor, nor the bravery of the sons of England. The tool used to destroy Holland was Cromwell's Navigation Act of 1651. It forbade the importation of plantation commodities from Asia, Africa and America *except* in ships owned by Brits. European goods could only be brought into England by ships belonging to Brits; English possessions were only brought to people of the country where the cargo was produced, or to people of the country receiving the first shipment. With this manoeuvre, Holland's sea trade, its life blood, was severely curtailed. And even though this act was aimed at Holland, it affected other nations as well. It was an attempt by England to rule the seas. By way of this act, England, which was previously one of *many* seafaring nations, erected its dictatorship of the oceans.

The English occupied Dutch holdings in West Africa as well as North America—in peacetime. The Dutch colony New Amsterdam was captured by English pirates and renamed New York.

The brave attempts by the Dutch admirals Tromp and de Ruyter as well as other heroes were not successful; neither was the victorious advance of the Dutch fleet up the Thames River in 1667. England had achieved her goal, as no measure was considered too dire.

Cromwell again took up the fight against Spain in Elisabethan fashion. He conquered Jamaica in 1655, which became England's most prized possession in the West Indies. While in alliance with France, England conquered the Spanish positions in the Netherlands, among them Dunkirk, which were then used as a bridgehead in the war against France; the next rival to be eliminated.

Under the future-oriented finance minister of France, Colbert, France became ever more active in overseas trading. When France established the West Indian Trading Company in the Atlantic as a direct competitor of English companies, the East Indian Company in the Indian Ocean, the Levantine Company in the Mediterranean, and when she became more industrially advanced, England acted. In England's opinion, her own actions were justified because France already possessed a vast colonial empire in North America, stretching from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

The English historian Seeley, creator of the work *The Expansion of England* (called the bible of English imperialism), has shown that between the English Revolution of 1681 and the Battle of Waterloo, England fought seven big wars; the shortest lasting seven years, the longest twelve years. Out of 126 years, England has spent 64 years – *more than half that time* – warring either directly or indirectly against France.

Already in medieval times (Middle Ages), England waged mighty wars against France, one of them lasting over one hundred years (1339 - 1453). Only through colossal effort and with the help of Joan of Arc – but suffering enormous losses – were the French able to repulse these Pan-Angles back to their island. Calais remained the only English possession.

Holland, England's former enemy but no longer of any consequence, was now England's *ally* in the fight against the foe of the day—so that *she* might do the dirty work.

A powerful coalition was established against Louis XIV consisting of Spain, Holland, Prussia and Austria, all former and future enemies of England, and all of course to maintain the balance of power in Europe. The possibility of a Franco-Spanish alliance gave the Angles nightmares. Such a power bloc could have decimated English trade with the New World.

Europeans fought each other in the Spanish War of Succession; England profited from it. In the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, it received – aside from the succession to the throne in Hannover – Gibraltar, the *"thorn in the side of Spain,"* the key to the Mediterranean, and a fortification of immense value. She also received French colonies in North America (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Hudson Bay) as well as Minorca.

Again and again, others were sent to fight for England. They waged wars financed with English capital, but *their* interests in the so-called peace treaties were sacrificed for the *sake of England*. Only the English navy participated in any fighting; and when English land forces were involved, as was the case under the Duke of Marlborough in the Spanish War of Succession or under the command of Wellington in Spain and Flanders, the soldiers fighting for England were – for the most part – continental mercenaries and Irishmen. Scotsmen were also sometimes led by English officers.

With Frederick II, King of Prussia, England had acquired a valuable continental ally. The wars that Frederick the Great had to fight on the European continent were used by the English to throw France out of North America. Frederick fought using English subsidies; he beat the French at Rossbach, but that was inconsequential. What in reality mattered for England were the victories at Plassey in 1757[276] and Quebec in 1759.[277] By 1760, the overseas wars were decided in England's favour. The French had lost Canada, Nova Scotia as well as the colonies in India; for example, at Senegal only small portions remained in French possession. England had achieved her goal and made peace with France without any consideration for her ally Frederick. Imperialist Britain abandoned Prussia without much ado at a time when Prussia was in dire straits.

England showed no interest in the French Revolution of 1789 *at first*. Even the execution of Louis XIV did not change that. Only when the revolutionary armies invaded the Austrian Netherlands – capturing Amsterdam and with it one of the best European ports – and threatened Holland did the English finally respond. England feigned indignation about this *'immoral revolution'* by claiming that Europe's freedom was in danger. In actuality, England viewed this French self-destruction with merriment, but when the French conquered Belgium and war broke out, England allied with France's enemies! A strong France, which included Belgium, just opposite the English coast was just not acceptable to the Brits.

When Napoleon I was successful in mobilising all of France, England decided to react, but not by sending in troops. Rather, she did so by loosening her purse strings to finance a European uprising against the Corsican. Loads of plunder were spent in Spain, Portugal, and even in the quiet Tyrolean farming valleys. At the end of the war against Napoleon, Lord Castlereagh gave an account of the costs to the British parliament:

Spain had received 2 million pounds sterling for her assistance in the fight. Portugal received the same amount. Sicily received 400,000 pounds; Sweden 1 million pounds. Some 40,000 swords, and just as many rifles, were sent to the continent: 5 million were budgeted for Prussia and Russia.

Details about England's fight against Napoleon, in alliance with other European nations, are well known and need not be rehashed. But one issue needs to be addressed: England's propaganda was modernised.

Caricatures became the weapons of choice and all of Europe was swamped with English drawings depicting Napoleon as a fool. Cartoon shops were even opened up in London to satisfy the English masses' desire for ridiculing others. Depending on the occasion, Napoleon was portrayed as either an inconsequential corporal knocked aside by the English, or as a people-devouring monster intent on destroying all of humanity. Napoleon was aware of the danger of this weapon, but seems to have underestimated its effect and was unable to answer in kind due to his lack of a sense of humour.

When the curtain came down on the Napoleonic tragedy, *world dominance by the English* was finally established *with German blood* at the Battle of Leipzig in 1815. England had again been successful in spilling the blood of others to save her own and to weaken Europe. She could now concentrate on securing her ill-gotten gains and plan further thieving adventures. Napoleon, England's big rival, was forgotten and banished to the island of St. Helena. In the murderous climate of this island the titan slowly succumbed. His protests about the conditions of his incarceration and the brutal treatment by the English governor Hudson Lowe fell on deaf ears. Humanitarian England knows no mercy, only this: *vae victis*, woe to the vanquished ones. England acted by this motto and will, if permitted, continue to do so in the future.

In *The Man of Destiny*, the English poet Bernhard [*Springborn spells it Bernhard. The translator.*] Shaw has the young General Bonaparte say this about the Brits:
Every Englishman is born with a certain miraculous power that makes him master of the world. When he wants something, he never admits to himself that he wants it. He waits patiently until he suddenly realises – no one knows how – this internal burning conviction that it is his moral and religious *duty* to conquer those who have got the thing he wants. Then that thing becomes irresistible to him. Like the aristocrat, he does what pleases him and grabs whatever he wants; like the shopkeeper, he pursues his purpose via industry and the steadfastness that comes from strong religious conviction and a deep sense of moral responsibility. He is never at a loss of a useful moral attitude. As the great champion of freedom and national independence, he conquers and annexes half the world, and calls it *"colonisation."* When he wants a new market for his tainted Manchester goods, he sends a missionary to teach the natives the Gospel of peace. When the natives kill the missionary, the Brit flies to arms in defence of Christianity: he battles for it; he conquers for it; he seizes the new *'market'* as his just reward from Heaven.

In defence of his island shores, he puts a chaplain on board his ship; he nails a flag with a cross on it to his top-gallant mast; and he sails to the ends of the earth, *sinking, burning* and *destroying* all who dispute his Empire of the seas. He boasts that a slave is free the moment his foot touches British soil and he sells the children of his poor at six years of age to work under the lash in his factories for sixteen hours a day. He makes two revolutions and then declares war on our one in the name of *'law and order'*.

There is nothing too evil or too beneficent that one will not find Englishmen doing, but one will never find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles; he robs you on business principles; he enslaves you on imperial principles; he bullies you on manly principles; he supports his king on loyal principles, and cuts off his king's head on republican principles. His watchword is always duty; he never forgets that the nation which allows its duty to get on the opposite side of his interests is lost.

Bernhard Shaw had to know!

But not only Spain: Portugal, Holland, France, Prussia and Austria also had the hand of the English butcher at their throats. Denmark also found out what it means to arouse the displeasure of the Brits. After the signing of the Peace Treaty of Tilsit in 1807, England invaded Denmark under the pretence of protecting it against Napoleon's troops that had, according to a rumour, allegedly appeared on her borders.

In a 36-hour bombardment by the English navy, 2,000 of 4,000 of the houses in Copenhagen were turned into rubble to force the Danish to hand over their fleet.

England justified this accomplished theft by claiming that it only wanted to protect those wonderful ships from Napoleon and it could furthermore not allow Napoleon to control the Sound (*Öresund*). The *real* reason for all of this was, however, that England was preparing herself for a long war and needed the additional ships. Thus she decided out of hand to steal the Danish fleet. In America this would be viewed (described as) gangsterism.

Of immense benefit for England was the theft of the island of Malta from France. This island, of great importance as the western portal to the Mediterranean, was until 1798 the possession of the Venerable Order of Saint John. During the war against Egypt Napoleon occupied the island, but in 1800 French troops capitulated to the English following a devastating blockade. Malta was then heavily fortified by the English, but after the Treaty of Amiens, it was to be returned to the Order. This the English had promised high and low. But the English never considered honouring their promise and in the 1814 Peace of Paris, they legalised the theft. Malta became immensely valuable when after the construction of the Suez Canal the Mediterranean became one of the main world traffic routes. Malta became a mighty bulwark, keeping Italy, France as well as the Greeks and Egyptians in check—all at the same time.

The Island of Minorca was also occupied by the English from time to time, and Toulon was used as an operational base against the French. In 1787 England also stole Cyprus from the Turks, the key to Western Asia, occupying it just *"temporarily"* until Russia returned some Caucasian territory to the Turks. When this was done again in 1918, the English had, four years earlier, made the island one of their colonies. England, which forever talks of the right of people's self-determination, had no intention of allowing this to happen when it was not in *her* interest, and never thought of affording that right to the Greek populace of the island. And when they tried to take this right by force, death and incarceration was England's answer.

Thus there are hardly a people in Europe not having been stolen from, or disadvantaged, by England.

But the division of Western Europe is England's main goal, and she works diligently to achieve it, always sowing discontent between the peoples. England's continental politics following the establishment of the powerful German Reich, and also her attitude towards our present NS government, proves it.

CHAPTER29

On the other hand, that other world says: *'If we lose, our world-wide capitalistic system will collapse. For it is we who save hoarded gold. It is lying in our cellars and will lose its value. If the idea that work is the decisive factor spreads abroad, what will happen to us? We shall have bought our gold in vain. Our whole claim to world dominion can then no longer be maintained. The people will do away with their dynasties of high finance.'*

—*Adolf Hitler*

The Slave Owners of Africa.

In 1783, the English economy suffered a severe setback when, at the Peace of Paris, North American independence was declared. England with one stroke of the pen lost most of her North American colonies. Africa was selected to make up for that loss.

Albion's affinity for human trafficking

In 1788 the *"Royal African Company"* was founded in London. Its aim was to spread civilisation and Christianity throughout Africa. In reality, establishing trade with Africa was always the goal, and that was even later admitted. In other words, Africa was chosen as the next victim of English exploitation.

One of the darkest chapters of English history is the brutal conquest of large parts of Africa and the enslavement of its population.
England turned slavery, already practised by Spain and Portugal, into a thriving business. She bought and sold black people as she did ivory, spices or brandy—and not undercover, but *openly*. In 1713 the English made a deal (*Assientovertrag*) with Spain, which granted to *"Jolly Old England,"* that bastion of freedom and humanity, the privilege to supply Negro slaves to British

subjects in the Spanish-American colonies. England was allowed to send one ship loaded with 500 tonnes of goods and to forbid all other smuggling. No less than 144,000 African slaves were sold to South and Central America by the English humanitarians.

That about half of those shipped there died in the lower decks was of no consequence, as the profit from the sale of the rest more than made up for the deaths. Under the Pitt government, during the war against Napoleonic France, the slave trade experienced an upturn. Lecky writes in his *History of England in the 18th Century*:

The slave trade increased as never before as a consequence of British conquests and under the protection of the Union Jack, and English capital was poured into it. Under Pitt the [international] slave trade more than doubled; the number of Negroes transported on English ships increased from 25,000 to 57,000.

The ludicrous profits from the slave trade created the nucleus for the development and spread of English industrial capitalism and contributed in large degree to the prosperity and flourishing of English ports, such as at London, Bristol and Liverpool. The city of Liverpool, for instance, made in one year, 1732, through the *"import"* of Negroes a net profit of 4,292,000 marks. By the use of this blood money the English ruling class was able to industrialise England, consequently giving her a monopoly on trade in the first quarter of the 19th century.

The already mentioned Cambridge historian, Sir J. R. Seeley, described the English slave trade as central to its politics. He stated: *"We continue to soil ourselves more than any other nation with the indescribable horrors of the slave trade."*

The method used to conquer African territory remained the same. First, private trade organisations received government privileges. These organisations then robbed the aboriginals blind and brutalised them until the tribes rebelled and burned down the buildings of the organisation. Now it was time to intervene and British navy ships, the strong arm of English capitalism, bombarded the villages of the aboriginals. The territory was then put under English protection, i.e., the territory was stolen and the crimes committed against its population were officially sanctioned. *"In the service of English imperialism"*: The English missionaries, who had paved the way for this annexation, applied this high-minded phrase to England's politics of robbery.

Uganda is but one example.

This was a nation that had, up until 1862 when English colonists began to arrive, highly developed kingdoms with intelligent inhabitants. Two years after the first expeditions, English Protestant missionaries followed, which were then chased by Roman Catholic missionaries from France. The Protestants intended to turn the Ugandan King, Mutesa, into a Christian to win him over for British power politics. The French had the same idea: the *"holy fathers"* tried to turn the King into a good Catholic. To top it all off, the Muslims also entered the fray. Fighting erupted during which, in 1885, the Protestant head missionary, Bishop Hannington, was killed. Heavy fighting ensued and turned the former peaceful nation into a morass of murder, treachery and rebellion— all of it under the sign of the cross and the Union Jack. In the end, England emerged as the merry winner. A representative of the English foreign office in 1894 took over the administration from the companies for the *"restoration of law and order."* By 1895 the territory of Buganda, a part of Uganda, was turned into an English protectorate; the rest followed shortly thereafter. The conquest of Uganda is a prime example of England's method of conquest: first the missionaries with their Bibles turn up, followed by the liquor merchants; in the end, the soldiers with their machine guns arrive.

This is how England obtained its huge African holdings. At the beginning of the 19th century, 10,000 square kilometres were under English control. When it all ended, England controlled an area of 8 million square kilometres of African territory, not including the South African Union, a territory of 1.23 million square kilometres. And this without the mandates added in 1920, which increased the English sphere of influence to an area of 11.14 million square kilometres!

With unheard of brutality and by all criminal means, England pushed other populations back and secured the lion's share for herself.
The conquest of South Africa and the subduing of the Boers, who, as the descendants of the Dutch, were the first permanent settlers in South Africa (Capeland, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State) is an especially impressive chapter of English humanity and English protection of small nations.

Genocidal gentry

Capeland was, up until 1796, a Dutch possession. Then the English seized and administered it until 1803. Following a three-year absence, they returned, and in 1814 annexed the territory based on the London Treaty. The Boers then decided to leave Capeland, for they felt nothing but contempt for the English merchants with whom they were in constant conflict.

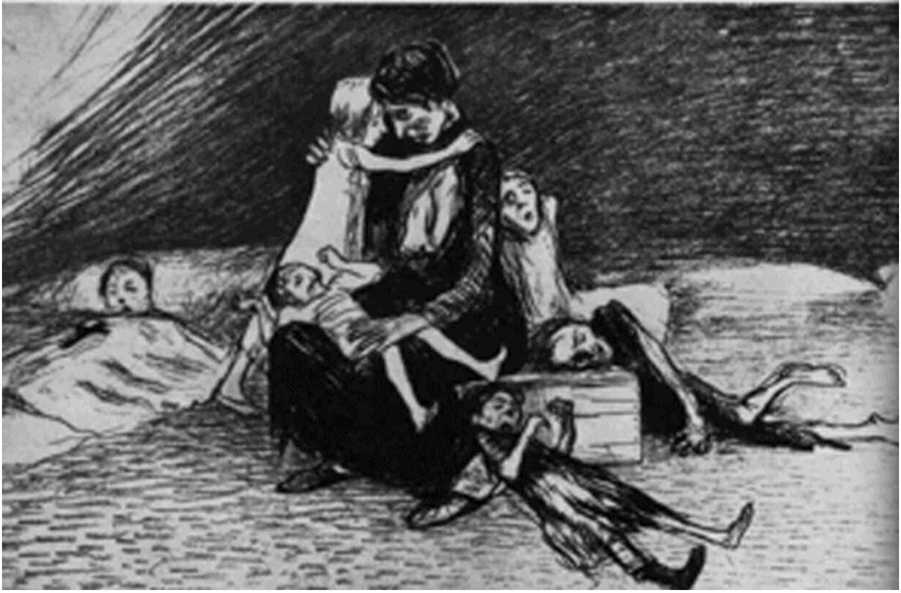
What became known as the big trek began in 1833: up to the present a sacred remembrance for the Boers. They moved northward to finally settle in Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

But the Brits did not give up. In 1877 they tried to annex Transvaal, but were repelled by the Boers. At the Pretoria Convention, England guaranteed the independence of Transvaal.

However, when gold and diamonds were found in Kimberley, the guarantee and all talk about peace was instantly forgotten. Naked greed resulted instead, leading to atrocities unknown even to Huns and barbarians—as England is so fond of calling primitive races. Following the misadventure of the Brit Jamson, a three-year-long struggle started. It became a campaign of mass extermination of the Boers, who were eventually driven into submission by the systematic destruction of their country and the horrors of the concentration [death] camps. The atrocious deaths of women and children in those camps no doubt contributed to breaking the resistance of the fighting men. Another country was subdued using the same murderous methods used in Ireland.

Let's see what General Smuts had to say in his report to the Boer President Krueger in 1902:

…It must however not be forgotten that the policy of persecution by the enemy [England] against our people has brought us endless suffering; no one will ever be able to describe the sufferings of the heroines of our nation in March 1900. Trying to hide in the bush or the hills of Rustenburg, Waterberg, Zoutpansberg, Leydenburg, Swaziland and Zululand from the enemy while in flight, many a bleaching skeleton will cry to the heavens to accuse the barbaric Bantu and the even more barbaric Brits; trying to find refuge while standing knee-deep in water in the marshes of Schoonespruit and Mooirivier, from where, for instance, the wife and children of commandant Wolmarans of Pontscheffstrom were driven out and into the next village by the enemy, using Lee-Metford and Maxim bullets, to finally reach – after month-long futile efforts – the safety of the prison camps of the [English] enemy – where they had to bury their little darlings while deadly sick themselves; hungry because they were unable to eat the rotten meat and even worse flour; without wood for a fire to cook a meal; having to remain there week after week, month after month, year after year worrying about their husbands and sons, longing for who might possibly have been killed in the war long ago; is this not a portrayal of sufferings the world has never seen? (From: Official reports of Boer generals to President Krueger. Volume II. A new report by General J. C. Smuts, Munich 1902, p. 13; see also Kuehne, *Störenfried England*, p. 60)



26 251 Burenfrauen und Burenkinder starben in den englischen Konzentrationslagern Südafrikas. Sie waren nach englischen Geständnissen das Opfer bewußten Ausrottungswillens.

Smuts denounced the hypocrisy of the English with particularly sharp words. Mendacious reports had been both officially and unofficially circulated worldwide by the English press. Smuts also condemned the *"arming and recruiting of Negro troops."* Thousands of Kaffirs were driven by fear or avarice to join the Brit forces.

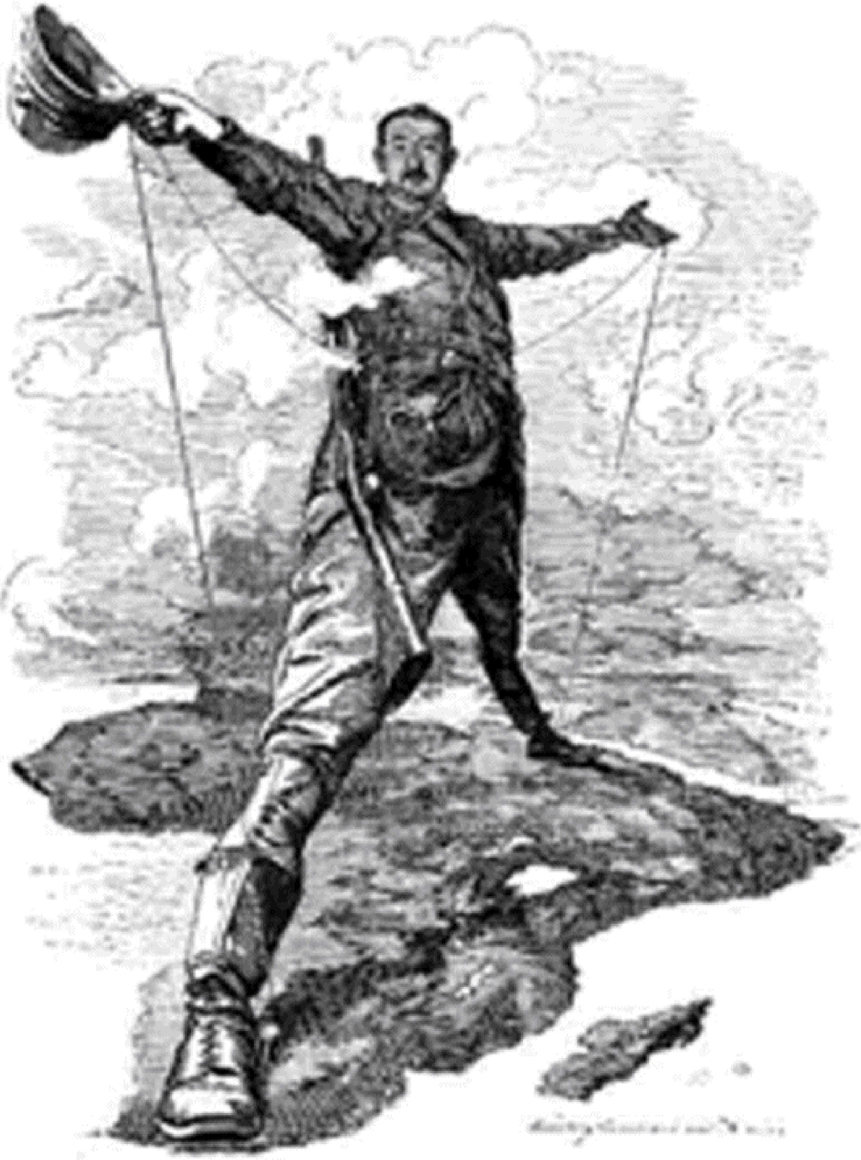
This came from the same General Smuts who, in 1939, persuaded the South African Union to wage war against Germany, in the service of England. Boer supreme commander, General de la Rey, reported that the treatment of women and children was the darkest chapter of this miserable war.
Accounts of hor

rors from statements made under oath, which have been preserved for posterity, show what England

is capable of: destroying weaker nations for her own profit.
Some 30,000 South Africans erected a memorial in Blomfontein on 16 December 1913 with the following inscription, in English: *"This monument,*
purchased with funds from private donations, has been erected by the Boers in memory of the 26,663 women and children who perished in English concentration [sic] *camps in the war of 1900-1902."*
And those English – who had brutally killed 26,663 women and children
– are now, forty years later, preaching morality and are appalled at

the establishment of German concentration camps in which subversives and criminals are merely forced to live *a productive life*. A woman reader of the South African paper, *Die Transvaaler*, wrote in a 1940 letter to the editors – as an answer to the English white book regarding alleged mistreatment in German concentration camps – that the English would do well to clean their own house before accusing the Germans of brutality.

Our house was burned down in the Boer war, my mother dragged into a concentration camp. In pouring rain in an open wagon she delivered a child, which died just a few days later for lack of care. I was at that time a girl of four and became sick with fever and was only saved by a miracle, even though the treatment I received from the English made me worse. And now we are asked to believe in the goodness of the English? An impossibility.



This same England has its Prime Minister Winston Churchill declare: *“We treated* (in World War I) *the whole of Germany as a fortress under siege and we admit openly that we intended to starve the lot of them: men, women and children, the old and the young, the sick and the healthy, until they were ready to submit.”* And Duff Cooper added in 1937: *“We did what we could to starve the women and children of Germany.”*

But, back to South Africa: this region was conquered by one of England’s most ruthless and tenacious conquerors, Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902). In 1889 he attained a Royal privilege for the British

South African Company, which allowed it *“to obtain either by concessions, privileges or contracts any and all rights, interests, jurisdictions and administrative privileges, including the necessary permissions to maintain law and order.”*

Rhodes and his agents proceeded unscrupulously against the aboriginal chiefs. They were guided solely by the intent to provoke a war with the Matabele and their chief, Lo Bengula, in order to concoct a *‘pretext’* to forcefully suppress the tribes and annex their land. A letter from Lo Bengula to the Brit government provides insight into the criminal methods used by thieving England:

Some time ago a group of men came into my country. One of them named Rudd (one of Rhodes’s agents) seems to have been the leader. They asked me where gold can be found and promised to give me certain items for the digging rights. I told them to produce the items they were willing to give me as payment and that I will then decide what I was willing to offer.

A document was drawn up and I was asked to sign. I asked what it contained and was told that it was my words and those of the men I had spoken to. About three months later I found out that I had signed away all the mineral rights of my country. I called a meeting of all the *Indunas* (advisors), invited the white men also, and asked for a copy of that document. They showed me that I had signed over all the mining rights of my whole country to Rudd and his friends. I then had a talk with my Indunas and they told me that they would not honour this document because it did not contain my words or those of the men who were holding it. Following that meeting I asked for the original to be returned to me. It has still not arrived even though two months have passed since the return was promised. The men who were in the country at that time were told to stay until the documents were returned. But one of them, Maguire, has since left the country in defiance of my order and without my knowledge. I am writing to you so that you know the truth about all this and you are not fooled.

With many kind regards,
Lo Bengula.
(From the book by Padmore: *Africa Under the Yoke*, p. 30)
Nothing was of course done by the British government.

Rhodes, whose name lives on in the English colony Rhodesia, is celebrated by the British as one of their greatest heroes and portrayed to the youth of the country as an idol. That this propaganda is falling on fertile soil is evident.

Huge African territories were annexed using the Rhodes method, so as to acquire the following names for Angle-Africa: Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana (*Goldküste*), Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Somalia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, British South Africa, Egypt and Sudan.

France's and England's respective interests in Africa resulted in a clash in Sudan. In July 1898 French Major Marchand Fashoda's troops occupied Sudan, but in September of that year the English General Kitchener forced them to withdraw. France was forced out and the call of *"revenge for Fashoda"* was heard throughout the country. But England has always been able to refocus French attention on Germany and to incite the French against their eastern neighbour. Thus France agreed to withdraw from the upper Nile, and England was free to rule in Egypt (and France in Morocco). Out of this agreement sprouted the Angle-French entente in the following years.

English evil

England turned Egypt into a cotton plantation to the detriment of the Egyptian farmers, the *Fellachen*. Before English intervention, the Egyptian farmers had satisfied the grain needs of their country and produced enough grain for export. Today, Egypt has to import grain to avoid starvation. More and more Egyptian farmers are expelled from their land: 3 million of them are affected by this today [in 1941]. By imposing strict tariffs, England tries to stifle the development of industry in Egypt. The first Egyptian uprising in 1879 was bloodily quelled and a strong national movement put down in 1919. The fight continued ultimately resulting in pro-forma Egyptian independence in 1922. Fact is, however, England is still Egypt's master. It is solely up to England whether or not Egyptians starve; social conditions are atrocious, as they are in *all* countries ruled by England.

In 1935, Reverend Walter Howard provided the following insight into social conditions for the native workers of Rhodesia:

> …the Rhodesian African, devastated by horrendous taxes, cheated out of a fair return for what he plants by a corn tariff, impoverished by an animal tax – invented by foreigners (the British) to cover the costs of their exports – cannot be burdened with an additional forced labour plan, or be at their mercy with a further load!

Those conditions did not only exist in Rhodesia, but in other English African colonies as well. Dr. Norman Ley provided the following assessment:

Historians of the future looking for the most horrible examples of the capitalistic system, where greed in combination with racism is exposed at its worst and inhabitants are scorned and impoverished the most; where laws are ignored and decency is of the lowest ethical value, will have to point to Africa and Kenya. (Padmore, p. 106)

The treatment of the indigenous population by the English is void of even the pretence of humanity, but is even *worse* in wartime!

In his memoirs *Five Hard Years*, Brigadier General Crozier describes what happened during a penal expedition of 1903 against the Fulani, a northern Niger tribe. The commanding officer ordered the hands and feet of the indigenous to be cut off, to take away the gold that they might have hidden on those limbs. During the battle, Crozier and his comrades crawled around the bodies looking for loot.

But we will allow him to speak for *himself*:

"Not much happening," Charlie says, *"I wonder if this foot bracelet is made of pure gold? Look here, why don't you hack this foot off with your* Adda (knife) *and take it off."* Swap, swap, two hits and it is done, the bracelet comes off. Charlie weighs it in his hand as if to assess its value. *"If this is gold then my excursion to Kokoto has been profitable.*

Come here, Mama, I need this arm bracelet." Swap, swap it goes again…

the arm flies in one direction the bracelet in another.
And England *dares* to befoul the name of German soldiery, calling them *“Huns”* and *“barbarians”?*

One other fact needs to be mentioned here: If one listens to the hateful tirades of English parliamentarians concerning the National Socialist racial laws, or reads about them, one is led to believe that England knows no racial distinctions but is filled with tender love for all other races. But it is only the Jews who enjoy English sympathy. All other races, the Negroes for instance, are glared at with disdain.

In February 1937, W. Hickins wrote the following in the English paper *Fortnight Review*:

The settlers are aware of the fact that they are distinctly different from the aboriginals, and are proud of it. They are members of the white governing race and consider themselves to be racially, as well as individually, socially, economically and intellectually superior to the blacks. They have neither the wish nor the intention to forfeit this position…They would also never pay homage to that *“ideal”* that whites and blacks will at some time be social and economic equals… Indeed, the majority of the settlers would not consider equality as ideal, but as utopian instead— impossible to achieve and harmful not only to national prestige, but disgusting for the pride of the [white] individual. (Padmore, p. 144)

Master racism by the master racists

The Brit Dr. R. L. Gordon researched the brain qualities, as well as the mental capabilities of the blacks to prove that Africans are biologically and racially inferior—incapable of engaging in higher learning.

This research is used to demonstrate to the world why those indigenous peoples, who are being *"cared for"* by the English, do so poorly. The fact that this is the result of malnourishment of their children, of being overworked and exhausted by slavery, never even enters the discussion. In the parts of Africa ruled by the Brits, the black man is not even considered human, but a pariah only useful as a slave to whites.

A striking example of England's true attitude toward the indigenous people is the *"education tax"* in South Africa, amounting to 14 marks in the Cape colony per head per annum for both blacks and whites. In Transvaal the tax is 19 marks. But, for the education of a white child the Cape government spends 10 marks; for a black child, just 10 pennies. In Transvaal it is 40 marks for a white child and 25 pennies for a black child. The blacks finance the education of the whites.

The conditions under which African mine workers are forced to toil are horrendous. Poorly paid, they have to live in concentration camps, called compounds, watched over day and night and *"governed"* by the *Sjambok*, whip. There are no beds. They sleep on bare ground like animals.

The child mortality rate in the camps of Johannesburg, according to official statistics, is 445 per 1,000. In the territory around the gold states in 1927 the mortality rate amounted to 74 per 1000 among the Europeans; among the blacks, 705 per 1000.

On the whole, one must arrive at the opinion that England has indeed abolished the slave trade, i.e., no more blacks are captured and shipped to the West Indies. *But it has not abolished slavery*. The enormous herd of black work animals and unemployed blacks is in fact England's slave herd. When asked how unemployment could be managed, the governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Arnold Hodson, answered: *"It is not the duty of the government to find work for the unemployed, but to govern."*

Burdened with the worst flaw, the Minister for Employment Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore nevertheless declared on behalf of the British government at Geneva, in regards to National Socialist racial policy: *"Aryan doctrine and homogenous teachings could never be applied to the British Empire. It is instead held together by equality and the rights of the individual. Nobody can be denied a higher position because of race, colour or religion."* –
Houston Chamberlain wrote in his *Neuen Kriegsaufsätzen* (New War Articles) how it is in reality:

When England speaks of freedom, she means the rule of force; only, within the force *she* has applied throughout her immense colonial empire, one will not find even an *indication* of intellectual life; just ranchers, slavers, compilers of merchandise, mine workers and everywhere the rule of despotism and brutality…

But there are signs of discontent even in Africa. The proudly nationalistic population of South Africa, under the leadership of Dr. Malan, is demanding sovereignty and the establishment of a state independent from the English Crown. This would be the only guarantee against being dragged into Imperial Britain's wars. An immediate peace is necessary, because this present war is not a defensive war, but a war of [Brit] aggression.

Here, too, England tries to brutally suppress the Boers; to wipe out any nationalist ambitions they might harbour. Even in Rhodesia, there are persons, including some in the administration, who feel anti-Brit sentiment. England tries by terror and restrictions to wipe out African nationality, but even here the English slavers will be shown that their power is not unlimited.

CHAPTER30

If in this war everything points to the fact that gold is fighting against work, capitalism against peoples, and reaction against the progress of humanity, then work, the peoples, and progress will be victorious. Even the support of the Jewish race will not avail the others.

—*Adolf Hitler*

Poison to China; Treachery and Murder in Arabia; England, the Sword of Judea.

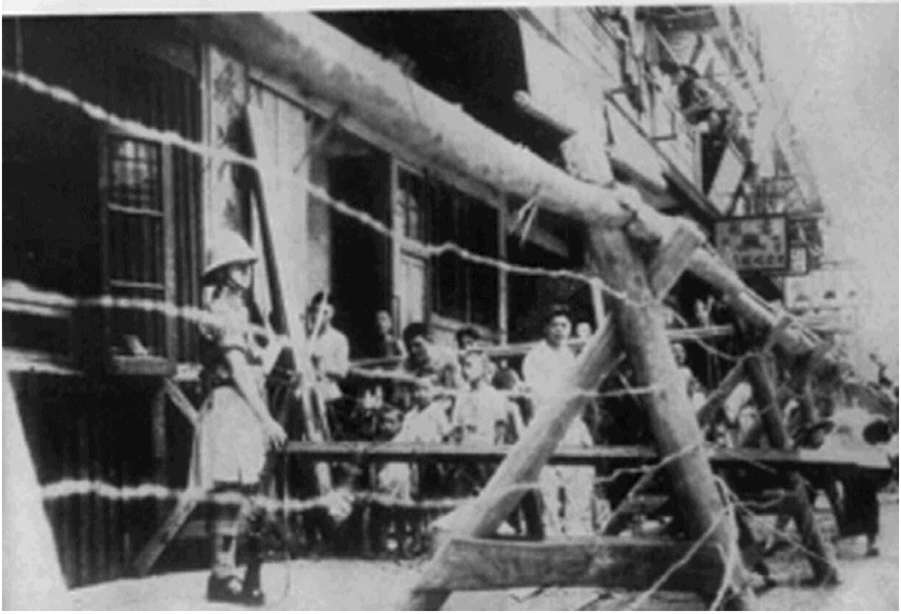
When an international commission in 1939 determined that Poland had used poisonous gas in the war against Germany, and when investigations revealed that England had supplied that poison gas,

England protested angrily. She has even tried to turn this *against* Germany by asserting that *we* Germans are preparing the world for a war using poison gas!

Pan-Angle poison

But a glance into history will suffice to show that England has no reason to protest indignantly, because poisoning of people is nothing new to these Angle-Saxons. England, a master in intellectual poisoning, has often bragged of one Northcliffe and Winston Churchill, but she is also guilty of *physical* poisonings.

The English East Indian Company engaged in the opium trade in Bengal as early as the 18th century, and from there it poisoned all peoples of Asia it traded with (came into contact with). From 1773 on, the company conducted a flourishing opium trade with China. One of the oldest civilised nations, her upper classes in particular fell prey to this insidious poison. Corruption and English trade were burgeoning, for it is easier to cheat a Chinese whose brain is foggy from the use of opium than a normally clever Chinese merchant.



An der Grenze einer englischen Konzession in China

According to English estimates, *two million* Chinese smoked opium which was introduced to them by the *“G-d fearing and virtuous”* English. To pay for the opium, the export of tea and silk was no longer sufficient and as a consequence precious metals like silver had to be exported, impoverishing China.

When the Chinese government in 1820 outlawed the opium trade, the opium smuggling started enriching England and further impoverishing China. Finally, in 1839, the Chinese had had enough. They confiscated 20,000 crates filled with opium and destroyed them all. London’s envoy, Lord Napier, who was *“to oversee the free trade with China, to open up the country and to ensure equality”* was asked to leave.

Oh, but that was just too much for dear old England. How preposterous of the Chinese to defend themselves against being poisoned, thereby imperiling England’s monetary interests! England declared war, which has been recorded in history as the Opium War. In the Peace of Nanking, in 1842, the English received Hong Kong and five ports were opened for *“free trade”*: Shanghai, Ningbo, Xiamen, Canton and Fuzhou, as well as intra-territorial rights. In addition to this the Chinese had to pay $21 million [in reparations payments] over the next three years. Opium was not mentioned at first, but it was *again* imported and the Chinese government was forced to agree to this. In the 1858 Treaty of Tianjin, the weak Chinese state officially *‘agreed’* to the import.

Thus, a government was forced to agree to the poisoning of its own people.

William Gladstone (1809-1838), who later became the biggest opponent of the Jew Disraeli, wrote: *"It is impossible for me to judge how long this war will last; but I can say this: a war more unjust, more calculated to cover this country with permanent disgrace I have never known nor read about."*

Treachery and murder in Arabia

We turn another page in the book of [Angle-Saxon] world history and find one more chapter written in human blood, just like that of Ireland, India and many more: Arabia.

Dim visions of the First World War are emerging: England, in dire straits as a result of the bravery of German soldiers, betrayed three nations. But in the long list of Angle-Saxon betrayals, do three more really matter? In 1917, Arthur James Balfour promised the

Jews *"the creation of a national home in Palestine for the Jewish people,"* to win Judea over for the destruction of Germany.

Without concern for the indigenous people of Palestine, the Arabs, England promised the Jews, of whom just 50,000 resided in Palestine, a homeland and with this committed one of the most despicable deeds in its history. Up until that time, England had betrayed and bartered this same country away two times; one time to the Arabs and then to the French! (Kossak-Raytenau, *Mord und Brand im "heiligen" Land*, p. 5f)

In verzweifelten Demonstrationen, die den Verkehr stören, machen sich Hunger und Elend Luft.

STARVED
PROTESTED
ARRESTED

For their help against the Germans the Arabs were promised, in 1915, a sovereign greater Arabian state, which was to include Palestine. This, however, did not prevent the Brits, in May 1917, from promising to hand Palestine over to the French; and, in November 1917, to the Jews. In the end, all three were cheated, because England continued to occupy Palestine. A fourth can be added to this list of the cheated: Turkey, which once possessed Palestine. And England was the smiling fifth. She should have actually been obliged to the Arabs; their rebellion in the Orient (Near East) gave England the victory!

But the Jewish capital was also of concern. Thus the Brits tried to have the Arabs and Jews come to a compromise. The Arabs tried desperately to prevent a further influx of Jews: Palestine, mostly a sandy desert, could only feed 1.5 million inhabitants. They know that if the Jews gain the upper hand, under the protection of England, they are lost, and will be condemned to languish in the desert while the Jews sit at the wells.

In 1933 about 170,000 Jews immigrated to Palestine. In 1936 the number was 400,000 and will likely increase to 750,000 by 1939. It is not difficult to calculate that by 1943 Jews will be the absolute majority—if this immigration continues unabated.[278]

But England continues her double dealings. On the one hand, she brutally suppresses the Arabian resistance—the shadows of Cromwell and Hastings loom large, and on the other hand, she knows she cannot afford to ruin her relationship with the Arabs completely: behind them stands the growing power of Pan-Arabia, with their aristocracy and some 250 million Muslims under England's domination. Thus England assumed a position at the Palestine Conference of 1939 that Jews found abhorrent, but that likewise failed to satisfy the Arabs. But England is not even *considering* giving up Palestine or her Mosul oil [in Iraq]!

And since the Arab revolts will continue, England will keep on suppressing them, employing methods similar to those used in Ireland, Africa, India, *ad nauseum.*

Up until now the Arabs were subdued through hunger (foodstuffs were destroyed), imprisonment in concentration camps [*sic*] – continually encountered in English history – and by searches. In fact, real searches are impossible to conduct because the huts are utterly destroyed using dynamite and bombs prior to any search. Whole villages are blown up during these *'searches'*.[279]

Arabs are of course *not allowed to possess weapons*. Only Brits and Jews can carry them.

Travel between cities and villages is severely curtailed. If an Arab is planning to leave a city, he must have a passport. Without it, he can neither travel nor conduct business.

In the narrow streets of Haifa, the business centre of the Arabs, Jews hurl bombs supplied by the Brits. Seventy Arab men, women and children lay dying—all in a day's work.

The Arabs are kept poor. Some 80 per cent are unable to read or write, because the English authorities are only obliged to care for *Jewish* schools and institutions. The English spend £100 thousand annually for Jewish school maintenance. And how much is spent on the education of Arabs? Practically nothing!

And why should conditions for the Arabs differ from those of the Indians. We all know that educated people are more difficult for tyrants to suppress, right?

Social conditions for the Arabs are horrendous, child mortality is extremely high, whereas Jews have already taken the fertile land and built enough hospitals to care for their offspring.

But Arabs continue to fight in spite of all the hardship and suppression — savvy warriors because of the lessons learned from the English in the First World War. They were eager students of Colonel Lawrence, but later left the service to protest against English treachery. And now the Arabs employ the methods taught to them against their former masters.

Reprisal by the English is, as always, vile and merciless. If rail lines are blown up, prominent Arabs, along with their women and children, are tied to handcars and forced to travel in front of the threatened trains.

In India, the leaders of the freedom fighters were tied to cannon muzzles to tear them into shreds. The realm of Angle-Saxon technology makes way for new methods of terrorism.

As Kossak-Raytenau writes in *Mord und Brand im "heiligen" Land*, a freedom fighter answered when asked if he, as well as compatriots, are willing to fight on:

Yes, we are! We Arabs suffer tremendously! 10,000 of us have been killed; thousands are cripples and thousands languish in jails. England is a brutal enemy!

It is not possible for me to describe to you all the sufferings of our freedom fighters, but I will draw you a few pictures. Our people are whipped! Their hands and feet are smashed! Nails are torn from fingers! Teeth are knocked out! They are forced to walk across broken glass; salt is then rubbed into the wounds! They are buried up to their head in the ground and left to die of thirst! In short, no torture is spared to destroy our fighters.

In spite of this, the Jews believed the methods of oppression were not severe enough. Thus England was the recipient of their harsh criticism.
Judea's force multiplier

But when England was about to declare war on Germany in 1939, all differences were forgotten. The long existing Angle-Jewish common front was again proclaimed. Currently the destruction of German National Socialism is their conjoint goal.

Chaim Weizmann, President of the *"Palestine Correspondence Agency,"*

wrote the following to Chamberlain on 29 August 1939:
In this hour of severe crisis it is my conviction that Jews will be able to contribute to the defence of holy values. I would like to confirm in the strongest terms possible the declaration made over the last month, and especially over the past weeks, by me and my colleagues: *that Jews will stand behind Great Britain and fight for democracy*.

It is our strongest desire to turn this declaration into reality. We would like to do this in a manner wholly compliant with the British plan of action and we will therefore, in all matters big or small, be at the service of the English government. The *'Jewish Agency'* is willing to immediately implement measures so as to make available Jewish manpower, technology, reserves, etc.

Some political differences arose during the last engagement between the *'Jewish Agency'* and the British protectorate government. We would like to set aside those difficulties to make way for the more imminent needs of the present time. We hope that this message is received in the same spirit in which it was written!

Chamberlain replied on 2 September, one day before England declared war on Germany:

I would like to congratulate you warmly on the choice of words in your letter of 29 August and the spirit in which it was written. It is true that differences exist between the protectorate government and the *'Jewish Agency'* regarding Palestinian politics, but I gladly accept the promises made in your letter.

It pleases me to realise that in this time of crisis, when matters dear to us are at risk, Britain can count on the cooperation of the *'Jewish Agency,'* promised to us wholeheartedly.

I am sure you do not expect more from me at this time, other than to say that your pledges concerning a common goal are most welcome and that I will consider them.

England is united with Judea against Germany . The Arabs will pay for this. This, at least, is what the Brits hope for. But Judea rejoices: for England drives all the peoples into their Jewish war.

Cohorts in crime

In this context the Jewish-capitalist connections to English members of the British government and their lackeys is of utmost interest. The American special correspondent William N. Stonemann writes from London about the forces behind the scenes responsible for war propaganda and points out, based on the book by S. Haxly, *Tory, M. P.,* that of 415 members of parliament in support of Chamberlain, 181 of them, i.e. about 44 per cent, are directors of corporations who have influence over 775 controlling officers. Most of them are connected to the armament industry; those unimportant enough to be company officers still hold significant shares.

Earl Baldwin, minister president in 1926, the year of the coal strike, held 194,526 common and 37,591 preferred shares in Baldwin Ltd., the big coal mine.

When Walter Runciman, now Lord Runciman, as chairman of the chamber of commerce suggested the subsidisation of mandatory shipping lines (*Tramp-Schiffahrt*), in the amount of £2 million, he held 21,000 shares of Moore Line, Ltd.

Heil
Hitler!

Neville Chamberlain was, before becoming prime minister, a director of the Birmingham Small Arms and Elliot’s Metal Company (arms manufacturers) and held 23,250 shares in those companies in 1925. Sir John Henderson, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1939 and authorised to cooperate in defensive measures before becoming a member of the cabinet, was on the board of directors of Vickers, the world's largest arms manufacturer. On 21 February 1938 he was elected to parliament, but his appointment to the Vickers board of directors was only announced at the annual general meeting of 1 April 1938. Indeed all he mentioned was that he had been elected *"in the course of the year."*

Many members of parliament are presently on various boards of armament companies. About 23 Tory members are interested in the manufacture of aircraft, with dozens more mixed up in metal and engineering companies involved in the war effort.

More than 90 Peerages (members of the old English nobility with a seat in the upper house, who have the right to be tried by fellow peers and access to the king at any time) were created by the English government between 1931 and the outbreak of the English war in 1939, 60 of whom are directors of companies. Those 60 take up 420 seats on various boards of directors. Of those who have more recently become nobility, 42 are directors of insurance companies' banks, 86 of whom sit as board members. Even a published newspaper has been silent on this matter (*"gentled"*): The Jew Salter Elias, now Lord Southwood, is the publisher of the *Daily Herald*, the mouthpiece of the Labour party.

The English press is dominated by Jews and Jew-oriented papers. Those who refuse to cooperate are boycotted by removal of advertisements, thereby losing their economic base.

The chairman of the administrative body of the *London Express* newspaper, and publisher of the *Daily Express*, with a circulation of 2.5 million, is the Jew Ralph D. Blumenfeld. Just recently the *Daily Mail* was sold to the Jew Moses Sieff, an intimate friend of Mr. Eden. The paper promptly reversed its course. Officially the *Daily Telegraph* is owned by Lord Camrose, whose family is related to the Jewish Rothschilds; the *real* owner of the paper, however, is Lord Burnham, née Levy-Lawson. The *Daily Mirror* is owned by the Jews John Ellermann and Moses Sieff.

The list of English press Jews could be expanded indefinitely, the machinations of which would fill the pages of a book; no doubt a book that would be among the most informative publications of our time.

Equally strong is the Jewish influence in the amusement and entertainment industry, the food industry as well as in the appliance and furniture industries. Oil companies, department stores as well as other economic establishments are all controlled by greedy Jews. And *"English"* Freemasonry, represented in London with 1,260 lodges and 5,000 in the whole of the empire, must be added to direct Jewish influence.

This is why Nahum Goldmann, the delegate of the Jewish Agency at the League of Nations was able to announce to the press on 19 May 1939 in Paris: *"The Jewish people are one with the great democracies… Jews consider English people to be their friends."* The Vienna Rabbi Adolf Jelinik expanded on this with the following statement: *"The Jews are dear to the English because of our practical, realistic sense in business and social activities…".*

The Brit government belies they are the instigator [of this war], but seem not to realise they are being manipulated. They were of the opinion that they could first use Poland – and later France – as their continental sword against Germany. But in reality, England is Judea's sword. She is Jewry's help hand: that race which, in the *Daily Express* of 1 March 1939, declared financial and economic war on Germany. "*14 million Jews stand together as one man to declare war on Germany*."[280] The aim of this war according to the Jewish paper *Natcha Retsch*: *"Our Jewish interests demand that Germany be* absolutely destroyed*."* It is obvious that Messrs. Churchill, Duff Cooper as well as other *"honourable"* members of the English government are listening attentively to their Jewish educators [*sic*].

Even before war broke out the London *Jewish Chronicle* explained on 3 March 1939: *"…Jews will not allow peace to be declared, regardless of how badly statesmen and peace makers want it…"*

When Judea finally had the war it so badly wanted, with the help of England, a London Jew told a German newspaper: *"Sure, this is our war and we started it to finally deal with you."*

The *New York Times* announced that in all of America's synagogues, prayers for the English King are offered. In those prayers, G-d Jahve is asked to protect the King of England and to strengthen him so that he is victorious in the fight against fascism, the enemy of the world [...]. (See Dr. H. Hohenstein: *Judas Krieg!* RAK Nov. 1939, p. 3ff)

But Judea rejoiced too soon. The people that have, up until the beginning of the Jewish-English war, misunderstood what Jews are all about will now have their eyes opened. They will understand that they are to be sacrificed so that the Jews and their English pawns can realise their plans of world conquest. And this awakening will be extremely painful for the Jewish-English warmongers.

CHAPTER31

...[W]ho are the rulers of Britain today? They are the same people who were warmongering before the Great War, the same Churchill who was the vilest agitator among them during the Great War; Chamberlain, who recently died and who at that time agitated in exactly the same way. It is the whole gang, members of the same group, who believe that they can annihilate nations with the blast of the trumpets of Jericho.

—*Adolf Hitler*

Parasites in America, Executioners in Australia.

S

paniards and Portuguese conquered the riches of America for the white man; England benefitted from it. The English ignored the Spanish Empire and culture it was based on. According to the American J.

Adams in his *America's Ascent from the Land of the Indians to a World Power,* competitiveness, ignorance, repulsiveness and religious fanaticism were the reason for the British view of Spain and its empire as both an enemy and prey. In other words, the English lust for conquest was motivated only by the desire for booty.

America's British bane

Virginia, the oldest English colony, was governed by incompetents and criminals. Some of those tyrants treated the whites under their control so badly that they in turn looked to the Indians for protection. When they returned, the representatives of his Majesty had them tortured. A law was passed threatening anyone who insulted the king or the trade company; who made derogatory remarks concerning official publications; who wilfully destroyed plants or killed animals; who engaged in trade with docked ships; and who was heard swearing or missed Sunday services, with the penalty of death. Whoever did not visit the church daily had six months to ponder his shortcomings in jail.

Conditions in Virginia were appalling. Famines were the result of the passive resistance of the settlers in the once peaceful and fertile country.

It took decades of work to correct the wrongs before the situation in

Virginia improved.

In 1620, a small group of English *"Pilgrims,"* who had been banned by *"tolerant"* England because of their faith and forced to live in exile in Holland for a few years, arrived aboard the *"Mayflower"* at the coast of Plymouth and settled there.

But the English were not the only ones who showed interest in America. The French did too, eventually founding the permanent settlement of Quebec in 1608; from there they ventured inland. The consequent discoveries of lakes and the mapping of the flow of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, earned the French the right to the two biggest waterways of the continent and the land enclosed by them. After a century, the French had a fort in Niagara and had founded Sault Saint Marie (fourteen years prior to the founding of Philadelphia), Detroit, Kaskaska, Vinecennes, Duluth, and other places in the Midwest.

Whereas the French lived in good neighbourly relations with the Indians, the English considered them useless animals that had to be destroyed. They went so far in their arrogance as to see their actions as the hand of G-d punishing the heathen Indians. One of the Puritan *"Pilgrims"* remarked, concerning the epidemic they had brought to Plymouth which decimated the Indians, that this was G-d's way to make room for his people.

Given this arrogance, are we not here confronted with all the *'peopledestroying hatred'* of the Jews of the Old Testament? The English say Christ instead of Jahve, but both are the same entity to them.

The Indians were brutally butchered. If it could not be done with weapons, then alcohol was used, as well as European plagues and diseases imported into their nation.

Hendrick van Loon writes in his *From Columbus to Coolidge* [*I could not find the book; I wonder if it is now called* America. *The translator.*] in Chapter 3:

In the year of the Lord 1752, Jeffry Amherst (after whom a village and institute of higher learning is named) issued instructions to his subordinates as to how to treat the natives who had accepted the King of England as their ruler:

"You would do well," His Excellency wrote, *"to infest the Indians with smallpox germs from sheets on which patients suffering from that disease have lain, or by any other means resulting in the annihilation of that*

cursed race. I would welcome your plan to run them out with dogs if it could be realised."

If a decorated and well meaning general could openly express his opinion as such in the middle of the 18th century, when the [white] world was beginning to show concern for the plight of primal races, how did the natives fare *before* that? (See White Horse Eagle, *Wir Indianer*, Berlin 1929, p. 9)

If, however, the English fought against white enemies, they baited the red men by putting a price on the heads of their white opponent. How can the Indian, who has been expelled from his rich hunting grounds, be blamed for delivering as many scalps to the English as possible to collect the reward? Ah, but in the end the English liquor merchants collected the reward.

The aforementioned American, Adams, had this to say about the English: *“They show no interest whatever in the Indian as a human being. They established that he was little more advanced than the wolf, but had to nevertheless be dislodged from his territory as quickly as possible, be it by treaty or war.”*

The Atlantic seacoast had in the meantime been turned into English territory. 260,000 Brits lived in the colonies in 1700, as compared to 100,000 Spaniards in New Spain.

The English slave trade has already been covered, we just need to add that the currency for obtaining the slaves was mostly rum, distilled from molasses purchased in the West Indies. In exchange, large amounts of building materials, as well as horses and products of all kinds were exported to the islands.

In the Peace of Paris of 1763, the English seized Canada from the French. They grabbed Florida from Spain, a French ally.

Canadian conundrum and other confounded curses

In 1783 the Americans achieved independence, no doubt a hard hit for the British Empire. But, after that catastrophe they still managed to save Canada, which was established in 1604 and settled by the French.

Only 200 settler families among the 65,000 white settlers were from New England.

Discontent with British rule increased among the Canadian population to such an extent that England feared Canada would *also* be lost to her empire. England decided therefore to give Canada autonomy in 1840, following the recommendations by Lord Durham. By turning one of the richest countries on earth into a dominion, Canada was saved *for the English.*

England’s possessions in South America include, aside from the oil rich islands of Trinidad and British Guyana, the Falkland Islands located near the southern tip of Patagonia. Incidentally, up till the beginning of the 19th century Guyana belonged to Holland, but was stolen by the Brits in 1803.

The theft of the Falkland Islands is one of many examples of Brit gangsterism. When a conflict arose between recently established Argentina and the U.S.A. in 1833, England, taking advantage of Argentina's weakness grabbed the Falklands from her. The fact that this theft ran counter to the Monroe Doctrine was of no concern to England.

Argentina never recognised this land grab and at the 1939 Panama Conference protested vehemently and demanded the return of the islands.

Already in 1936, Argentina issued a postage stamp showing the Falkland Islands as Argentinean territory. England protested, of course.

At this time England still holds the following American territories, aside from those already mentioned: the Bermuda Islands, British Honduras, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Bahamas, the Leeward Islands, Tobago and the Windward Islands[281].

Because of English propaganda, America was coerced into participation in the First World War. The English felt that no methods were too underhanded or devious not to be used to incite the American public against Germany.

England had to shoulder an enormous debt to pay for the war materials supplied by the Americans; after the war England defaulted on the payments. The Americans lost $10 billion.

Just a glance at America's history demonstrates that Imperial Britain has, in regards to the development of the North American Union, always been hostile towards American interests. This was as true during the war of independence by the thirteen North American colonies; during the ensuing struggles to gain economic independence from England; during the second war with England (1812-1814), as during the American Civil War (1861-1865), for the establishment of the Union—at which time leading English ministers eagerly awaited a decisive victory by the Confederate armies (the South) so as to recognise the Confederation as a sovereign state.

There is not a place in this world not damaged by England.

Genocide in Australia

The Australians also had horrifying experiences with the English. In 1786 Australia had the privilege to be made England's penal colony. Sydney was established, a town in which the chief justice was constantly drunk, legitimate children the *exception*. The female inhabitants of this honourable settlement were mostly city prostitutes. Weekly wages were measured in rum and government supplies sold by the officers to the inmates for exorbitant prices.

The treatment of the aboriginals by the English was disgusting. When the Dutch had discovered the continent, 1.5 million natives lived there; only 600,000 are left.

An effective means of reducing the indigenous population was the spread of sexual diseases, imported by the English and passed on to the natives, resulting in horrendous losses since the immune system of the coloureds had not yet developed adequate resistance.

Some 60,000 criminals were deported to South Wales in the first fifty years. Another 10,000 followed over the next ten years. The land was snatched from the natives without any consideration for their welfare and, as a consequence, soil exhaustion ensued, indiscriminate killing of the wildlife occurred, and clear-cutting of large forest areas converted the land into desert; the natives were forced to live with famine. If the natives stole some sheep from the emigrants simply to survive, penal expeditions were launched, with the English organising battles to hunt their human prey. Scores of the hunted natives were killed by Angle rifle fire.

This is how *"Jolly Good England"* passed the time and combined pleasure with business, exterminating about 93 per cent of Australia's aboriginal population.

In 1900, the English poet Baronet Sir Walter William Strickland travelled extensively throughout Australia and had this to say:

It is useless to speak of Tasmania and Australia in detail. In the former country the aboriginals were slaughtered long ago by the British. The original Aryan inhabitants of Australia in the care of their racial friends and relatives will soon suffer the same fate…In New Zealand the British majority, the largest by far, secretly and eagerly wishes for the extermination of the noble Maori.

Strickland refers, in this context, to the imported white savages, meaning the Brits. The few remaining aboriginals were forced to exist as beggars and vagabonds; sheep herders, at best—all of this the result of bloody English rule. Crimes were punished without mercy: the convicted, physically chained together, languished in concentration camps [*sic*]; premature death was their only hope of escaping this horror.

England managed to turn a population of proud warriors into a community of desperate slaves. But England unabatedly extracted her profit from the victim country after butchering its rightful owners.

The French poet Victor Hugo describes English robber and butcher politics as follows:
"The time will come when two signs are erected on this earth; one will say

‘humans’, the other ‘Englishmen’.”

CHAPTER32

Even Cromwell dreamt of an intimate connection of the Jewish *"people of G-d"* with the English-Puritan God's Church. The Jewish spirit, the Jewish tradition, was introduced to the English people in this way. The nature of the Jewish people was transferred to the English people.

—Dr. Arnold Springborn

The Murderer in India.

While Frederick the Great received British aid money to act as England's continental sword in the Seven Years' War against the French, this was, as previously mentioned, the decision arrived at

via the victory of Clive over the French General Dupleix at Plassay (1757).

Clive was responsible for England's methods in India. He was perfectly suited to the job: he had already committed armed robbery by the age of twelve, which caused his relatives to banish him to India. His skills, coupled with his boldness and recklessness, paved his career path from that of a clerk for a trading company to governor. After the Battle of Plassay, Clive occupied and cleared everything that fell into his hands in Murshidabad [a district of West Bengal]. A hundred boats were brought in with 800,000 pounds of gold as a distribution to the government of Calcutta. Clive was inundated with honours for his acts for England and was appointed Irish Peer, leading his own court in London. During his absence, however, a corrupt company official worked only to wrest 100 to 200,000 pounds as quickly as possible from the natives, before his health suffered from the heat, so that, in historian Macaulay's words, he could marry a Peer's daughter, buy rotten boroughs in Cornwall, and give balls in St. James Palace.

Clive's lucky star faded later: at just 49 years of age, the victor at Plassay committed suicide.

Brutale Hinrichtung indischer Freiheitskämpfer durch die britische Zwingherrschaft

Englische Reiterei zersprengt eine Versammlung von Anhängern Ghandis.

Before Clive's *"work"* only a few places and their immediate surroundings, such as Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, were held by the English. In the 18th century the Portuguese, Dutch and French played a more prominent role in India than the English.

But then the English slowly and steadily began broadening their power, in order to ruthlessly and brutally challenge their predecessors in this region as well.

The Malabar Coast became English in 1799, along with the hinterland of Madras in 1800 and Bengal and the fertile lowlands of the Ganges at the beginning of the 19th century. Valuable territory was conquered via bloody warfare. Brave Sikhs and the Mahratta were especially targeted. Three wars were conducted over Burma alone (1824-26, 1852-56, and 1883-85). In 1886 the strategically and economically critical British colony of Burma was officially established. After two campaigns that were supplied by way of the Persian Gulf, Baluchistan became a British protectorate in 1876.

England used cruel and devious methods. She used her own armaments against the Indians, or incited other countries against India, one caste against another, or one religious community against another. To rule effectively the English had only to maintain the existing divisions.

England's aim was to gain the immense riches of India for herself. No method was too low to achieve this goal. Law, justice and respect for international laws and treaties meant absolutely nothing to the Brits. One Indian kingdom after another was toppled, contract upon contract broken; vow after vow reneged upon.

The Brit Richard Price wrote: *"It's time for Britain to get out of India! The British there have done nothing but pillage and conquer leaving whole kingdoms depopulated, and by the most infamous suppression and robbery, ruined the lives of millions of innocent people."*

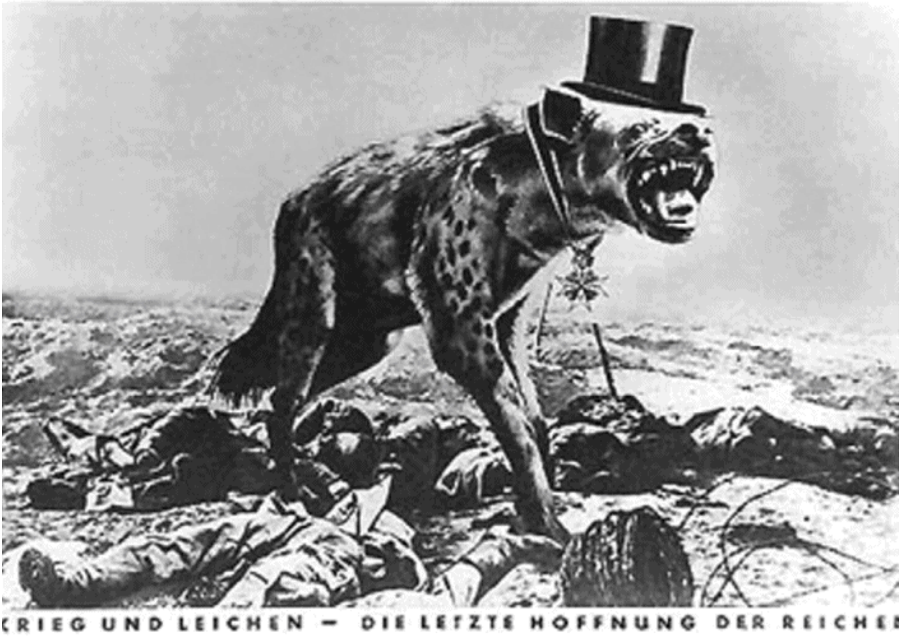
The aforementioned English historian Seeley said:

The conquest of India cost England neither trouble nor effort. It followed the established general principle for all such wars of conquest. The subjugation of India was accomplished at the expense of the Indians, not the British. The English state did not wage a national war against India, but used the East India Company, which represented England's interests, to conquer her. This is how the captured area fell to England.

This is the same method that was used in Africa. The company exploited the people causing economic unrest so that the state had to intervene to *"pacify"* the country, which effectively made it English. Responsibility for the terrible atrocities that occurred fell on English society leaving the pious of England indignant indeed, since English society represented the first Governor General of India in court, Warren Hastings—a bloodhound in human form. He had committed extortion, calculated and sophisticated cruelty, revenge, rape, theft; all the crimes that were sure to reveal a person as guilty. But the court acquitted him on the grounds that Hastings had acted in the national interest.

Further examples show how these actions serve only the interests of the English state:

The light-skinned tribe of Rohillas, an agricultural and mercantile people, was defeated by Warren Hastings in a war unto the death. Macauley, the great English historian, reported in his essay, *"Warren Hastings"*: *"More than 100,000 people fled their burning homes to the fever-ridden jungle. They preferred famine, fever and even the Tiger's claw to the ChristianEnglish government that had shamelessly and greedily sold off their property, their blood, and the honour of their wives and daughters, which had been bartered away..."*


RIEG UND LEICHEN – DIE LETZTE HOFFNUNG DER REICHE

War and Death – The Last Hope of the Rich (John Heartfield, 1932). John Heartfield, a German political reactionary, responded to nationalistic pamphlets that promoted abhorrence of the victorious powers of World War I with his photo collages for AIZ magazine (published in exile). Heartfield viewed members of the economic elite as warmongers, presenting them as profiteers of the coming war: as a hyena with bared teeth, top hat and medal. Source: http://www.dhm.de/ausstellungen/kassandra/1930_1933.html (accessed October 11, 2010).

Pillage and plunder, the Brizis' worst blunder

To fill Britain's coffers, Hastings pillaged the religious centre of India, the rich Benares. Day after day Hastings went forth savagely and unrestrained. Within two years he had increased the East India Company's revenues by 40 million marks per annum (adjusted to today's values [1941]).

Hastings's supporters followed in his footsteps. In Cornwallis the surplus revenue over expenditure in India amounted to £1,210,000. England's elimination of the Dutch presence there after 1795 was important. In rapid succession Albion conquered Ceylon, Malacca, Banda and Amboina. Europe was too busy dealing with the repercussions of the French Revolution to pay any attention to the bustling Brits in distant India.

Economic reprisals were one of the principal means of British policy in India. England created a tariff protection system for herself, but imposed defensive duties against India. English trade and industry flourished while India bled and starved. Thus in the year 1857 to 1858 the use of *Sepoys*, native Indian troops, arose: the misery was immense, the heaviest tax pressure was weighing on the people.[282] In addition England insulted their religious sentiments.

The English historian Edward Thompson described British *"pacification"* measures in his *The Other Side of the Medal*:

The executions of natives were abstract and indiscriminate. Within two days, 42 men were hanged along the road; a group of men were executed because they had turned their faces away when one of our men passed them on the street. Whenever we halted our advance, all villages situated close to the front were burned down. These cruelties were committed before the Cawnpore Massacre, and could therefore not be excused by using that diabolical crime as a justification.

Kaye writes in his *History of the Sepoy War*:

Martial law was proclaimed. The terrible laws that were decided on in May and June by the Legislative Council were now carried out: soldiers and civilians alike were killed by blood courts, which followed no judicial processes and disregarded both age and gender. The Parliament has reports of the General Government Council's representations of events: the elderly, women and children were all murdered, as well as the guilty, for sedition. They did not hang anyone; they simply burned the villages. A few people may also have been accidentally shot. Britishers fearlessly boasted (or wrote in their letters about their heroic deeds) that they had "*spared no one*" and that randomly spraying "*Niggers*"[283] with bullets had become a very enjoyable past-time that provided them with much fun.

The report of the General Government Council of 24 December 1857 on the situation in all provinces and in Northwest Punjab stated:

There was indiscriminate hanging not only of those who had more or less participated in the assault, but also of those whose guilt was not the least bit certain; guilty and innocent without regard to age and sex fell to indiscriminate punishment and in some cases this sacrifice affected large government-friendly segments of the population so deeply that they were threatened with famine. Sepoys, some of whom were on vacation while others upon dissolution of their regiments returned to their home villages, were everywhere throughout the country. They had generally not taken part in the riot, but did their utmost to prevent it. Still others risked their lives in order to protect the British from the wrath of their bloodthirsty comrades. Now all these people had to endure the same penalties if they were unfortunate enough to associate with certain circles or live in certain districts where this mood had everywhere prevailed. Indeed these government measures encouraged the rumour that the government intended to inflict bloody punishment on all Indians, Hindus and Muslims alike. (Taken from the book *Imperium Britanicum* by Graf.)

If one looks back at recent Indian history, one comes to the following statement:

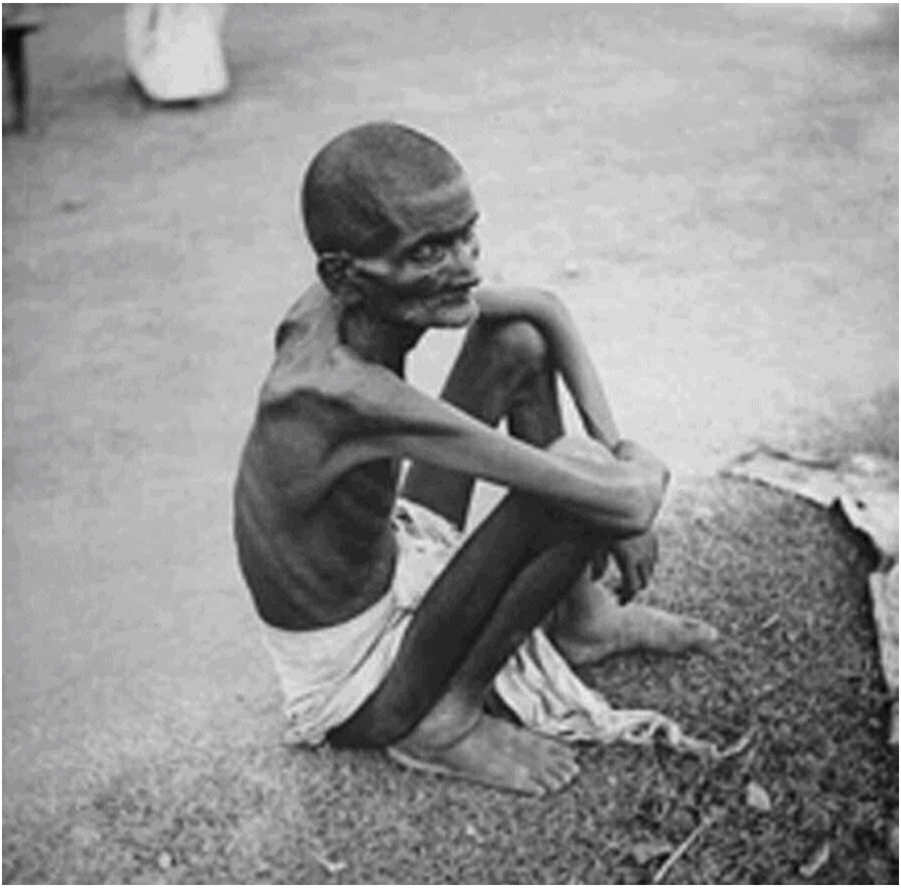
India has not been in any war for itself, but for England: from 1859 to 1900 it was forced to provide 11 trains of units. Exactly the same thing happened during the First World War in which India provided more than a million soldiers. India then paid the war debt. In 1857 they paid 40 million pounds for their defeat at the hands of England, their first struggle for freedom, which the English prefer to characterise as an *"insurgency."* The payments continue by means of 37 million pounds for the six major wars outside India and for the ten-year *guerrilla* war on the Indian borders. From 1914 to 1922, at the end of the eastern wars, more than 4.5 billion rupees were transferred from India to England, minus the war loan (*ohne die Kriegsanleihe*)! (Taken from the article *The Second Scam in India* by Halibur Rahman, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, 26 October 1939.)

When the Indian population called upon the Brits to make good on their promise of Indian self-government on 11 April 1919, – a pledge made to India by Britain during World War I as repayment to the Indian troops who fought on the battlefields of France, Mesopotamia and German East Africa for British interests – they experienced bitter disappointment. The British soldiers opened the meeting by firing on 5,000 Indians; within about ten minutes there were 500 dead and 1,500 seriously wounded. 261 persons were sentenced to flogging. What would one say to the fact that more than 300,000 sons of India have been bled to death in world wars for England?

Fire and famine

The Indian people have not been held down and degraded to the level of a slave people by violence alone, but also with hunger and physical and psychological misery. From 1769 to 1800 there were four famines, twelve in the first half of the 19th century, and *35 famines35 famines* 1900 about *30 million* people died of starvation.

The people's upbringing and education are at the lowest level in the



world. Only 8 per cent of the Indian people can read and write. In this way one of the world's oldest human civilisations was reduced to a herd of woodworkers and water-carriers. When Wilberforce, a philanthropic Brit, suggested sending teachers to India, the director of *"East India"* answered that England had lost America because it was foolish enough to authorise schools and colleges there. England could certainly not afford to commit the same folly again in India. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough, then Viceroy of India, said he feared that education of the Indians would bring about the political ruin of England. In 1918 four-fifths of all Indian villages offered no schooling: 80 per cent of school-aged children did not attend school. The Angle-Indian government provided 60 pennies per capita for education, and in 1938, 75 pennies. In England, 55 marks per capita are provided for this purpose.

The American Millard, in his work *Conflict of Policies in Asia*, judged today's level of education in India: *"At least 90% of the Indian population remains in an abysmal state of ignorance, and it does not seem* *that a sincere and meaningful attempt has ever been made to raise them to a higher level in this regard. Probably about 70% of them live in the filthiest and most degrading poverty that exists in the world today."* (See Graf, *Imperium Britanicum*, p. 165)

The overall health of the Indian people is terrible; the average Indian lifespan is just 23 years. One-fifth of the total population of India, or 70 million people, are malnourished. The poverty of the Indians, once amongst the richest of people, is terrible. The total annual income of India's population of 300 million is only 600 million pounds. This equates to just two pounds per head. The average income of a Brit, on the other hand, is more than 42 pounds per head.

The social conditions of the Indians are very bad. After a company law was enacted in 1922, women's work in the mines was limited to 11 hours. The government authorised the prohibition of women's work underground, but this proved useless since it was *"proven"* that underground work was no unhealthier than any other work and, in fact, women's presence in the mines promoted morality, which *"protected the family."*

One of the most important Indian-based sources of income for England is the Indian land rent (*Landrente*), the proceeds of which flow directly to the British Treasury. In its height this amounts to 65 per cent of the net proceeds of the harvest. Even during the years of crop failure, no reduction of the expected rates is granted.

The Viceroy of India is one of the highest paid civil servants in the world. He earns a £20,000 salary [*weekly*] and receives representation allowances of 130,000 pounds per year. Altogether he earns around £2 million per year.

In 1939, when England unleashed yet *another* criminal war against Germany, she tried to win over the Indian human material for her imperialism, just as before.

As in the First World War, England has promised the Indian people heaven on earth, dangling their longed for freedom before them, but never intending to keep that promise; the English government published, on 17 October 1939, a white paper—product of Viceroy Lord Linlithgow. Here again the promise of self-government was presented to the Indian people like in 1917 *"after the war,"* i.e., England speculated on the poor memory of the Indians. Like so many times in the past England miscalculated here, too, because in October 1939 open conflict had already erupted between the Indian Congress

Party and the English authorities. The congressional government that represents the nearly 50 million inhabitants of Madras province took up an open fight against the British imperialists' colonial methods and withdrew. Eight other provinces followed their example. At the end of November 1939, British authorities occupied Karachi in Northwest India and instituted a port siege because an uprising broke out there in a desperate response to England's now infamous colonial methods.

In Waziristan, there was heavy fighting against the Brits in Bombay when 90,000 workers went on strike to protest against being dragged into war by England once again.

Britain's Colonial Secretary MacDonald pointedly stated in a radio speech that in no country where the British flag flies is the will of the people against British rule, but the facts speak against this lie.

At the end of the year 1940, tension grew in India week-by-week. The arrest of several prominent members of the Indian National Congress was followed by true mass arrests of supporters of the Congress in the Indian provinces. All of the prisons were overcrowded; the police acted with extreme brutality against every peace rally. The secretary of the *"Indian Alliance"* trade union federation, Djoschi, explained at the Legislative Assembly that due to the *Law for the Defence of British India* no less than 3,000 people were arrested. In November 1940, Pandit Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, was convicted and sentenced to four years in prison simply for giving a speech against Indian involvement in Britain's war.

In spite of all the terror, even here the power of England will come to an end.

CHAPTER33

I was not of the opinion at that time that the British were personally superior to us. Only a madman can say that I have ever had any inferiority complex with respect to the British. I have never had any such feeling of inferiority.

—*Adolf Hitler*

World Criminal, England.

A look at England's history up to 1941 shows that there is hardly a crime England has not committed. The greatest of those crimes is undoubtedly inciting other nations to wage war against each other while she sits and watches, sparing her own as much as possible by taking advantage of her geographical layout.

England is guilty of committing this crime *twice* in the past 25 years against Germany.

Is there a substantial difference between the motives leading to the First World War or to the war of 1939?

It was a prosperous Germany which made England envious and jealous before the First World War. But all Germany did was try – by modest, honest and peaceful means – to claim some of the world's resources of which England dominated so much. The German population increased from 49.5 million in 1890, to 56.3 million in 1900 and to 64.9 million in 1910, an increase of 25 million from the time of the establishment of the German nation to the threshold of the World War. With the increase in population the demand for consumer goods grew, as well as that for other necessities. What would therefore be more natural than for Germany to become one of the seafaring and trading nations?

England jealously and enviously watched the emergence of this prosperous Germany with a clenched fist, determined to strike a blow at the first opportune moment.

The leading heads of the English government before the First World War were anti-Germanics.

Foreign Minister Grey told his ministerial colleague Haldane that he doubted that Germans are in fact a decent lot. What Churchill thinks of Germany is well known; there's no need to dwell on it. He wrote in

his memoirs that the character of the *"irrationally industrious Germans, who work so hard and think so deep, who on the home drilling grounds exercise so hard and consider all sorts of possibilities,"* had a demonic side to it, which needs to be taken into consideration when planning for war and in times of war. The same may be said for Prime Minister Asquith, who always sided with Grey and Churchill.
Minister of War Haldane was perhaps the most dangerous of them all, for he wore the appearance of a friend and Germanophile. Germany believed his feelings were sincere and invited him in 1906 to inspect the German General Staff. The knowledge gained from this was utilised by Haldane for the establishment of the Expeditionary Force, which later played a decisive role in the war of extermination against his German *"friends."*
If you think the *liberal* cabinet was a collection of anti-Germanics, then you must not be aware of the conservative opposition, *which put them to shame*. They were consumed by an extraordinary hatred of Germans. Among them, one man in particular stands out: Sir Austen Chamberlain, the half-brother of the former Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain. He callously dismissed *any* thought of a positive evaluation of Germany and *any* attempt of coming to terms with his neighbour across the North Sea. His vision was a close military alliance with France and Russia—the entente was not good enough for him: he willed the destruction of Germany with all his heart and soul.

Like the ministers and their opposition, so the king:
In 1914, the work of Edward VII was completed. Even though the creator was dead, his creation, the encirclement of Germany, lived on to bear fruit.

Already during the First World War, England realised that the time in which she could sit idly by watching other people slaughter each other at her behest was over. The German government, with Bethmann Hollweg at the helm, was too weak and not in fact aware of all the treachery and hatred of which Perfidious Albion is capable.

Churchill confessed after the war: *"As we get to know more about the war, we begin to realise on what precariously small edge our success had teetered. Only a little more, and instead of having America on our side, the submarine warfare would have starved us to the point when surrender was our only option."*

Colonel Goven of the American headquarters stated: " *If the Germans had not given up, we would have been forced to quit*."[284]
Churchill explained the methods of traditional warfare to the representatives of the French newspaper *Matin* in 1915 this way:

"Supported by the sea, which we have liberated, you and we can breathe freely. And now I will demonstrate how Germany will have to breathe from now on," and with this Churchill pressed his hand on his mouth, then continued:

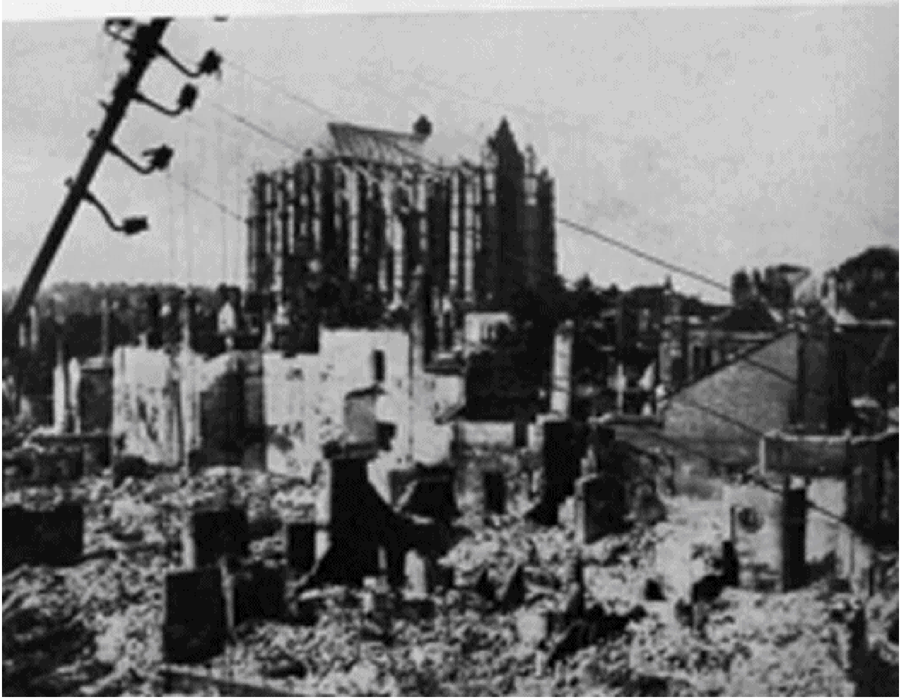
Only in this way will Germany be able to continue to breathe. But we know how a mouth gag affects the heart when one is trying to be active, and Germany knows this also. And that pressure will not be lessened until Germany surrenders unconditionally. I will choke Germany until her heart quits beating.

After a four-year heroic struggle by Germany, England believed she had achieved her goal. The German fleet rests on the sea bottom at Scapa Flow. German trade and industry received a severe blow; Germany lost almost all of her overseas holdings. Germany's hegemony in certain spheres (colouring [dye], chemicals, nitrogen), was gone. Germany possessed no iron ore of any consequence. The Union Jack was raised over our former colonies (German Southwest and East Africa), Turkey was destroyed, and the Indian Ocean became an English sea. By the shameful Versailles Treaty [*sic*], England gained almost as much as she had after Napoleon's demise.

But England could not achieve all she had hoped for. True, Germany had been knocked down, but not counted out, and France as well as America had grown to an extent not befitting England's plans; especially France, which was now in a position to upset the balance of power in Europe. America's naval fleet had grown to such an extent that England no longer controlled the seas— her fleet only *equal* to that of America's, at best. What's more, *America was now the world's financial manager*.

It is therefore understandable that England, although still not trusting of Germany, pretended to patronise the militarily and economically weak Germany, which was willing to fulfill all obligations. Just as a rich relative from time to time pats his poor cousin on the shoulder, so England had treated Germany, because she had *other* worries. Germany was seemingly no longer able to play a role in world trade and politics like before—but there is no need to waste time on this.

But on 30 January 1933 Germany entered a decisive phase in her history. Adolf Hitler was leading the Germans, united under National Socialism, back



Noch mitten im Kampf ließ England auch die Franzosen im Stich, deren Land die Spuren des englischen Krieges trägt. Die zerstörten Ortschaften im Norden und Osten Frankreichs, die Flucht der Engländer von Dünkirchen und der Verrat von Dakar sind die britische Quittung für die England geleisteten Hilfsdienste des französischen Volkes.

into world politics. England noted with astonishment that from the fractured party politics of Germany, which she undoubtedly observed with glee, a new *Volk* had arisen, a *Volk* determined to achieve unity. The enormous masses of unemployed began to disappear; the smokestacks of the factories started to belch smoke once more; wheels began to turn and commerce flourished.

England was also astonished, the upper-class outraged, that Germany was putting its Jews in their place; that Germans were determined to be governed by their own.

But at first all of this was not taken too seriously—the English press predicting the immediate downfall of Chancellor Hitler. He was given a few more days to govern at first; then weeks; then months—until they realised that they were dealing with a man with an internalised iron will to provide his people with bread; to restore liberty and honour; a man who was turning this decision[285] into reality.

One would have assumed that England would approach the Fuehrer of the German people with good will, because: 1) the aftermath of the war had been a bad experience for England, and 2) Adolf Hitler voiced his absolute determination to come to an understanding with England long before he became Chancellor. This determination to achieve an understanding has now become the will of *all* Germans, who, in any case, *never* harboured feelings of animosity towards the English.

This understanding has now become the determining issue for Adolf Hitler, and in this spirit he instructed von Ribbentrop to approach the English leadership with the following proposals:

1. A German-English naval agreement on the basis of 35:100.[286]
2. The unassailable right of existence of: Holland, Belgium and France; the countries located between Germany and England.
3. The honouring by Germany of British interests in the world and to have Britain honour Germany's interests in Eastern Europe.

4. The signing of a protection and defence agreement, with Germany declining England's help up front, but agreeing to assist England with the defence of her empire by making available, at any time, her fleet as well as a number of divisions.

(Copied from a speech by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop on 24 October 1939 at Danzig.)

The Angle-German naval agreement deserves special consideration, because England referred to the naval issue as the reason for frictions arising prior to the First World War of 1914-1918. At that time England considered the German fleet a continual threat, so she was determined to defend herself against this German threat at all costs, forcing her to exist in a condition of continued alertness, as if in a state of war—according to Churchill. Churchill pointed out that other powers, Germany inclusive, built up their fleets to play a role in world politics: for these others, possessing a fleet is *'mere sport'*; for England, it's *'a matter of life and death'*.

Adolf Hitler, via his peaceful gesture mentioned above, delivered the English *from this fear.*

But soon it became apparent that England only used the naval issue to incite the English public against the Germans as the ones who threatened the British Empire, something insiders had known for a long time. It was, in reality, never a matter of eliminating the German fleet, but to eliminate German competition in trade; in fact, to eliminate the industrious, energetic and able Germans as a whole.

England thus declined this most generous offer ever made by a statesman.

The world had to realise that England was trying to encircle and wrestle down this Germany, released from the chains of the Versailles Treaty [*sic*], just as she had the [Second] German Reich *before the First World War*.

The measures taken by Hitler to free the Germans from the bonds of the Versailles Treaty were accompanied by a chorus of rage by the English press; open threats of war became a daily occurrence. The reinstating of compulsory military service; the occupation of the Rhineland by German troops; the reincorporation of Austria as well as the Sudeten German territories into the German Nation; the reunification with Bohemia and Moravia: all of it registered with an outcry of hatred in England, even though England's sphere of interest was not affected in the least and not one drop of blood had been spilled. All that had happened was the allowance of people affected by the declared *'right of self-determination'* to strive for said independence, something England supposedly supported *before and after the war*.

England was about to use the Czech crisis to unleash another war (a catastrophe), but the meeting in Munich of 1938 prevented that for a moment. But also because England became conscious of the fact that her encirclement of Germany was not yet complete and her preparations for war lagged behind. Back home, Churchill presented an enormous armaments programme to his people, in this way revealing which way England was going—had to go, since the powers of hatred had become that strong. English opinion was saturated with Jewish odium and accordingly unable to counter this hate by speaking up for Germany. All of this ran counter to what had been agreed upon in Munich, and the March crisis in former Czechoslovakia was the consequence. The occupation of Bohemia and Moravia was carried out with the agreement of the Czech government.

But the English government had concocted a devilish scheme to force a resurgent and more powerful Germany to her knees once again, the plot as treacherous as it is old. It is based on the often used method of forging a coalition against the power that is to be eliminated and to assemble it so that the opponent is frontally attacked, but receives the death-blow from behind. England is mostly satisfied with erecting a blockade to starve her enemy's population, their women and children. The Allies, so chosen to be sacrificed for England's glory and profit, are lured in by promises and guarantees.

The honour to be one of England's continental swords in 1939 was bestowed upon Poland. England was fairly certain that she could count on France. All she had to do was win Russia over with advances of affection. We will look closer at that special chapter of English history further on.

It seemed unbelievable at first that Poland rejected the generous offer made by Hitler in regards to the Danzig question and the Corridor with a *"no,"* followed up by a partial mobilisation for war. The explanation is that Poland knew that it could count on the British guarantee, which was then issued on 31 March 1939. England, in that guarantee, pledged to come to Poland's assistance with all the means at her disposal should Poland view any activity *"as a threat to its independence that forced it to defend itself."*

The consequence was the renewed terror against all German nationals in Poland. Marshal Rydz-Smigly declared in the *News Chronicle* of 17 July 1939: *"Please believe me, this mobilisation was not just a demonstration* (an empty gesture)*."*

In the meantime, England was trying eagerly to complete her encirclement of Germany. The shadows of Elisabeth in her fight against Spain, of Cromwell overpowering Holland, of Pitts and his destruction of Napoleon, and finally Edward VII's suffocation of Germany rose up from the grave, to again have Europe consumed by blood and fire.

But Russia was still not on board—a fact that caused consternation among some of the leading Brit statesmen. During the Brit-Soviet negotiations, Lloyd George[287] expressed sharp criticism regarding the conduct of the British government and declared:

I urge the Minister of War to inform the House of Commons if the British general staff has informed the British government, before the guarantees were issued, that they are safe and given in good faith, that is, that there is even the slightest chance for a victory. If the general staff has done that, then they must be fired immediately and locked up in an asylum, for without Soviet Russia we are guaranteed defeat.[288]

Churchill had already joined the prophets when, in 1919, he remarked at a banquet at the British-Russian Club on 17 July:

I would like to insure that the British public in these eventful days, when attention is diverted by all that is happening, never forgets the importance of Russia. For good or bad, I don't know which; Russia is in any case of great importance for all peoples – for the British people also – a fact that cannot be denied. I am unable to suppress a feeling of uneasiness, of sympathy and sorrow when considering what is happening in Russia right now, and I feel foreboding of a disaster about to befall our island and our allies throughout the world as a consequence of these occurrences…

We are witnessing how two races, the Slavic and the German, are plunged into enormous turmoil; one of them our faithful, if unlucky, ally, the other our arch enemy. Both of them find themselves in the same condition of weakness, even though they came upon it under completely different circumstances, a condition soon to pass as history tells us. It is not to be dismissed out of hand that the Bolsheviks – having become practical – will develop socially and militarily in close contact with Germany, so much so that they will act jointly with Germany. Just think of the dangers this would present for Europe, for the world, and especially for us, who believe that we have achieved victory in this war.

If England now, following the understanding reached between Germany and Russia, charges Germany with having opened the door to Europe for Russia via feigned indignation, then she is counting on the forgetfulness and stupidity of the world's population. England forgets how desperately she tried to enlist Russia's help for the encircling of Germany.
And what did the English press have to say about all this?

The *Daily Telegraph* commented, on 20 April 1939, on a speech by Lord Halifax to the upper house regarding English foreign policy. The Foreign Minister stated with satisfaction that the negotiations with Moscow are proceeding as planned, and that he is confident that they will be concluded to everyone's satisfaction. At the moment the talks centre on Europe, but it is entirely possible that they will be expanded to include other issues, referring to the Far East.

Then, on 3 May 1939, the news of Litvinov's dismissal suddenly arrived. With this the man England had entrusted with its *“anti-fascist”* policy and the politics of *“collective security”* had disappeared. Molotov, Litvinov's successor, stated under the applause of the Soviets that Russia must remember Stalin's warning not to be used by the imperialists to fight their wars.

The second disappointment came when Potemkin, First Commissar for Foreign Affairs, declined to take part in a council meeting in Geneva. This was, however, not viewed as a serious setback. The Soviet envoy in London, Maisky, who often meets Lord Halifax three or four times a week to talk matters over, was to replace him and nobody is better informed about where issues stand than he is. (*Times*, 17 May 1939)

Chamberlain, on 24 May 1939, voiced the hope that the British proposals will soon be accepted. *“He raised a few issues still pending, but could see no reason for them not to also be resolved.”* Asked when agreement will be reached, he replied that *“there are a few issues that still need clarifying,”* but expressed his hope that he will be able to report in more detail soon. (*Times*, 25 May 1939)

Strang (William), a prominent foreign office official, was sent to Moscow to try and rekindle the negotiations, but to no avail. The *Times* remarked on 5 June on some rumours circulating in London, according to which England and Russia reached an *“imprecise and unfortunate”* agreement.[289]

The English and French governments decided to send a military commission to Moscow. Chamberlain declared to the lower house concerning the general staff discussions:

…by sending our navy, army and air force officers to Russia to take part in discussions regarding joint operations, before having the assurance that a political pact can be reached (agreed upon), we no doubt display great trust; but by doing so we demonstrate our honest desire and our sincere wish to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. (*Times*, 1 August 1939)

The news of Ribbentrop’s trip to Moscow, at that time, hit London like a bomb. The *Times* declared with resignation on 23 August 1939: *“We will not accept having Russia’s fate tied to that of Germany.”* And on 30 August 1939 the *Daily Telegraph* opinionated that Russia’s withdrawal from the peace front (!) has serious consequences for England. It is however not correct to assert that Ribbentrop’s imagination has rearranged the power structures completely. The inconsiderate and ill-advised actions on Stalin’s part are a misfortune, but not a disaster.

A treacherous ploy, starring Poland

And England immediately started her treacherous game by spreading misinformation to sow distrust between the two powers [Germany and Russia], which had reached an agreement, in order to drive a wedge between them— an old and trusted method. Only this time it didn’t work out. England’s machinations were exposed long ago; they are only of historic value, but no longer of any practical use.

While England busied herself trying to incite Europe against Germany, incidents of brutality by Poland against German nationals and

Germans increased dramatically. Polish opinion makers, supported by England, did everything in their power to dupe Polish citizens. The march to Berlin and the victory of Poland over the German armies at the gates of Berlin were already being celebrated; victorious Polish officers were being glorified in advance. Maps were published showing Poland's borders at the Oder River; in some cases, at the Elbe. Quintessentially German territories were declared Polish, and a Polish Lord Mayor (*Oberbürgermeister*) had already been appointed for cities like Breslau, Oppeln and Koenigsberg.

The Polish government counted on England's assistance in war, and was confident that English diplomacy would be able to win Russia over. The leaders of Poland had learned *nothing* from England's history. Even most recent incidents were obviously ignored.

Poland stared at Albion as if in a trance, as the English had already supplied the poisonous gas to be used against the Germans. The gas bombs (literally bombs filled with gas) unloaded by Polish longshoremen at the port of Gdynia were awaiting deployment. On 6 August 1939, Marshal Rydz-Smigly referred to Danzig as the *"lungs of Poland"* and admitted: *"We have friends that understand us and who have made their devotion known to us in unmistakable terms." Czas*, the leading Polish newspaper interpreted this speech as: *"Polish cannons will sound loudly should Danzig present Poland with a* fait accompli.*"* The *Kurier Polski*, on 10 August demanded that Germany be destroyed: *"just as Carthage* (Karthago) *had to be destroyed 2,000 years ago."* As early as 1897 the English *Saturday Review*, a 1939 rag in England's current satrapy, demanded that Germany be destroyed. Poland followed suit.

Concerned about the signing of the German-Russian nonaggression treaty, Chamberlain, on 22 August 1939, wrote a personal letter to Hitler. In it he confirmed the unassailable will of England to honour its Polish obligations, but he also tried to evoke an atmosphere of trust by suggesting that GermanPolish issues could be resolved through negotiations and international guarantees. (See *Das deutsche Weißbuch, Urkunden zur letzten Phase der deutschpolnischen Krise*, p. 5)

The intent was to satisfy Germany with an international agreement as the Polish army was standing *'at the ready'* on her borders, while England simultaneously aroused Polish passions against Germany. Germany was to take all of this in stride, including the brutal murders committed by Poles against her brethren, thus suffering a defeat. This then was the beginning of the end.

But England had forgotten that she was no longer dealing with the Germany of 1918, and that now a man stood at the helm *determined* to defend the German people's right to existence.

In his reply to the letter on 23 August, Adolf Hitler pointed out that the news of a German mobilisation against Poland was false, as well as the allegation that Germany was intent on attacking Poland and Romania. He further stated that the English and French guarantees had encouraged the Polish government to decline Germany's offer and to instead engage in a wave of terror against the German population in Poland and to economically choke Danzig. He continued by pointing out that Germany will not be deterred or intimidated in her efforts to stand up for her rights.

And the Fuehrer again repeated as he has often done: *"Germany never wanted conflict with England and has never interfered with English interests. On the contrary, she has tried for years – sadly, to no avail – to gain English friendship. And because of this she has curbed* her own national interests: *impossible to realise under different circumstances."* (*deutsche Weißbuch*, p. 11)

And at the end of the letter we read: *"All my life I have fought for German-English friendship and understanding, but have been repelled by English diplomacy – at least up until now – and am now convinced of the pointlessness of my efforts. Nobody would be the happier if this was to change in the future."*

In the speeches by Chamberlain and Halifax of 24 August nothing was said about appreciating the German point-of-view, but Adolf Hitler was not deterred and decided on 25 August to make a new effort to try and arrive at an understanding. Hitler informed the British Envoy Sir Nevile Henderson that the German-Polish issue must be resolved, and that he was prepared and determined to approach England with yet another comprehensive offer. He is a man used to making big decisions and was prepared to act here as well. He supports the British Empire and is prepared to personally pledge, using all the power of Germany, to indemnify her existence

1. if his colonial claims, which are limited in nature and can be settled by peaceful negotiations, are fulfilled; and here he is open to a broad timeframe, and

2. if his obligations to Italy are unaffected.
3. He also wishes to stress that Germany will never again enter into a conflict with Russia.[290]

It is a tragic fact that an ageing nation [like England] cannot appreciate the greatness of an event of such historical significance when it appears. England did not realise that here again she was given the opportunity to change course and to accept the friendship of a man who is not only the leader of the second most powerful country in Europe, but who also wishes to be a sincere friend of not only England, but France and Russia. Adolf Hitler was on the verge of creating a peaceful Europe. But the clique of plutocrats still caught up in the spirit of Elisabeth, Cromwell and Pitt refused to allow this to happen. Then there was the concern that Hitler could renounce any border corrections with France, bury the hatchet, and become a good neighbour. Furthermore no matter what the circumstances, Germany and Russia have declared not to raise their weapons against one another, but to live in peaceful harmony as was tradition; and economically complement one another.

But a peaceful Europe can never be tolerated by England. Her guilty conscience has made her fear that Europe could one day become independent, thus rejecting the hand of the Old Governess. The saying goes that old people become a little strange – some even turn violent – and Old John Bull is no different.

On the eve of 28 August the English government announced that they had received assurance from the Polish government that they will enter into direct negotiations with Germany forthwith. Hitler agreed to this and also to receive a Polish official carrying full power of attorney, and announced that he was expecting that emissary on 30 August. With this the German government wanted to prove to the British government and their people that Germany was sincere in her efforts to come to an understanding with Imperial Britain.

But on 30 August no Polish emissary arrived to initiate negotiations.[291] Instead a telephone message from the German embassy in Warsaw was received at 17:30 hours. The message stated that an hour ago general mobilisation had been ordered, starting on 31 August.

Even now Hitler did not give up efforts to try for a peaceful solution, although he had waited in vain for the Polish emissary.
The sixteen different German proposals were now made known to the English ambassador, and with this Germany again demonstrated her honest desire for a negotiated settlement to maintain peace.
Danzig was to be returned to the Reich, a plebiscite was to be held in

the Corridor within twelve months, and its border moved north from where it has been since 1918. Poland was to receive a passageway to the sea, in case the territory of the Corridor was returned to Germany following the plebiscite. The issue of minorities was to be solved to the satisfaction of *both* countries.

Millionen französischer Arbeiter und Bauern wurden durch die englische Propaganda in ein unermeßliches Elend gestoßen. In langen Zügen flüchteten die Franzosen sinnlos in das Innere Frankreichs, weil England die Lüge von der Barbarei der deutschen Soldaten verbreitet hatte.

The evening of 31 August came and passed, but no Polish emissary arrived in Berlin. The Polish ambassador in Berlin, Lipski, declared that he was not empowered to enter into discussions. The situation on the German-Polish border was extremely tense, resembling a state of war. Polish excursions into Germany proper became a daily occurrence.

But England continued in her game of deception. The German peace proposals were not received well, thus England and Poland ignored them, claiming not to have received anything.

But the *Daily Telegraph*, the official paper of the foreign office, unwittingly made a lie out of those assertions. The London late edition of 31 August published a report about a discussion of the government ministers. The paper reported that the English ambassador in Berlin, Henderson, had been received by the German foreign minister and that on this occasion the German proposals regarding a peaceful settlement of the German-Polish conflict had been passed on to him.

The paper further reported that the London ministry had forwarded the German proposals to Warsaw, and that the Polish government, having received the memorandum from London, ordered the mobilisation.
The *"gentlemen"* in the foreign office were shocked when they read this, fearing the collapse of their house of lies.
Thus the *Daily Telegraph* had to issue another late edition, not at all customary, with the part embarrassing to the government *removed.*
On the evening of 31 August 1939, *Warsaw Radio* announced, regarding the German proposals: *"This outrageous proposal proves without a doubt that the military preparations undertaken by the Polish government were justified."*
In his speech to the German parliament (*Reichstag*), on 1 September 1939, Hitler declared: *"One should not mistake my devotion to peace and my endless patience with weakness, or even cowardice. I therefore informed the British government last night that I can see no possibility, under the present circumstances, of us entering into a sincere discussion with the Polish government."*

On 1 September 1939 the High Command of the German Armed Forces announced:

On order of the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander, the armed forces have actively taken over the protection of Germany. To carry out the order given, German troops have crossed the Polish border on many points to start a counterattack to put a stop to Polish aggression. At the same time units of our air force have started attacking military installations in Poland, and our navy has taken over the protection of the Baltic Sea.

At this time the altercations were still only between Germany and Poland.

A ray of hope appeared on the horizon when Mussolini got involved on 1 September and proposed a conference with all those involved invited. Germany agreed to this proposal, as did France. But on 2 September Foreign Minister Lord Halifax declared in the upper house, with Prime Minister Chamberlain issuing the same statement to the lower house: *"It is impossible for the British government to partake in a conference at a time when Poland is being invaded, when bombs are dropped on Polish cities, and when Danzig has become the subject of a one-sided settlement."*

On 3 September 1939 England declared war on Germany. A few hours later a French note, similar to that of England, arrived in Berlin.

England had her war and France submitted to the will of the Brits. The English government was reshuffled immediately and the worst warmongers, Churchill and Eden, were given the posts of Naval Minister and Minister for the Dominions respectively.
Chamberlain declared openly: "*I trust and hope to see the day when Adolf Hitler is destroyed*." With this, Chamberlain had finally taken off his mask as the honourable old gentleman to reveal the true face (mug) of treacherous Albion.
But whoever still doubted that Poland was only a means to an end for England, so that she finally was able to unleash the fury of war over Europe, had all of his doubts removed over the next few weeks.

Abuser and user, Albion

England never even considered coming to the aid of Poland. The Poles proved useful, foolish enough to set the war machinery in motion; now it was up to them to deal with the ghosts they had summoned. This English method is ancient—ancient enough to emit the stench of death.

When Russia also entered Poland to end a situation that had been created in the past, England did not declare war on Russia even though obliged to do so under the terms of the guarantee she had given, but she pretended instead that this was altogether a different situation. And instead of living up to her obligations, England tried to cosy up to Russia, but to no avail. Russia has also seen through the machinations of treacherous England.

If further evidence was needed to convict England of *using* Poland as a means to get her war – *the destruction of Germany the real objective all along*
– this evidence has now been submitted; England's undeniable guilt has been proven.

In the meantime, German forces of all categories stitched glory into their young banners. The Polish march into Berlin turned into a German march into Warsaw; the Polish army was destroyed in 18 days.

The Polish issue was resolved: the motive for the guarantee given by England no longer existed, i.e., the reason for war which England tried to maintain was no longer compelling.

And again it was Hitler who, in his speech of 6 October 1939, outlined in his generous proposals how peace could *still* be reestablished in

Europe. Hitler again asked England: *“Did Germany make* any *demands at all which would have threatened England, or which could have endangered the existence of the British Empire?”* And he had every right to answer the question in this way: *“No, quite the contrary. Germany has never demanded anything from France or England.”*

And in spite of all the (bad) experiences Hitler had with England, he still believed that a lasting European peace could only be achieved and maintained when Germany and England arrived at a mutual understanding.

But England, as well as France, responded in the negative.

England finally achieved what she had set out to do: to have people fight each other; and world Jewry applauded. Why still babble on about peace?
The destruction of Germany is the aim; officially, it is the removal of Hitlerism that is proclaimed, even though it must be known in London that Adolf Hitler and the German people are one.
Mr. Eden even manages to make truth and belief an issue, claiming that those virtues must be restored to the lives of peoples. With this, Eden unwittingly condemns his own country; for it was *England* that removed truth and belief from the lives of people with her treacherous whip, and by her brutality and criminality. If truth and belief are to be restored, it is a prerequisite that Messrs. Churchill, Eden and the rest of the warmongers disappear for all time.
When in 1939 the neutral powers offered to negotiate a peace, Winston Churchill, in his radio address of 13 November 1939, offered nothing but a message of hate and meanness, effectively destroying any hope for a negotiated peace between the warring parties. With this, the efforts of the neutral powers came to a halt.

An episode before the outbreak of the First World War suddenly comes to mind:

In the Morocco crisis of 1911, efforts were made by the Germans, as well as the Brits, to defuse the situation; to ease the tension between the two powers. To achieve this, Lord Haldane, minister of war at that time, was sent to Berlin at the invitation of the German government. He arrived on 8 February, warmly welcomed by the emperor, as well as the chancellor. Haldane was considered to be, as mentioned before, a friend of the Germans, not only because of his visits to Germany, but also based on his public speeches—a tragic mistake as was later revealed.

Negotiations proceeded well, which impressed Haldane in no small way. In a letter to his mother he informed her about the wonderful new atmosphere. It was too early to judge the outcome of the negotiations, but prospects were favourable at that moment.

Even Grey, the English foreign minister at that time, remarked at Haldane's return that he was enormously impressed.
These signs of a pending German-English coming to terms had a very unsettling effect on the warmongers, especially on Churchill, who had *no use* for these peaceable negotiations.
On the eve before Haldane's return to England, Churchill made a speech in Glasgow, which entered history as the *"luxury fleet"* speech. He mentioned, among other items, that England is obliged to remain the predominant sea power, and described the German fleet as being a *"luxury fleet."* His speech was so tremendously belligerent and aggressive that the rest of the world had to conclude that Germany and England were about to terminate negotiations, instead of coming to an agreement. His speech culminated in the following sentence: *"Whatever happens elsewhere, we will never hoist a distress signal or call for help."*

This speech was extremely upsetting to the German population, but Churchill had achieved his goal and contributed his efforts to sabotage German-English negotiations. His aim was the destruction of Germany, not a negotiated settlement.

Sir Austen Chamberlain enthusiastically welcomed Churchill's *"luxury fleet"* speech. In April 1912 Sir Austen told Sasonov, Russian foreign minister of the time, that he had misgivings about Haldane's visit to Berlin, which could have been interpreted as a sign of weakness. He later referred to this conversation by stating: *"I looked upon Berlin as a troublemaker, always ready to enter into negotiations but not with the wish for a successful conclusion; but rather to have friends distrust each other and to spread false rumours."* In 1912 Churchill and Austen Chamberlain were united in their hatred against Germany, and in 1939 it was Churchill and Neville Chamberlain who were united by their respective desire to destroy Germany.

Churchill has remained true to himself. His efforts at sabotaging any negotiation, the torpedoing of England's own *Athenia* for instance, have become – if anything – even more clumsy and brutal than they were in the past. But times have changed. Now Churchill and his cronies are facing a German people of a different creed.

The Germans were, however, outwardly as well as inwardly ready to accept this English invitation to fight, strong in their belief in the Fuehrer (our leader)[292] and in the conviction of the justness of his cause; confident in the ability of their armed forces and the National Socialist movement. No matter how towering the wave of English lies, the eternally Great Germany will stand like a rock in the surf and repel all physical and psychological attacks of this kind.

Glorious victories in Norway, Holland, Belgium and France have destroyed all of the deceitful English efforts of enlarging the war. From the North Cape to the Bay of Biscay the German front holds fast. The world's greatest armed forces stand under the leadership of our great German Fuehrer, assembled to fight the *enemy of the world*.

Cold-blooded killers

But above all stands the conviction that God is with the German people and their Fuehrer, whom God has so obviously blessed and protected. When on 8 November 1939 the bomb exploded in the Munich Beerhall, just after the Fuehrer had left the premises, the German people mourned the victims but were joyful in the conviction: the Fuehrer is safe and under the protection of Destiny.

And how did pious and oh-so godly England react? Just 24 hours prior to the assassination attempt the *Daily Mail* announced: "Discussions about war aims are useless; *all that is left to do is to eliminate Hitler*." And, following the attempt on his life, the *Reuters* news agency, which is totally under the control of the English government, had this to say: *"Even though Hitler escaped punishment* this time, *he will not be able to cheat destiny* forever. *There is no one in Germany who is unwilling to help the heroes of Munich; to protect them; to shelter them; to assure that they will be successful* the next time.*"*

Chamberlain's aspiration, to see the day when Adolf Hitler is destroyed, was apparently not based on the mumblings of an old man, words in lieu of deeds, but on reality.

What the German people had instinctively assumed after the news of the Munich attempt had been published was confirmed by the security police: the damnable attempt on Hitler's life was the work of the English. The would-be murderer, Georg Elser, and the organiser of the crime, Otto Strasser, were tools in the hands of the [British] *"Intelligence Service"* whose chief of Western Europe fell into German hands on this occasion.

England, unable to deliver the deadly blow to the heart of Germany, was forced to employ her murder organisation to eliminate the Fuehrer of the Germans, taking out with him the leading men of the state and party.

There's nothing new about this illegitimate method of fighting. The English *"Intelligence Service,"* using emigrants and Jews, has *for years* engaged in vile murder plots against Adolf Hitler and other *'undesired'* statesmen.

And here, too, England remains true to her age-old traditions: The instigators of the palace revolt, who had eliminated the Russian Czar Paul in 1799, resided in the English embassy in St. Petersburg. Paul had mentioned something in regards to India the Brits did not like, and had furthermore assembled all sea powers wronged by England around him. The attempt on the life of Napoleon I while en route to the opera in 1800 was the work of English agents. Be it the incitement of colonial natives to fight each other, or that of white powers who have fallen out of favour with England, or the elimination of personalities who have incurred England's wrath, the *"Intelligence Service"* is always involved. Just a few examples from recent contemporary times: the elimination of Lord Kitchener in the First World War; that of the King of Iraq, Faisal; as well as that of the Romanian Minister President Calinescu in 1939.

The news of the murder via poison by the Intelligence Service of the Egyptian Minister President, Sabry Pasha, in November 1940 was received by the world's population with disdain and disgust. At first, poisoning by coffee was tried on Mohamed Abijur, an Egyptian foreign ministry official. Mr. Smart, translator at the British embassy in Cairo, had offered him a cup of coffee and a short while after enjoying his coffee, the Egyptian collapsed, dead. And Sabry Pasha also had a cup of coffee at the house bar in the parliament building before his address to the parliament. Mr. Smart was present then also —-.

Not quite two weeks later, the Egyptian Minister of Defence, Yunis Pasha Salch, also collapsed suddenly as a consequence of a *"heart attack."* The vile shadow of the Intelligence Service had fallen on him as well.[293]

On 28 December 1940 the news from Beirut arrived that this same world pest was planning an attempt on the life of King Ibn Saud to initiate an uprising. The English hired Sharif Abdul Hamid to commit that crime.

Radio Damascus reported on 13 January 1941 that an English plan to murder King Faruk as well as the First Lady [*Königin-Mutter*] of Egypt, the widow of King Fuad, who was well known for her distrust of England, was uncovered. No doubt further attempts will follow.

Whoever is informed about England's history will know that England, in this war she has provoked against Germany, will not shy away from any method, even the most criminal, to eliminate Germany: this *"mad dog"* as the *"gentleman"* Neville Chamberlain prefers to call us.

At this time we have to be reminded once more of the sinking of the *Athenia* with the aim of getting America into the war, and of the brutal attack of the murder ship *Cossak* on the German merchant vessel *Altmark*. We should never forget that English sailors hunted the shipwrecked German sailors with machine guns. It appears that the English drop all pretences of *"fair play"* when they imagine their interests are endangered.

Anybody really trying to appreciate the depth of English deceit and vileness must take a look at how England treated her former French ally. The French enticed into a meaningless war against Germany found themselves not only abandoned in their hour of need, but after the collapse of their country were treated dastardly by their former ally. They were also robbed by them.

On 4 July 1940 strong units of the British navy attacked the French fleet in the Algerian port of Oran, a deceitful and insidious assault.
On 10 November the traitor De Gaulle, under orders by Churchill, attacked Libreville in French Equatorial Africa, where he had landed with the assistance of the English navy. Before the assault, Libreville had been shelled by cannon and its airport bombarded by English planes. The consequence of the shelling by heavy ship cannon and the aerial bombardment was a massacre of the French inhabitants of that city. A number of women and children, who had sought refuge in the Catholic mission, were buried under the rubble when a grenade hit the building. The *hospital* in the city was destroyed as well.
When in December the French high commissioner to Syria and Lebanon was murdered by shots from English fighter planes, England was able to add another page to her *"book of honours."*
As a consequence of this murderous attitude of the Brits it can now be understood why the *"royal"* air force is bombarding private houses, and military as well as city hospitals in Germany. England knows she is unable to beat Germany by sound military methods, but is hoping to prevent the inevitable by using these tactics. But England's hope is futile; with the deadly machines of the German Air Force and Navy

travel the souls of *all* those who have been murdered, violated and betrayed by the English over the centuries. Every bomb, every grenade, every torpedo represents retribution for the anguish inflicted by these Angle-Saxons upon scores of the peoples; each opens the tomb of

World criminal England.
Weltverbrecher England.
For Germany, however, this war will end in her most glorious victory, as avowed by the Führer.

CONCLUSION

They wanted to maintain the Dictate of Versailles in which they saw a second peace of Westphalia. However, there is still another reason. I have stated that the world was unequally divided. American observers and Englishmen have found a wonderful expression for this fact: They say there are two kinds of peoples – the *'haves'* and the *'have-nots.'* We, the British, are the *'haves.'* It is a fact that we possess sixteen million square miles. And we Americans are also *'haves,'* and so are we Frenchmen. The others—they are simply the *'have-nots.'* He who has nothing receives nothing. He shall remain what he is. He who has is not willing to share it.

—Adolf Hitler

How Churchill Got His "Splendid Little War."

Veronica Clark & Luis Muñoz

H

itler did not " *pick a fight*" with Britain. Britain declared war on Hitler. These Angle-Saxons used Poland as an excuse to enter the war. Hitler declared more than once that he never intended to subdue England

(*Sea Lion* was contingent), which was likely impossible anyway. Logistically speaking, waging war against an island nation like that was next to impossible: Far too difficult and expensive to undertake for a resource-strapped nation like Germany. Also, keep in mind that Hitler was becoming less and less able to count on Mexico's oil, so he had to get control of Romania's oil and secure it. The only measure he wished to take against England was the closure of the Strait of Gibraltar, which is precisely why he approached Franco. Franco said *"no"* and that was that. Hitler was forced to reconceptualise his strategy in a hurry.

Too many people assume that Hitler had all the time in the world to knock out England prior to a Soviet invasion. Not so.

What if Hitler had gone ahead and invaded England full force only to be invaded by the U.S.S.R. in the first week or two of July 1941? Suvorov (*Icebreaker*) and Hoffmann (*Stalin's War of Extermination*) both argued, and with sufficient evidence, that Stalin was preempted by a matter of weeks. The secret dealings that the Allies had in 1938, which were recorded in the diary of General Mannerheim of Finland and have since been written about (see *The Hyenas of High Finance*), confirm that Germany was Stalin's ultimate target. What then?

Just imagine it if you can: all of his troops over there in the isles trying to fight a people in their own nation and on their own terrain, which was also surrounded by water, making it that much more difficult and expensive to achieve victory. Hitler probably would have succumbed faster than he did had he invaded Britain. The IRA was his only feasible ally on the Angle-Saxon

isle, and that organisation was insufficient and undermanned in every respect. Plus the IRA got caught negotiating with *"Nazi"* agents by British authorities, so this hardly made an island invasion workable from Hitler's point-of-view. He had lost the element of surprise thanks to the bungling of the Irish IRA.

Hitler delivered a terminal blow to the U.S.S.R. and sent the British Empire into an early grave. One direct consequence of his anti-British and anti-Soviet propaganda and military efforts was the end of *de facto* colonialism. The Soviet pariah state failed in every sense of the word and many of us have Hitler to thank for a good part of that failure. He did not win everything he aimed to, but he did crush two of the world's most oppressive empires in a span of just six years.

It is clear that Stalin and the Allies had no intention of remaining at peace with Hitler, regardless of what he did. The Brits were not about to let the Germans undermine their tyrannical *"divide and rule"* hegemony that they obsessively defended for so long.
Perfidious Albion indeed.

Let us now recount how Churchill got into power, because it's one of the historical milestones whereby the Brits became such a loathsome people. Some people think that Chamberlain really wanted war with Germany. Chamberlain was initially sincere in his peace efforts, but everything he did to prevent war was used by Churchill and his fellow jackals to foment war. Since Germany lost the war Churchill became a *"hero,"* while Chamberlain became a *"villain"* in the history books. If Germany had won, then Churchill would today be seen as the sociopathic war criminal and liar he really was, while Chamberlain would have a monument in England.

The run-up to war

Churchill began quietly agitating against NS Germany from the moment Hitler was appointed chancellor, increasing his behind-the-scenes agitation with every Zionist-Albionist false flag (e.g. *Kristallnacht*) and every agreement that Chamberlain made with Hitler.

Chamberlain himself was no lover of Germany or National Socialism. He reintroduced conscription and oversaw rearmament of England so that the tables would be equally balanced when England made trade deals with Germany. Nor was Chamberlain a firm pacifist. He was a realist and a pragmatist who felt that war was wasteful and unnecessary. England could get what she wanted through negotiation. Why go to war if it wasn't necessary? And if they must go to war, then start with a blockade or embargo rather than a shooting match.

Under pressure from Churchill and the warmongers, Chamberlain made the infamous defence pact with France and Poland. Chamberlain said he intended that this agreement deter possible German *"aggression,"* but Churchill clearly planned to use this agreement to get his *"splendid little war."*

Churchill wanted Stalin included in the defence pact, but Chamberlain and the Poles would not agree to this, so Churchill settled for an informal agreement and started secretly urging Poland to become more belligerent. Meanwhile, Chamberlain knew that the British warmongers would exploit any German *"aggression,"* so he urged the French to rearm and asked Mussolini to try and dissuade Hitler from military action. Churchill, in addition to his secret dealings with Poland, began working to trigger a full-scale war via two main avenues. One was behind-the-scenes (politically). The other was publicly, through the media.

On the political side, Churchill began urging attack missions against Germany. If they succeeded, then Churchill would get the credit. If they failed Chamberlain would get the blame, allowing Churchill to become prime minister.

One of Churchill's many insane schemes was *Operation Catherine*, in which England would send ships to the Baltic Sea with little support and no air cover to supposedly stop shipments of iron ore to Germany. This would likely fail with great loss of British life, but that's what Churchill wanted. For him, the deaths of British masses meant little. The disaster would be blamed on Chamberlain, and Churchill would become prime minister.

However Chamberlain kept checkmating Churchill's madness, thereby avoiding war.

Still the pressure on Chamberlain kept rising, not only from Churchill, but from Roosevelt. (The U.S.A. occupied Iceland seven months before the U.S.A. formally entered World War II!)

In the meantime, on the public side Churchill generally supported Chamberlain's peace efforts in the media. This seems like a contradiction, but the game is simple.

The jackals yelp and howl for "war!"

Chamberlain's moves to avoid war made him popular with the British masses, but it also made him vulnerable. A common tactic among warmongers like Churchill is to get a national leader to base his popularity entirely on avoiding war. Then the warmonger can arrange a false flag or other scheme (such as *Operation Catherine*) to make the national leader look like a fool and a weakling, thereby allowing the warmonger to have his war and become supreme leader.

For example, Woodrow Wilson wanted to base his reelection campaign on his economic record, but he let warmongers talk him into using the slogan *"He kept us out of the war."* When Wilson was reelected, the British war jackals used things like the sinking of the *Lusitania* to force Wilson to go to war, or be impeached. (Churchill himself arranged for the *Lusitania* to be sunk, though most historians say his role is *"unclear."*) Brit warmongers also arranged things like the *"Zimmerman telegram,"* allegedly sent from Germany to Mexico. (This too was contrived.)

Likewise, when Chamberlain got his Munich agreement with Hitler, he became wildly popular in England. Later, Churchill used this same agreement to vilify Chamberlain as an *"appeaser."*

When Polish aggression and mass murder (cheered on by Churchill) coerced Germany into invading Poland, Chamberlain did not declare war right away. Instead he formed a *"war cabinet"* that now included Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty. Churchill had now moved into a position to finish off Chamberlain and embark upon full-scale war.

By 3 September 1939 Chamberlain was forced to declare war on Germany, but he opted to try a blockade—still hoping to avoid a shooting war. This made sense, and all the generals agreed with it since everyone knew that Germany was sorely lacking in raw materials. Why send troops to die if you don't have to?

And so Chamberlain began manoeuvring to *"contain"* Hitler. Churchill wanted Chamberlain to switch England's economy to a full war footing, but Chamberlain refused. However, now that England had declared war the British media (quietly urged on by Churchill, who now changed his media tactics) started criticising the *"phony war,"* plus Chamberlain's *"appeasement"* at Munich. Chamberlain's popularity fell from 68 per cent to 60 per cent, which was still fairly high.

If Chamberlain had gone straight to a shooting war, then he would have remained prime minister. But, as noted, Chamberlain opted for a blockade and *"containment."* The war criminal exploited this, telling Chamberlain, *"If you want to blockade Germany to deter German aggression, and if you don't want to attack German forces directly, then we must invade Norway to keep Germany from getting raw materials, and from using Norway as a base."* It was *Operation Catherine* all over again. If it worked, Churchill would get the credit. If it failed, Chamberlain would get the blame.

And so Churchill (as First Lord of the Admiralty) masterminded the British invasion of Norway (*"Plan R4"* and *Operation Winifred*). The Germans mounted a counter-invasion, and defeated Brit, French, Danish, Polish and Norwegian troops. Then, as a peace offering, Hitler let the defeated troops leave.

Churchill's scheme worked. He had masterminded the Norway invasion, and now that his aggression and defeat had sent many British troops to their deaths, Churchill made Chamberlain look like a weakling. For two whole days the British parliament debated the reasons for England's defeat in Norway. During that time, Chamberlain helped put the noose around his neck by being vague and nondescript in his parliament speeches, while Churchill brought in more jackals like Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, in full uniform, to condemn Chamberlain and shield Churchill from criticism. Churchill also had his hyena cronies give diatribes against Chamberlain. One of them, conservative MP Leo Amery, used Oliver Cromwell's words on dissolving the Long Parliament: *"You have sat here too long for any good you are doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of G-d, go!"*

Of course no one could point out that Amery was a Jewish, warmongering co-conspirator: that would be (gasp) *"anti-Semitism!"* Chamberlain hung on for a few more days, rallying friends and considering options.

Many Conservative MPs indicated that they did not wish to see Chamberlain depart—even those who had voted against him in parliament. They merely asked him to reconstitute his government. If Chamberlain had done that, and removed Churchill, then World War II might have gone differently for England, despite U.S. pressure.

Instead, Chamberlain asked Edward Wood (a.k.a. Lord Halifax) to become prime minister if he resigned. Halifax had clashed with Churchill for years, and was also a devout Catholic, which made Churchill despise Halifax all the more. Churchill called him the *"Holy Fox."*

Halifax had the support of most of the Conservative party, plus the royal family, and was acceptable to the Labour party. But Churchill was present at his meeting with Chamberlain and Halifax lacked the guts to clash with the glaring jackal yet again.

Halifax's cowardice finished Chamberlain. The meeting between the two men and the jackal was held on 9 May 1940. The next day Germany invaded the Low Countries and Chamberlain conceded defeat. He went to Buckingham Palace to resign, and advised the king to send for Churchill. Chamberlain could have asked the king to send for Halifax, who would have commanded the support of most government MPs, but Chamberlain let Churchill in.

As Prime Minister, Churchill was not immediately popular in the parliament. Many MPs knew he had caused the Norway disaster, and that he had only become prime minister through the vicissitudes of politics. But politicians are worms. When Chamberlain visited parliament after Churchill's victory, the MPs cheered and gave him a standing ovation. It was disgusting. If they admired him, then why did they get rid of him?

Churchill offered several trivial offices to Chamberlain, but Chamberlain was too depressed to accept any of them, and six months later he died.

Churchill's defeat in Norway paved the path for him to become prime minister. The subsequent defeat in France and the Low Countries allowed this Albionist to further solidify his power. And since General Gerd von Rundstedt (and Hitler at his prodding) allowed the Allied troops to escape from France, the Albionist had an army of British, French and Polish dupes with which to kill German and Italian *"Huns."*

As always, this war criminal only succeeded because a coward let him. British MPs knew they had acted disgracefully toward Chamberlain, but *as always* they hid their shame by further rallying around the war criminal. To this day they portray Churchill's aggression in Norway as German aggression, and Churchill's defeat in France as *"a miracle."*

By supporting English and Jewish supremacy, England lost its empire after World War II. Feeling ashamed for having worshipped Albionists and Zionists so fervently, the Brits since then have hid their shame by worshipping Zionism all the more, and attacking anyone who questions that form of racial supremacy, which would be anyone who dares to shine light on the real Hitler and the true face of National Socialism.

AFTERWORD

The American people want crooners, not leaders; promises, not discipline.
—*Lawrence Dennis*

Why Fight When All is Lost?

Consider all the books and articles written in an attempt to understand why German soldiers fought to the bitter end. This question is only perplexing to those who refuse to grasp that *Hitler told the truth*, and that *Germans believed it.*

Professor Ned Willmott:

> Had I been given the choice...I would have wished to have been a soldier in an army that, at this time of which I write, had less than 24 hours of existence remaining to it. I would have wished to have been a soldier in the bodyguard of the [Leader], and been privileged to attend upon the [Leader] when he went to address his people, for the last time...There I would have heard the [Leader] ask forgiveness from his people for having failed to have secured allies and thus condemned the [Reich] *to fight this last dreadful battle without help and without hope*. I would have heard his people deny him forgiveness, telling him that he was not to blame for the situation in which the [Reich] found itself. What forgiveness was sought was then freely given, and the [Leader] spoke, telling his people that in life there were four things for which it was worth dying: *the [Reich], the [Leader], the religion of the [Reich], and one's own people*. I would then have followed the [Leader] back...to the city walls that had protected the city...and there I would have attended upon him as he made what was to be his last inspection, of positions where in past crises *there had been scores or hundreds but now there were mere handfuls* and finally to the positions where the enemy was concentrated and where the main assault would be made the next day. As we passed along...I know that we would have been in the company of the *sentries of the centuries, the [leaders] and generals of a millennium*, who were there to give comfort and support now that the last dreadful ordeal was at hand.
>
> *I would have wished to have died in that last battle and to have died for the [Reich]*, for the [Leader], for my religion, *and for my people*. There are those who would aver that to have died for [the Reich] in its last

hours of existence would have been futile and utterly without reason or sense, *but that is wrong, sadly wrong*. To have died for the [Reich] in its last agony would have given proof to History that even in its final extremis *the [Reich] was something for which to die*, that the [Reich] even in Death *provided Purpose*. And in the Memory of the [Reich] let there be Joy (emphasis added).[294]

APPENDIX 1[295]

The Pan-Angle 'New World Order'.

This map and accompanying article absolves Adolf Hitler and NS Germany of global domination aims more than any other single piece of data. The Germans tried to stop this 'New World Order' from coming to pass. (See images at end.)

"Published in Philadelphia **in early 1942**, this *'Outline of (the) Post-War New World Map'*, created by Maurice Gomberg [*Jewish? The editor.*], shows a proposal to re-arrange the world after an Allied victory against the Axis forces. Its title refers to a *'New World Order'*, a vague concept, its many definitions often contradicting each other."

From the map footer:

- The United States of America (U.S.A.): the U.S., Canada, all Central American and Caribbean states, most Atlantic islands (including Greenland and Iceland), most Pacific islands, Taiwan, Hainan, the Philippines and several now Indonesian islands, including Sulawesi. *This was to be the dominant power in the world, military and otherwise.*

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.): the Soviets were to be rewarded with Persia (Iran), Mongolia, Manchuria, Finland, and all of Eastern Europe, which subsequently would form part of the Eastern Bloc (excluding Albania, but including the real-life maverick state of Yugoslavia, socialist but anti-Soviet). All of these states were simply to become member-states of the U.S.S.R. Austria and most of Germany, although *'quarantined'* are shown within the Soviet sphere.
- The United States of South America (USSA): including all South American states, with the three Guyanas as a single constituent state and the Falkland Islands part of the USSA.

- The Union of African Republics (UAR): All of Africa as a federation of republics.
- The Arabian Federated Republics (AFR): covering Saudi and all other states now occupying the Arabian Peninsula, plus present-day Iraq and Syria.
- The Federated Republics of India (FRI): Present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma (Myanmar).

- The United Republics of China (URC): A federation including all parts of present-day China, Korea, the erstwhile French colony of Indochina (now Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia), Thailand and Malaya.

- The United States of Scandinavia (USS): Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
- The United States of Europe (USE): the Benelux countries, the German Rhineland, France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Italy.

- And finally the British Commonwealth of Nations (BCN), including Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Madagascar and most of Indonesia.

Smaller entities include Eire (the whole of Ireland), Greece (including Albania), Turkey (excluding European Turkey), Hebrewland (the Holy Land plus Jordan) and Japan. The three axis states (Germany, Italy and Japan) were to be *'quarantined'* until they could be readmitted in the family of nations.

Mr. Gomberg possibly took his cue for this map from U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose speech about Four Freedoms and a Moral Order (from his State of the Union to the 77th Congress) he quotes, before outlining his own vision (at the bottom of the map):

As the U.S.A. with the cooperation of the Democracies of LatinAmerica, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, assumes world leadership for the establishment of a New World Moral Order for permanent peace, justice, security and world reconstruction.
OUR POLICY SHALL BE THIS:

1. We, the U.S.A., in cooperation with our allies, for reasons of our national safety and in the interests of international morality, *are determined to crush and completely destroy the military power of the Axis aggressors*, and their satellites *regardless of cost, effort and time necessary* to accomplish this task.

2. The old world order of colonial oppression, exploitation of dominions, rival imperialism and mercenary balance of power diplomacy; of majesties, dictators, privileged minorities, plutocratic monopolists and similar social parasites; the corrupted order responsible for the present world cataclysm, endangering our national safety and peaceful process, shall never rise again. [*All the things the Angle-Saxons do, uphold, and represent today! The editor.*]

3. A New World Moral Order for permanent peace and freedom shall be established at the successful conclusion of the present war.

4. For reasons of history, economic structure, favourable geography and the welfare of mankind, *the U.S.A. must*, altruistically, *assume the leadership of the newly established, democratic world order.*

5. To reduce the burden and criminal waste of armaments expenditures everywhere in the world, the U.S.A., with the cooperation of Latin-America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the U.S.S.R. shall undertake to guarantee peace to the nations which will be permanently disarmed and demilitarised after the conclusion of the present war.

6. In order to be able, in the fulfilment of our obligations, to effectively prevent the possibility of a recurrence of another world cataclysm, *the invincibility of the U.S.A. as a military, naval and air power, shall be the major prerequisite.*

7. For realistic considerations of strategy and our invulnerability, it is imperative that the U.S.A. shall obtain relinquishment of controls of their possessions from all foreign Powers in the entire Western Hemisphere, its surrounding waters and strategic island outposts as outlined on [the] accompanying map.

8. For considerations of hemispheric defence and in the spirit and tradition of the new Monroe Doctrine of hemispheric solidarity and the *"Good Neighbour"* policy, the U.S.A. with the consent of the Latin-American Republics, shall obtain control and protectorate rights of the relinquished territories. 9. To strengthen our position in the Caribbean area which is of obvious importance to hemispheric defence, all possible inducements shall be offered to our neighbours of Central America and the West Indies to facilitate their entrance as equal states of the U.S.A. as outlined on [the] map.

10. To fortify the politico-economic unity of the Western Hemisphere, the U.S.A. shall promote and assist the unification of South America into a well organised, democratic, federated *"United States of South America."*

11. The liberated British, French and Netherlands Guiana shall be reorganised as one state of the U.S.S.A.
12. All Powers shall relinquish their controls of their colonial, mandate and strategic island possessions everywhere in the world.

13. *The British Commonwealth of Nations, the second military and naval Power of importance cooperating in a binding compact with the U.S.A.* as a Power for freedom, shall retain and acquire control such territories,

peacesecurity bases and strategic island outposts essential for the maintenance of world peace and freedom as outlined on the map.

14. *The U.S.S.R., the third military Power of importance cooperating with the U.S.A. as a Power* for freedom and the maintenance of world peace, shall acquire control of the liberated, disorganised adjacent areas and those of Germany-Austria to be re-educated and eventually incorporated as equal republics of the U.S.S.R., as approximately outlined on [the] map.

15. A *world League of Nationalities* with arbitration and supervision powers shall be organised.

16. A *World Court* with punitive powers of absolute boycott, quarantine, blockade and occupation *by international police*, against lawbreakers of international morality shall be organised.

17. The U.S.A. with the close cooperation of the United States of South America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the U.S.S.R. and the World League of Nationalities, shall promote and assist in the unification of the relinquished territories and the areas at present unsoundly *divided into well organised democratic and absolutely demilitarised republics* as approximately on the map.
18. The areas known as Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, the island of Corsica, and eventually Italy and the islands of Sardinia and Sicily shall be unified as a demilitarised, federated *"United States of Europe."*

19. The areas known as Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Spitsbergen islands shall be unified as a demilitarised, federated *"United States of Scandinavia."*
20. The continent of Africa shall be reorganised and unified as a demilitarised, federated *"Union of African Republics."*
21. The areas of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Hejas, Aden and Oman, shall be unified as a demilitarised union of *"Arabian Federated Republics."*
22. The areas known as India, including Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma shall be unified as a demilitarised *"federated Republics of India."*

23. The areas known as China, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Thailand, Malaya, Indo-China and Korea, shall be unified as a demilitarised, federated *"United Republics of China."*

24. The areas known as Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Crete,

Dodecanese and adjacent islands in the Aegean Sea shall be unified as a demilitarised *“Federal Republic of Greece.”*

25. The areas known as Eire and Northern Ireland shall be unified as a *demilitarised independent republic of “Eire.”*

26. The area of the Holy Land of the ancient Hebrews, at present known as Palestine and Trans-Jordan, and the adjacent requisite regions as outlined on [the] map, for considerations of history and the imperative necessity to alleviate a postwar refugee problem, *shall be unified as a demilitarised republic of “Hebrewland.”*

27. The area known as European Turkey, adjacent to the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora and Bosporus, for considerations of realistic peace strategy shall be placed under joint control of the U.S.S.R. and Turkey.

28. The area known as Turkey shall be a *demilitarised independent republic of “Turkey.”*
29. All problems of exchange, transfer and repatriation of populations shall be administered by the World League of Nationalities.

30. **The criminal perpetrators and their partners in guilt of this hideous war shall be brought to justice and *unforgettable punishment administered*.**

31. All subjects of Japan and all persons of Japanese origin of doubtful loyalty shall be expelled from the entire Western Hemisphere, U.S.A. protectorates and strategic island outposts and their property confiscated for postwar reconstruction needs.

32. All subjects of Germany and Italy and all persons of German and Italian origin known as active *supporters of Nazi and fascist ideologies shall be treated similarly.*

33. German, Italian, [and] Japanese immigration to the Western Hemisphere, its protectorates and island outposts *shall be indefinitely stopped.*
34. All persons of German origin in East Prussia and the Rhineland shall be transferred to inner Germany and the regions *permanently de-Prussianised.*

35. All persons of German, Italian and Japanese origin shall be permanently expelled from their now conquered territories and *their property confiscated for postwar construction needs.*

36. To cleanse the populations of the defeated Axis aggressors of the

intoxication of military chauvinism; to effectuate the removal and destruction of their potential military establishments; to recover the accumulated loot and to reeducate them for their eventual membership in the Family of Nations, the areas of Germany-Austria, Italy and Japan shall be hermetically and indefinitely quarantined and administered by appointed Governors subject to supervision by the world League of Nationalities.

37. All resources, industrial and labour capacity of quarantined areas shall be employed for the postwar restoration and reconstruction needs.

38. To reduce the numerical power of the aggressor nations, as a potential military advantage, *a Population Control Policy shall be elabourated and applied in the quarantined area.*

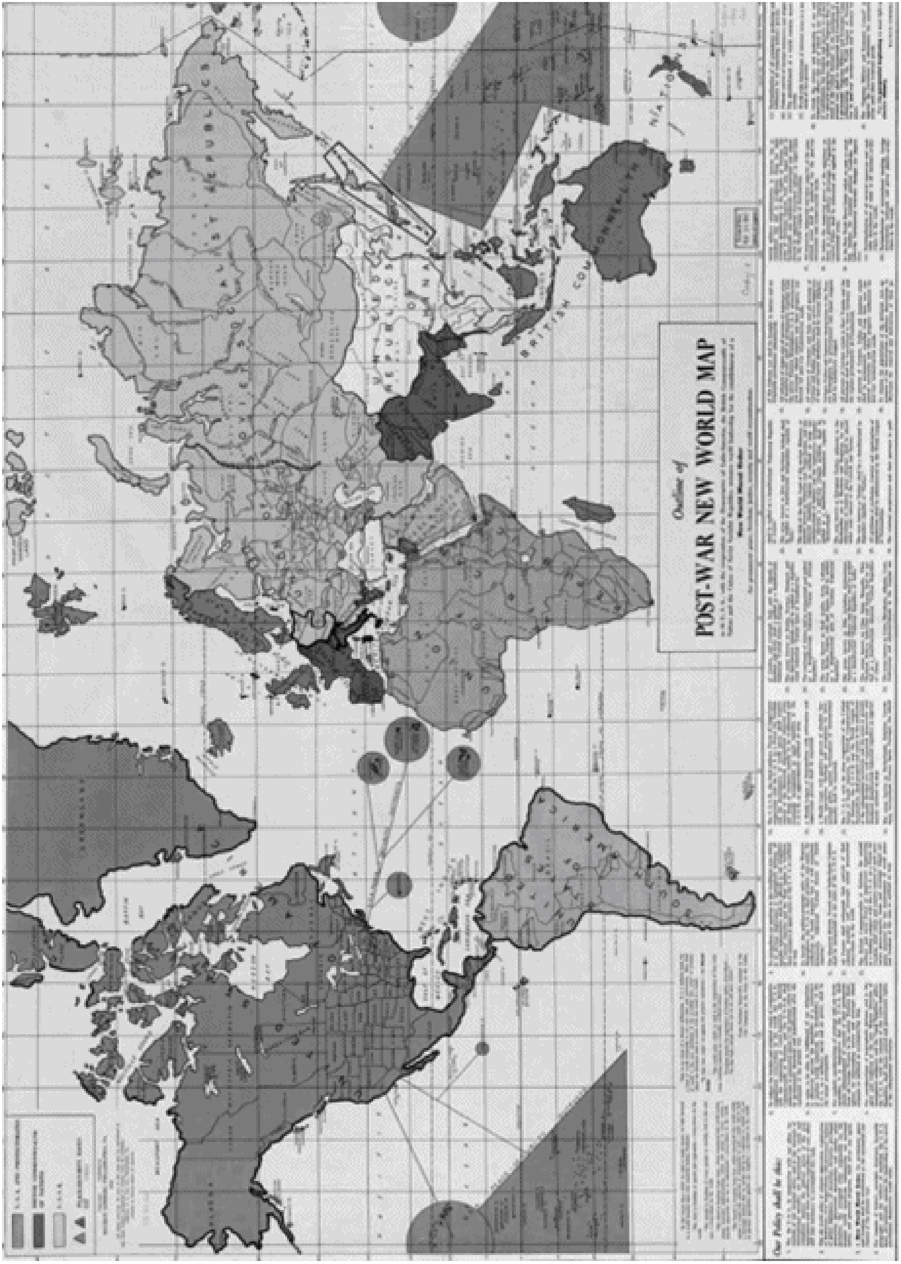
39. In the New World Moral Order which we seek to establish, besides the essential political freedoms, the following fundamental economic changes are imperative:

a) Nationalisation of all natural resources and equitable distribution of same to all nations…everywhere in the world;
b) Nationalisation of international banking, foreign investments, railroads and power plants….everywhere in the world;
c) Nationalisation of all armaments producing establishments by all military powers;
d) Federal control of foreign commerce and shipping;
e) The establishment of a *world common monetary system*;
f) World wide limitations of interest rates to a maximum of two percent.

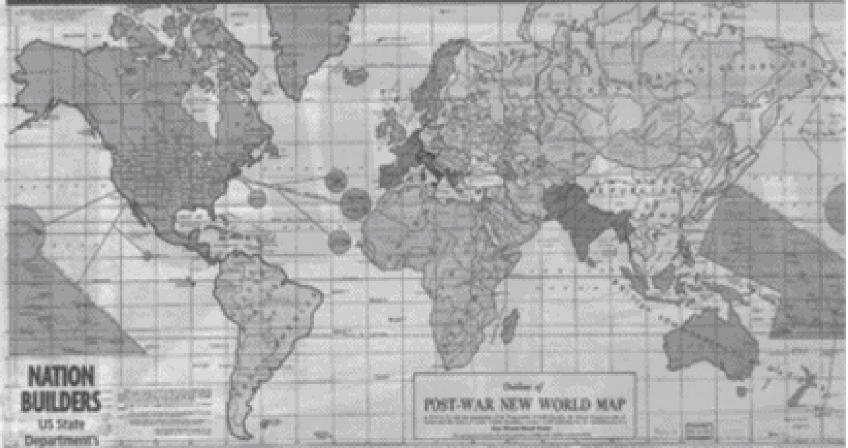
40. To retain the victory and leadership of our united democratic effort….the aim of which is not vengeance or exploitation, but freedom and security to all nations for peaceful progress….the unified *"Supreme War Command of the United Nations"* at the conclusion of the present war, shall be recognised and transformed into a permanent *"Supreme Military and Economic Council"* collabourating with the World League of Nationalities in postwar construction and to enforce world peace.

41. The "*Supreme Military and Economic Council"* shall appoint the Governors to administer the quarantined areas until their eventual parole.
For this purposeful beginning we must fight until absolute victory (emphasis added).

No comment necessary.


Outline of
POST-WAR NEW WORLD MAP
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Revealed..map from 1941 predicts future



NATION BUILDERS US State Department's post-war World

BORDERING ON PSYCHIC

TOM PRENDEVILLE

AN Irish historian has stumbled on an amazing world map predicting the borders of new countries – 70 years before they were drawn up.

The eerily accurate 1941 chart reflects American thinking during the Second World War and shows plans for the creation of the EU, dubbed the United States of Europe by map makers.

And the state of Israel, which did not come into being until 1948, is also marked as Hebrewland on the US State Department map.

Eastern Bloc countries such as Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and several others are colour coded to link them with communist USSR.

These nations were not invaded and occupied by the Soviets until 1945. Historian Thomas Moriarty, who is researching a book documenting the US's wartime global ambitions, said: "Either the US State Department had someone who could see into the future or they meticulously planned to redraw the world.

"The latter is the most likely explanation. What is known historically is that Roosevelt and Churchill handed over Eastern Europe to Stalin at Yalta in 1945.

"The other aspects of the plan such as a proposed United States of Europe including Germany are also well documented in various declassified US government documents."

The map - titled Post War New World Map - showed US's radical proposals for a post-war world and include a North American Union comprising the USA, Canada and Mexico.

Such an entity already exists under NAFTA which stands for North America Free Trade Area.

The US government proposed an UN-style assembly as well as a "World Court".

It describes the latter as "possessing punitive powers of absolute boycott, quarantine, blockade and occupation by international police (UN peacekeepers) against lawbreakers of international morality".

Another project mooted was an African Union. There now exists an African Union, but not like the EU-type political entity envisaged by the State Department.

Post-war Britain becomes part of a new territory – ruled from London – comprising far-away Australia and New Zealand.

Less successfully, the analysts predicted Irish reunification.

The accompanying notes propose: "The area known as Eire and Northern Ireland shall be unified as a demilitarised republic of Eire."

United States of Europe

AMERICAN post-war predictions included the setting up of a "United States of Europe" – Winston Churchill actually used the phrase in a speech in 1946. A Council of Europe – the later European Union in embryo – was set up in 1949 - seven years after the State Department analysts dreamt up the US of E.

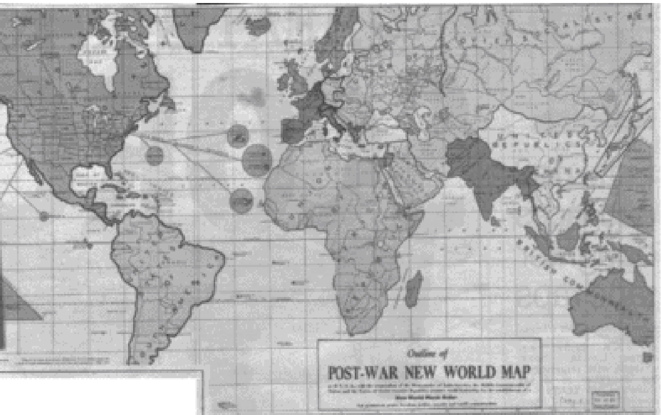
Hebrewland

SEVEN years before the creation of the state of Israel, the map-makers considered the concept of a Jewish homeland they dubbed "Hebrewland". But Zionist ideas had been around for at least 50 years before 1941. In 1917 former Conservative PM Arthur Balfour voiced Britain's approval for the setting up of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

BIG THREE Winston Churchill, Franklin D Roosevelt and Stalin

> Either the US State Department could see into the future or they planned to redraw world
>
> **HISTORIAN THOMAS MORIARTY**

Grand post-war plan . . . Roosevelt



UNITED MATES OF AMERICA

Unified Ireland was part of US new world order

THE US planned to create a united Ireland after World War II, newly-released secret files show.

In 1941 the American government, under President Franklin D Roosevelt, tried to redraw the entire map of the globe.

On the Post-War New World Map, the North is no longer under British rule but is joined with the rest of Ireland. The notes state the area will be "unified as a demilitarised independent republic of Eire".

Ireland is one of the only countries on the map that is not part of any alliance or union.

By TOM PRENDEVILLE

Under the plan, Britain also loses its African colonies but Australia and New Zealand are ruled by London. In the aftermath of WWII Britain did give up of all of its African colonies.

Invaded

In fact, many of the ideas mooted in the 1941 plan have since come to pass.

The state of Israel, which did not exist until 1948, is marked in on the map and called Hebrew land – seven years early.

Eastern block countries such as Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and several others are colour coded as part of communist USSR.

But these countries were not invaded and occupied by the Soviets until 1945, which suggests Washington was quite happy to allow the USSR to take over half of Europe.

Elsewhere, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark become part of a Nordic federation similar to the modern-day EU.

A North American Union of the US, Canada and Mexico can be seen on the map – and now exists as the North America Free Trade Area.

Historian Thomas Moriarty said: "Either the US State Department had someone who could see into the future or else they meticulously planned to redraw the entire map of the world.

"The latter is the most likely explanation. What is known historically is that Roosevelt and (British Prime Minister) Churchill handed over all of Eastern Europe to (Soviet leader) Stalin at Yalta in 1945."

53341@the-sun.ie

Deal . . . Churchill, and Stalin, ***far right***

APPENDIX 2

Excerpts: The Enabling Act.[296]
H. W. Koch

....Less than a week before the elections, an event took place which seemed to confirm Hitler's worst fears of a Communist rising. The Reichstag was set ablaze. Hans Mommsen, in a study of the political consequences of the Reichstag fire, has demonstrated in great detail that the emergency legislation which followed, like the suspension of all civil rights under the Constitution, had not been planned long beforehand, but was the product of improvisation, arrived at as the Reichstag burned, in Frick's Ministry of the Interior and in the Berlin offices of the NS paper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*. At various cabinet meetings prior to 28 February Hitler had opposed Hugenberg's demand for the prohibition of the KPD; underground they were more dangerous than on the surface.

Now the signal for the rising seemed to have been given, but it did not take place. The NSDAP and KPD were united in their opinion that the pitiful figure arrested, the Dutchman Marinus van der Lubbe, could not have set fire to the building himself. Each suspected the other. Only the painstaking research of Fritz Tobias, himself a victim, along with his father, of National Socialist persecution, has confirmed that van der Lubbe was the sole culprit; nothing of hard and irrefutable substance has yet been produced to contradict his conclusions.

Nevertheless, improvised or not, the emergency legislation following the Reichstag fire opened unexpected new horizons and possibilities for Hitler to consolidate his own and his party's position, one more reason to ask why the Reichstag passed the Enabling Bill with much more than the necessary twothirds majority. Only the SPD voted against it en bloc.

Enabling laws, by which Parliament gives the government the right to legislate for a period of time, were nothing new in Germany's constitutional history. After the outbreak of the First World War the Reichstag had enabled the *Bundesrat* to legislate in the economic sphere for the duration of the war. The first great coalition under Stresemann as well as his successor passed Enabling Laws on 13 October and on 8 December 1923, to stabilise Germany economically, that is to end inflation. In practice all presidential cabinets between

1930 and 1932 acted on the basis of enabling laws, that is, emergency decrees. While in 1930 a total of 98 laws were enacted, in 1931 the number of laws had been reduced to 34 compared with 42 emergency decrees. In 1932, 5 laws were passed, and 60 emergency decrees enacted. Hitler had made an Enabling Law one of the conditions of his chancellorship.

Much has been written of how Hitler had allegedly tricked the Centre Party into voting for the Bill. No trickery was needed. Article 76 of the Weimar Constitution states that laws changing the Constitution require the assent of twothirds of the legally stipulated quorum for that purpose, two-thirds of the members of the Reichstag. In other words Hitler did not need the entire Centre Party vote at all. Due to an above-average electoral turnout in the elections 647 deputies had been returned. Had all been present on 23 March, 431 would have had to vote for the Bill; in fact 444 votes were cast in favour of it. On 23 March, not 647 but 538 deputies were present (due to the Reichstag fire 81 KPD deputies were temporarily under lock and key, as well as 39 SPD members, though a number of them had already sought exile abroad), in other words a number considerably in excess of the two-thirds figure called for by the Constitution.

If only 432 deputies had turned up the necessary two-thirds quorum would have been achieved and Hitler with his 288 seats would have had a two-thirds majority. But Hitler also had the votes of his DNVP coalition allies which increased his vote to 341. If Hitler had wanted to make absolutely sure that his Enabling Bill passed he could have reduced the attendance figure to 511 by taking into *'protective custody'* another 27 deputies. However, he did not do this because he was confident of victory. With 538 deputies present, 359 represented two-thirds. He could be sure of the support of the smaller splinter parties and so all he needed were five votes from the Centre Party, of which he could equally be sure.

Yet, as has already been said, Hitler did not receive only the required 359 votes, but 444. Even had all the Reichstag deputies been present, Hitler would still have had his two-thirds majority by 13 votes, though in this case the complete support of the Centre Party would have been necessary, which he could take for granted. The Centre Party under the ultra-conservative Prelate Kaas was unlikely to join the KPD or the SPD, which had torpedoed the great coalition of 1930 and whose increasing drift to the radical left since then could not be ignored. Nor would a combined vote of SPD and KPD have created a blocking minority.

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Hitler won power constitutionally and democratically. There was no terror; there was no "power grab."

It is none the less surprising that Hitler received this overwhelming vote. After all, in introducing the Bill he clearly stated that some of his envisaged measures would require laws changing the Constitution. Article 2 of the Enabling Bill was to empower the government to pass legislation deviating from the constitution *'in so far as their subject is not the institution of the Reichstag and Reichsrat as such. The rights of the Reich President remain unimpaired'.* So that there could be no doubts or confusion about his intentions, Hitler stated:

It would contradict the spirit of the national rising and would not suffice for the intended purposes if the Government in each case had to request or bargain with the Reichstag for every piece of legislation. The Government is not driven to give up the Reichstag as such. On the contrary, it preserves for itself the right to call the Reichstag from time to time to inform it about the Government's measures or to ask for its assent.

Its authority and the fulfilment of its task would suffer heavily if doubts should arise among the people concerning the stability of the new regime. The Reich Government considers a further session of the Reichstag in the present condition of deep emotional upheaval of the nation as impossible.

It cannot be said that Hitler did not keep his word. He did not permanently dissolve the Reichstag, but called it from time to time to inform it about measures taken. Having been granted powers to enact laws deviating from the Constitution, he did so by abolishing all parties other than the NSDAP. But then the Constitution contained nothing which placed political parties under any constitutional protection. The institution of the Reichstag as such was not affected and the question of the Reichsrat had already become irrelevant when the Enabling Bill was introduced because the process of *Gleichschaltung* was already in full swing. Nor were the rights of the Reich President, whose death was expected at any time, impaired. When Hindenburg died on 2 August 1934, Hitler, on the basis of a unanimous cabinet decision taken the day before, fused the offices of chancellor and president and had it sanctioned by a plebiscite. Without pressing need Hitler had the Enabling Act prolonged three times, in 1937, in 1939 and again in 1942. He changed its *'present* *condition'* into one of plebiscitary acclamation. He swept the political parties out of the country as he had promised for years.

Those deputies at the debate who might have nodded off were certainly made aware of the consequences of the Enabling Bill by the SPD's spokesman, Otto Wels. Not only did the Centre Party give its support to the Bill but also liberal and other groupings. Also it was agreed the Enabling Act was to expire *'when the present government is replaced by another'*. But it was never replaced until 1945, though additional ministers were added or replaced. The first such replacement was the sacking of the *'economic dictator'* Hugenberg because of his performance at the World Economic Conference in London in the summer of 1933, where he aggressively raised demands which, as yet, Hitler had not made and which in Hitler's view were bound to alienate his potential ally, Britain.

More than 82 per cent of the professional politicians in the Reichstag had given Hitler powers, the purpose of which he had never left in doubt. Much is made in post-1945 historiography of the *'reign of terror'* by the SA and SS outside the Reichstag. But how was it that all 94 Social Democrats present voted against the Bill, without being molested afterwards? Were they the only heroes and the others cowards? This is an unlikely explanation. Certainly SS and SA men were posted in the corridors of Kroll-Oper which served as the new forum for the Reichstag, understandably in view of the Reichstag fire, but not one of them molested the dissenters.

Hitler – and about this he had never left any doubt – wanted agreement on the Enabling Law in order to dissolve the multi-party state, and this he received. Hence the Weimar Republic was not removed by a conspiracy, *'by a backstairs intrigue'* (Alan Bullock), or by lies and tricks; it was simply removed by the greater proportion of its own politicians. The republic gave up. It was the self-emasculation of the republic, the final confirmation of a process already set in motion at the founding of the republic, a republic that could always be sure of its opponents even among parties, which, so to speak, carried the republic.

The manner in which the political process operated in the republic convinced even democrats that the liberal principle of the Weimar vintage no longer had any future. In the end even the Social Democrats succumbed when in the Reichstag session of 17 May 1933 they unanimously endorsed Hitler's foreign policy resolution and together with the NSDAP deputies gave Hitler a standing ovation and joined in singing the German national anthem. Hitler was allegedly moved to tears by this spectacle. But already, just over a fortnight before, trade unions had been forbidden, and property confiscated by what was to call itself the German Labour Front. The last *'patriotic'* gesture of the SPD had become superfluous before it had even been made.

APPENDIX 3

Excerpts: The Reichstag Fire Decree.[297]

Hans Mommsen

....Interestingly enough, the Chancellor attached relatively little importance to the emergency decree, the last point on the agenda of the conference, perhaps, for one thing, because he had little knowledge of it. In any case, he still spoke of it as a merely defensive measure, remarking for example on the necessity of *'special measures to safeguard all the cultural documents of the German people'.* Grauert's [Ludwig Grauert, head of the Berlin police department, Goering's comrade in the First World War *Ed.*] proposal had been along these lines. But meanwhile Frick had taken the matter in hand and probably in the morning hours had prepared his draft which differed radically from all previous emergency decrees. Characteristically, it did not occur to the author of the new decree to modify the Decree to Combat Treason Against the German Nation, which had been voted by the cabinet on the morning of 27 February and submitted to the president for his signature on the following day, although it partly covered the situation created (in the National Socialist view) by

the Communist act of incendiarism. This indicates the spontaneity with which the Reichstag fire decree came into being and is presumably also explained by the fact that the initiators of the first decree knew nothing about the drafting of the second.

The genesis of the Reichstag fire decree, which Helmut Krausnick calls the *'Fundamental Law of the Third Reich'* and whose crucial importance for the stabilisation of the National Socialist system has been demonstrated by Karl Dietrich Bracher, is obscure. What we know for sure is that it came into being spontaneously and that there had been no plans in this direction before the Reichstag fire. At the cabinet meeting Frick observed *'that he had originally intended, because of the fire in the Reichstag building, to modify the Decree for the Defence of the German Nation of February 4 of this year'.* The February decree placed the first serious restrictions on the parties competing with the NSDAP in the elections: Frick may have thought of increasing and extending the penal provisions; in particular, he may have considered a new version of Article 22, so as to remove all limitations on the use of protective custody against the Communists. A contributory factor may have been that in view of the urgency of the situation it seemed too complicated to modify the February decree, which was rather unclear to begin with; in any case Frick made it known that he then decided to use the Prussian decree of 20 July as a basis for the new decree.

With this the decree took on a fundamentally different character. The originally intended version was reflected only in the harsh penal provisions of Article 5 against high treason and a number of criminal acts imputed to the Communists. Some of these provisions go back to the modifications desired by Guertner [Dr Franz Guertner, Minister of Justice *Ed.*], which incidentally show that he was not present when the decree was drafted. As for the genesis of the two decisive provisions of the decree, the suspension of constitutional rights and the infringement embodied in Article 2, on the sovereignty of the *Länder* (states) we can only resort to conjecture. Undoubtedly there is a direct connection between Article 2 and Goering's statement at the cabinet meeting of the previous day to the effect that by 6 March at the latest, that is, the day after the elections, he would request authorisation to place the Hamburg police under the Reich Minister of the Interior. A little later Goering spoke of Hamburg as a *'rallying point for Communism'*, and even earlier pressure had been put on the Senate to replace the Socialist chief of the Hamburg police by a National Socialist.

To strike a nationwide *'counterblow'* at the Communists, it was necessary to simplify the complicated mechanism governing the cooperation of the police in the various Länder with the central government. In its struggle against the extremes of right and left the Weimar Republic had been seriously hampered by the absence of any central police authority: the Reich Public Prosecutor could take action only through the public prosecutors of the Länder and their subsidiary organs. On 1 March Frick, invoking the decree, called on the governments of the Länder to suppress all Communist publications and meetings; formally, the ministers of the interior of the Länder decided in what degree to accept the measures demanded by Berlin. Article 2 of the new decree went much further, however, and for that reason Papen objected to it at once. This article had been inspired by Frick's interests as Reich Minister of the Interior. Already on 20 and 21 February, when Wuerttemberg had complained that the Reich government was overstepping its prerogatives, Frick had responded by threatening to appoint a Reich commissioner in accordance with Article 48, Paragraph 2; on 24 February, in a public speech, he addressed the same threat to Bavaria and Hamburg. By 27 February it was rumoured that Reich commissioners were about to be appointed in the Länder. Beyond any doubt Frick intended to press the *Gleichschaltung* of the Länder with the help of Article 2. The changes in the decree obtained by Popitz [Johannes Popitz, Reich Minister without Portfolio and Reich Commissar in charge of the Prussian Finance Ministry in 1932; Prussian State and Finance Minister, 1933-44] and Papen proved ineffectual. At first, to be sure, Frick denied the intention attributed to him and on 1 March assured the Wuerttemberg ambassador that the decree was aimed primarily at the Hanseatic cities, since the government did not wish the Länder governed by *'Marxists'* to obtain the powers conferred by Article 1. This statement accurately reflects the original intention of the decree; but it is obvious that he was acting in the interest of his ministry.

But whose idea was it to abrogate the basic civil rights rather than curtail them as was usually done? This remains an open question. Possibly this idea also originated in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, though probably it did not occur to Frick at the time that this was the most effective way in which to legalise the ruthless persecution of the Communists. As the *Frankfurter Zeitung* commented on 1 March, the new situation created by Article 1 came very close to a proclamation of martial law. This meant a considerable deviation from the political line followed since 30 January. The emergency decree cannot be regarded as an organic preliminary phase of the Enabling Act, which the National Socialist leadership had been striving for from the start;

though formally it remained within the framework of the president's right to issue emergency decrees, it was actually a kind of *coup d'etat*, anticipating the Enabling Act. This is also shown by a comparison of its style with that of earlier decrees. Whereas the earlier decrees, that of 4 February for example, formally retained certain legal guarantees – such as the principle that the acts of government agencies were subject to review by the courts; the right, in practice ineffectual to be sure, to register complaints with higher authorities; and an exact definition of the situations to which the decree was applicable – the Reichstag fire decree simply abrogated the principle of constitutional rights. It gave the government a blank cheque, subject only to a fictitious time limit. The motivation cited in the preamble – *'defence against Communist acts of violence'* – did not in any way limit its sphere of application. It was no accident that Frick invoked the model of Papen's Prussian decree. The crucial difference between the Prussian decree and the present one was that not the President but the Reich government decided when Article 2 was to be applied. Consequently Papen suggested feebly in the afternoon session of 28 February that it would be better to let the president decide whether Reich commissioners should be appointed in the Länder.

Up to now the Reichstag fire decree has been attributed largely to electoral motives. But why was it needed? True, it created a *'better'* legal basis for measures directed against the press and freedom of speech and assembly, for breaking up election meetings and demonstrations, confiscating leaflets and propaganda material, searching party offices, and arresting Socialist and Communist leaders. The February decree was invoked in justification of the arrests on the night of the fire. A large part of the opposition press had already been suppressed on the basis of existing decrees, and where the legal basis was insufficient, that did not greatly trouble the authorities. An analysis of the repressive practice in force before the Reichstag fire shows that the change occurring in the days after 8 February was not so much qualitative as purely quantitative. In the non-Prussian Länder the Reich Minister of the Interior had been able even before the decree to put through far-reaching repressive measures against the Centre press and other newspapers.

The implementation order of the Prussian Minister of the Interior of 3 March 1933, points in the same direction. It states *'that the Decree for the Defence of Nation and State of February 28, 1933 is to be invoked for measures which become necessary against members or institutions of other than Communist, Anarchist, or Social Democratic parties or organisations, only when these measures serve to combat Communist efforts in the broadest sense.'* In other cases the decree of 4 February was to be invoked. Goering demanded frequent and detailed reports from the various government agencies, informing him how often and under what circumstances the Reichstag fire decree had been applied. These reports and the résumés drawn up at the ministry show clearly that the decree was seldom used against the bourgeois parties, that at first the overwhelming majority of the measures taken were directed against the KPD, and that the persecution of the SPD did not take on importance until April. It seems likely that Goering's purpose in limiting the application of the decree was to counter the accusation that the decree had been issued solely to help the National Socialists in their election campaign.

Why did Goering care if he and the NSDAP were really as "tyrannical" as most historians claim they were?

If the emergency decree was created with a view to electoral considerations, it was a means of further terrorising the voters. But the relative success of the NSDAP concealed the fact that such a measure cut both ways. The sharply critical attitude of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which pointed out that elections in Germany had never before been held in a state of emergency, indicates that this obvious break with the constitutional order, for which provocateurs or undisciplined subordinates could no longer be blamed, alienated the sympathies of certain sections of the electorate. After the elections, moreover, the Enabling Act would have been passed in any case, and the full powers anticipated by the emergency decree would have fallen into the government's lap.

There are a number of indications that on the night of the fire and the following day the leading National Socialists, with their utter inability to distinguish between reality and imagination, were misled by Hitler's visions of Communist terror and revolution. After the conference at the Prussian Ministry of the Interior it was rumoured that a state of emergency would be declared. All indications are that on the night of the fire such a measure, limited to Prussia, was considered, and that Ebert's decree of 26 September 1923, was taken as a model. According to press reports, it was decided at the cabinet meeting of 28 February not to proclaim martial law. The idea did actually come up. At the High Command meeting recorded in Liebmann's [General Kurt Liebmann] notes, Blomberg discussed the emergency decree and the question of the relationship between the Reichswehr and the nationalist paramilitary organisations. In the present context the following note is significant: *'Significant that Army has been left out* (military support at first intended. But this would have meant martial law). *Not likely that Army will be drawn in.'*

As we have seen, it is difficult to draw a clear dividing line between the statements Hitler made for tactical reasons and his real estimate of the situation, and this in turn makes it difficult to interpret the negotiations between the party leadership and the Reichswehr that must have taken place after the Reichstag fire. The High Command meeting itself had been scheduled before the fire and took place on the morning of 1 March. The topics under discussion were the emergency decree and, in view of the projected actions against the KPD, the relations between the Reichswehr and the SA auxiliary police. The probability of serious clashes on election night between the nationalist organisations and the KPD was discussed. And the question of proclaiming a *'state of revolution'* was raised. On 3 March Liebmann issued an order implementing Blomberg's instructions that all passes should be cancelled on election night from 8:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M., that all troops should be confined to their barracks and those living off post should stay at home during this period, that the telephone switchboards should be kept in operation, that the commanding officers and post commanders were to remain within reach, and that on the night of 5 March no military personnel of any description should appear on the street in uniform.

These instructions permit of various interpretations. First of all, they fit in with Goering's statement at next day's cabinet meeting that the Communist leadership had originally intended to strike in the evening and night of election day. This would lead us to presume that the National Socialist leadership were really counting on a Communist counterblow, and that since it had not occurred at the time of the Reichstag fire, they assumed it would take place at a later date. At the time when the emergency decree was framed, it was thought that the Communists would definitely strike on election night, but on 2 March Goering expressed the belief that they had postponed their action until 15 March. From the High Command meeting it can be inferred that the National Socialist leadership had been impelled to revise their views concerning the nature of the Communist counterblow. The terse utterances of Goebbels, Goering and Hitler give the impression that at first a regular uprising, an attempt at revolution, had been expected. For such an action the republic provided precedents. A general strike and military engagements would have led to an overt test of strength, in which the government could have obtained the support of the Reichswehr. A feverish study of the available material relating to Communist activity – it would seem that at the time of the fire the documents confiscated on 26 March at the Karl-Liebknecht House had scarcely been looked at – and the total absence of revolutionary action despite the provocative arrests showed these suppositions to be unfounded. Nevertheless it is conceivable that the National Socialists at first considered calling on the Reichswehr but immediately dropped the idea, because a declaration of martial law would have meant postponing the elections and would have strengthened the German National element in the government coalition.

It is certain that Hitler wished to avoid involving the Reichswehr in the political conflict. The correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* reported that the government did not intend to call on the Reichswehr. Still, it is interesting to note that the idea did arise. Conservative circles may have suggested it on the night of the fire, which would explain why Hitler insisted on going through with the elections and why he insisted on 28 February that the government would gain an absolute majority. That the idea was in the air is confirmed by Dertinger [Georg Dertinger, a former editor of the *Stahlhelm* and a German Nationalist who first became press officer, then general secretary of the Christian Democratic Union in the Soviet Zone, was Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic from 1949 to 1953. Arrested for espionage and treason in 1953 and sentenced to 15 years, he was amnestied in 1964.] (a none too reliable witness, to be sure), who noted under 7 March that Blomberg had asked the president to declare martial law, arguing that this solution would make it possible *'to maintain order in the contested capitals of certain Länder'.* On 9 March Dertinger notes: *'To preserve the relation of forces in the cabinet, the idea was put forward of entrusting the executive power in the entire Reich to a Reich commissioner or of declaring martial law.'* This reflects the conservatives' utopian hopes of checking the consolidation of Hitler's power at the last moment. But it permits the supposition that the application of martial law was demanded in connection with the Reichstag fire and the civil war situation invoked by Goebbels and Goering.

All this may have led Hitler to conclude that everything must be done to avoid a situation into which the Reichswehr would have to be drawn. This consideration would account for the marked haste of the National Socialist leadership and also for the change in their view (apparent from Blomberg's speech) of the Communists' aims. Now they spoke of the *'new tactics'* adopted by the KPD, which had realised that it could not overthrow the government by gaining control over the *'larger centres of power'* (that is, presumably, by seizing the big cities with the help of a general strike) and had consequently shifted over to guerrilla warfare that could be combated by military means. Consequently the Reichswehr should remain neutral, *'benevolently'* so of course, while the fight was carried on by the *'people',* that is, by the SA shock troops. True, the emergency decree enabled the government

to employ all organs of state power against the Communists, but the legal military power
– the Reichswehr – would not be adequate. [....]

The *'Emergency Decree for the Defence of Nation and State'*, decided by the cabinet on 28 February and immediately submitted to Hindenburg for signature, substituted a civil state of emergency for the military state of emergency (martial law) desired by the conservatives. It entrusted the Reich cabinet with all the powers which in case of military dictatorship are normally conferred on the commander in chief; indeed, it fell short of military dictatorship only in one point, namely, that the appointment of Reich commissioners in the Länder was made subject to certain conditions (though, to be sure, these were fictitious). This explains its deviation in form from all comparable emergency decrees, including the Decree to Combat Treason Against the German Nation. There is good reason to believe that the president's agreement to sign it at once was obtained in part by the argument that this was a lesser evil than martial law—a parallel to the situation at the fall of Schleicher.

The decree was drawn up *ad hoc*. By setting aside constitutional guarantees it played an important psychological role in the elections. Hitler deliberately disregarded the plea to nullify the decree as soon as possible. Nevertheless the National Socialists did not make use of the power conferred by the decree to *'integrate'* the Länder until after the elections. There is reason to believe that Hitler expected greater resistance. At the scene of the fire he obviously believed that it would be necessary to strike ruthlessly, to employ all legal and semi-legal means in order to put through the elections and to win them. [....]

Goebbels' reaction to the absence of Communist action was characteristic. *'Resistance nowhere in sight. The enemy camp seems to be so bewildered by our sudden intense action that they no longer dare to defend themselves.'* Actually the fact that nothing happened to justify the excitement on the night of the fire does not indicate great astuteness on the part of the National Socialist leadership. The headquarters of the Communist conspiracy had not been discovered. Everyone could read in the papers that the police were working on pure conjecture. At the cabinet meeting of 28 February Goering raised the question of why the Communists had set fire to the Reichstag and answered it by saying – a typical blunder – that they had been unable to accept the confiscation of the secret material in the Karl-Liebknecht House, which allegedly incriminated them gravely. In his much heralded radio speech of 1 March he admitted that the KPD had not yet completed its preparations for civil war. He documented his allegation that the Communists had planned a large-scale campaign of terrorism with obsolete material borrowed from the white elephants of anti-Communist propaganda. Commenting on the alleged flight of Torgler and Koenen from the burning Reichstag, reported over the radio on 27 February, as proof of Communist guilt, he declared that *'in one form or another there has been a plot which the Public Prosecutor's office and the police are doing their utmost to elucidate'.* It was not until 2 March that he came into possession of concrete incriminating evidence, which was authentic as far as it went but not very significant.

Most of the charges against the Communists were based on material which had been provided by the Political Police, but the significance of which was of course exaggerated. Only a few assertions, for example, that van der Lubbe had admitted his connection with the KPD or that large-scale looting expeditions had been scheduled for the afternoon of 28 February in Berlin, were pure invention. The absence of really damaging material does not diminish our impression that Hitler and Goering were convinced of the Communist determination to stage an uprising; conversely, if the National Socialists had invented such an accusation in order to make tactical use of it, it seems unthinkable that they would not have taken the trouble to obtain proofs, or forge them if necessary. Actually they had no serious material with which to counter the anti-National Socialist stories in the foreign press. Finally, when the foreign press persisted in suspecting Goering, the National Socialist leadership instructed the examining magistrate to compile material incriminating the Communists.

In order to understand why the National Socialists let themselves in for the Reichstag fire trial against van der Lubbe, Torgler, Dimitrov, and his two fellow Bulgarians, one must be familiar with the grotesque image of Communist activity which in the first days of March occupied the minds of responsible figures including Goering. This image was

pieced together from uncritically interpreted Communist propaganda pamphlets, from the questionable statements of Communist renegades, some of them common-law criminals, and from the exaggerated, misleading reports of regional police authorities; it included notions about the technique of Communist conspiracy that strike us as utterly childish even if we take into account the contradictory tactics of the KPD at that time. Up to the last moment the National Socialist leaders looked for further incriminating material. The trial was brought about by fear and resentment of the Communists and was conducted accordingly from start to finish. The political naivety of the Public Prosecutor, the judges, the experts, the witnesses, and a large part of the press correspondents is almost unbelievable; it shows, however, why National Socialist propaganda was able to meet with belief especially among the bourgeoisie, and why the voters did not give a negative answer to the emergency decree of 28 February.

But from the standpoint of foreign propaganda the Reichstag fire affair was a disaster from the start and resulted in a serious loss of prestige which infuriated Hitler. Muenzenberg's [Willi Muenzenberg, 1933-40 in charge of KPD propaganda in Paris *Ed.*] propaganda was enormously successful, thanks in part to the constant blunders of the government and of the Reich Court. As we have seen, the case for the prosecution collapsed at the outset; Hitler had wanted a quick trial; instead, the preliminary investigation dragged on until the end of June and the trial itself from September to 23 December 1933. Only when it was too late did Goebbels attempt, through his control over the National Socialist press, to cover up the bad impression. [....]

Our investigation, which would have been impossible without the basic research of Fritz Tobias and largely confirms his findings, shows that even the political aspect of the affair precludes the possibility of National Socialist complicity in van der Lubbe's act of incendiarism. Not only the National Socialist leadership but their German National coalition partners as well were convinced of the Communist authorship of the fire. Precisely because they could not fully understand the political purpose which they felt obliged to impute to the KPD in connection with the fire, they fell a victim to their own hallucinations, induced in part by their propaganda. They truly believed that an armed Communist uprising was imminent; it was more than propaganda when they undertook to save Germany from *'Marxism',* it was an integral part of their political creed. The Fascist cult of the leader obliged them to regard Hitler's political activity after the Reichstag fire as the self-assured conduct of a man who fully mastered the situation and was clearly conscious of his aims. Goebbels' entries in his diary during these weeks show to what extent the habit of representing their actions as *'heroic'* and *'historically significant'* had affected the very thinking of the National Socialist leaders. When Goebbels spoke of the Reichstag fire as *'the last mishap',* when Goering represented himself as the saviour of state authority from the Communist threat, or Hitler felt himself to be the champion of Europe against the *'Asiatic plague'* of Bolshevism—in every case they were the playthings of their wishful thinking.

Incapacity for calculated tactical exploitation of the situation and blindness to reality induced by their own aims and resentments were the determining factors in the action of the National Socialists after the Reichstag fire. Their reactions were not guided solely by propagandist considerations but also by a false estimate of the political situation. Not only did they exploit the powerful emotional currents with which the political life of Germany was then charged, especially certain social groups' exaggerated fear of Communist and Marxist strivings for power; they were themselves driven by these currents. Under normal political circumstances, this lack of perspective would have been fatal to them—but not in the overheated, irrational atmosphere of Germany in the spring of 1933. The National Socialists were relatively successful in the elections of 5 March 1933, though less so than they had expected. But this success was largely a product of their spontaneous, unconsidered reactions and not of any shrewd, well-thought-out plan. [....]

In our account of the genesis of the *Emergency Decree for the Defence of Nation and State* and of the policy pursued by the National Socialist leadership in the interval between 27 February and 5 March, we have striven, without losing sight of individual motivations, to analyse an abundance of data, some of which are in part mutually contradictory and some of which have never before been taken into account, including the statements of the National Socialist leaders, which cannot be fully understood if they are interpreted as pure propaganda. In view of the inadequacy of the source material, in particular the lack of official documents not intended for the public, we are reduced to hypotheses in certain matters, such as the question whether the National Socialist leadership actually thought for a time of calling in the Reichswehr or whether the idea was brought up solely in order to move the Reichswehr to tolerate National Socialist terrorism. We do not know how much Hitler himself had to do with the emergency decree. In any case it responded to the needs of various government agencies, and quite possibly was not a deliberate step toward unrestricted dictatorship but only the simplest possible means of crushing an adversary whose strength had been overestimated—which does not mean that Hitler did not immediately perceive its value as a totalitarian instrument. The decree shows that the first *'crisis'* – and it seems likely that the Reichstag fire was at first regarded as a crisis – convinced the National Socialist leadership that the normal resources of an authoritarian state apparatus were no longer adequate. The centrifugal tendencies that became so pronounced later on – conflicts between government departments, lack of coordination between party and state, the far-reaching influence of personal rivalries among leaders – were already apparent at this stage. An example is the tendency of the SA and SS, beginning with the above-discussed campaign of arrests, to set up private concentration camps. But perhaps the measures made possible by the Reichstag fire – the seizure of absolute control over the state and the police through the emergency decree – also helped to enable Hitler to resist the radical National Socialists' demand for a revolutionary *coup d'etat*; in any case the conferences between the National Socialist leadership and the heads of the Reichswehr make this a plausible hypothesis.

The Reichstag fire hastened the unrestricted [*sic*] dictatorship of National Socialism…The historical significance of the Reichstag fire is to be sought not least in the fact that it shows the enormous importance of political myths for the breakthrough of totalitarian forces.

Really, it proves that political myths can serve populists, like Hitler and the NSDAP, just as readily as plutocrats, like the U.S. and Britain.

APPENDIX 4

Germans Expose British Crimes against Humanity.[298]
16 November 1938

A transparent and officially inspired attempt is made by the whole German Press today to allay the indignation of decent Germans and distract their attention from the anti-Jewish outrages [*A reference to the 'Crystal Night' false flag. The editor.*] in this country to the situation in Palestine.

Every newspaper of importance has an anti-British headline right across its front page. Some are in scarlet letters two inches high. Typical examples are:

"Inhuman repressive methods of the English against the Arabs. English history an unbroken tyranny of blood." (*Voelkischer Beobachter*, chief official Nazi government organ)

"Brutal suppression of the Arab fighters for freedom." (*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*)
"Horrible English deeds against Arab fighters for freedom. British 'colonisation'." (*Berliner Tageblatt*)
"British Man-hunt against Arabs. War of annihilation with tanks and planes." (*B.Z. am Mittag*)
"British colonial methods." (*Berlin Boersen Zeitung.*)
"English 'democracy' at its best. Arabs as free game." (*Westphalian*

Landes Zeitung .)
"In four months 1,089 Arabs shot. The 'humane' English in Palestine." (Dr Goebbels's *"Angriff"*.)

"HORRORS AGAINST ARABS"

A leading article in the *"Angriff"* declares that the British *"shrink from no horrors"* in their operations against the Arabs. The English *"Pharisees,"* it states, are not administering Palestine in favour either of the Jews or the Arabs, but only in their own interests.

The official source of this unanimous vituperation is an article in the *"German Service,"* a Governmental mouthpiece. Beneath the headline, *"Great Britain's impossible mandate policy in Palestine,"* the article declares:

For days and years the revolting manhunt in Palestine, which the English have adopted as the ultimate ratio of their colonial policy, has been proceeding.

World history has known many campaigns of conquest and colonial wars, but never in modern times has a ruling class so systematically killed and annihilated or fought against the will to live of a native population with such brutal heartlessness. The destructive methods of the British authorities in Palestine are so barbaric that, whether one will or not, one must discuss them.

In face of this constantly more tragic drama cultured Europe must raise its voice and turn the regard of the civilised world upon this war of annihilation which British Imperialism and international land speculators are carrying on against the freedom-loving Arabs.

"INCREDIBLE MISERY"

After protesting in colloquial vein that the British *"Press propaganda"* had *"screamed when a few Jewish parasites were given the air,"* the article proceeds:

In figures alone no picture can be given of the incredible nameless misery caused by the so-called *'measures of reprisals'*. Whole city districts and entire villages are blown up and no notice is taken whether human beings are still in them or not. They are laid low so that the superior power
– of the British – may be thoroughly demonstrated. This was called *"colonisation."*

At the same time the *"so-called world Press,"* particularly in Britain and America, had become crazy with its lying propaganda about Germany's *"thoroughly justified action"* against the Jews, which was restrained within humane bounds and within Germany's own territory.

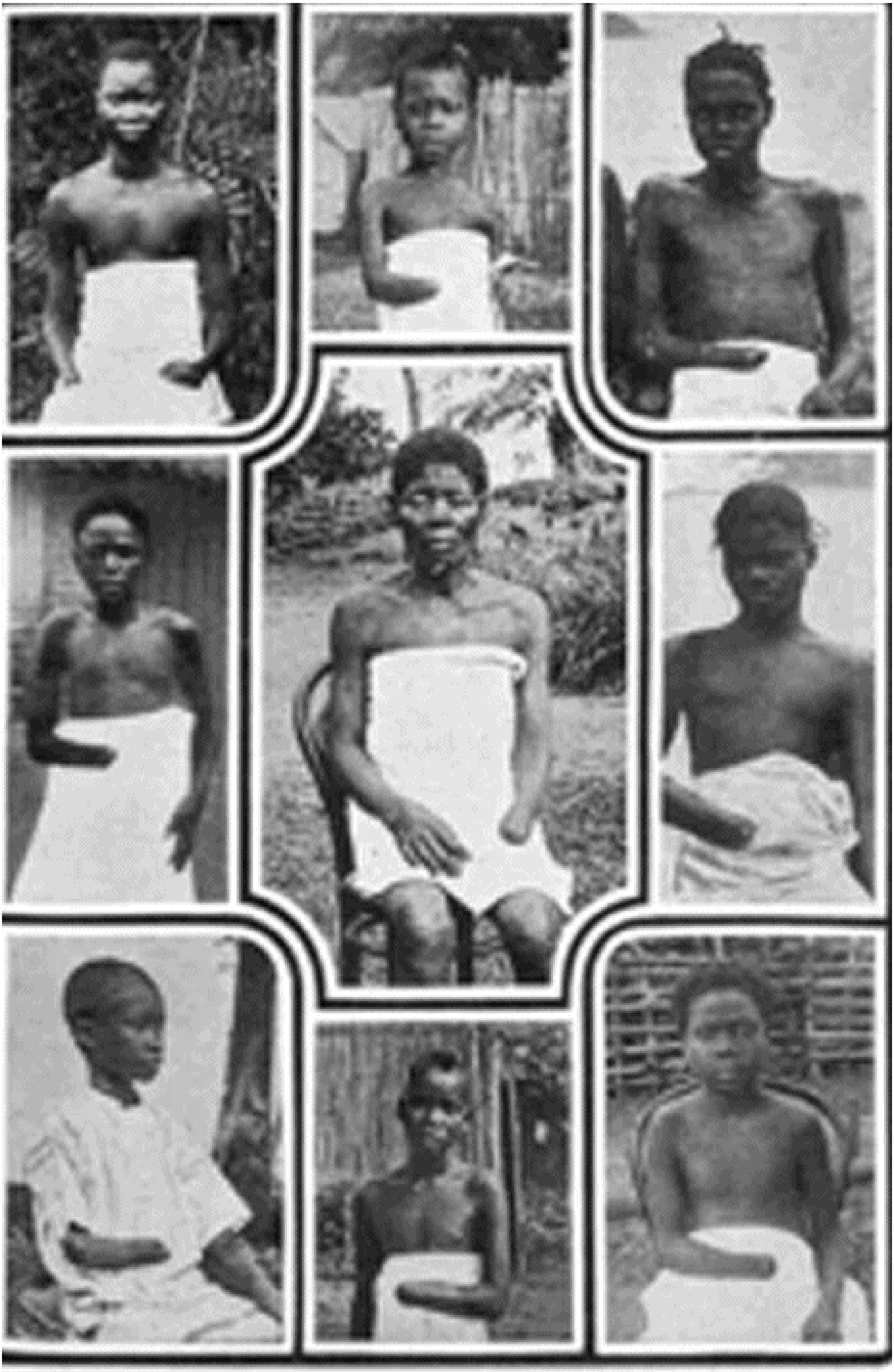
An editorial comment on these remarkable official assertions the *"Berliner Tageblatt"* declares that the *"false sentimentality"* which comes from the British Isles will not succeed in *"leading astray the determination of National-Socialism."* Germany would continue to solve the Jewish question with the *"suitable legal methods."*

"ATROCITIES IN INDIA" [*LIFE photo on p. 481*: *a victim of Churchill's Holodomor, 1943*. *The editor.*]
The *"12 Uhr Blatt"* publishes on its front page a list of *"British atrocities in India"*. Samples of these are:
"Gen Dyer killed 500 Indians and wounded 1,500 others in 1920 because two English women had been molested by Amritsar."
"During the Boer War 26,000 women and children died the death of martyrs in British concentration camps."

"As a result of incidents in India 150 Indians were made to crawl along a road, naked Indian girls were whipped, 200 Indians were flogged and Indian leaders blown from the mouths of guns."

Some of the *"incidents"* referred to appear to have occurred during the Indian mutiny of 1857.

This may be true, perhaps some of these incidents were from times past; but the "incidents" the British and Americans accused NS Germany of committing were also nonexistent or from times past. For the British to try and whitewash or dismiss their war crimes and crimes against humanity in India, like Churchill's deliberate famine of between 3 and 6 million Indians in Bengal (1943), is disgraceful. The editor.



OM PHOTOGRAPHS, CONGO STATE

"The pictures get sneaked around everywhere."—*Page 40.*

ATTACK ON U.S.

The paper heads its editorial comment: *"The real cultural outrage of the 20th century – Palestine."* The *"comment"* consists of a further selection of anti-British insults. The same applies to the editorial remarks of the remainder of the German Press.

The British supremacists brought "civilisation" and "Christianity" to India for over 200 years by force. They slaughtered countless Africans, Indians, Frenchmen and Amerindians in their many wars to make the world "safe" for British exploitation. The German propaganda didn't go far enough. They ought to have mentioned Belgium's King Leopold and his Congo exterminations and mutilations. (***Images at left.*** *The editor.*)

Dr Halfeld, the Berlin correspondent of the *"Hamburger Fremdenblatt,"* is the only commentator to refer to the American reaction to the anti-Jewish outrages.

"The whole public opinion of the United States," he writes, *"is being attacked by a campaign of calumniation which makes use of the radio and calls up such well-known personalities as the former President Herbert Hoover, the former Presidential candidates, Alfred Smith and Governor Landon, and members of the Cabinet to deliver astonishing speeches."*

"These circles must be reminded of the sins of their own country," he adds. *"Lynch law, which tars and feathers the coloured population or hangs them from trees, is a thoroughly American product."*

Indeed official cases of lynching in the North and South in America were still common until the 1960s; there were unofficial lynchings, beatings and murders of blacks up till the 1970s. Before lynching, blacks in America were burned at the stake. In contrast, there is not one recorded case of a black lynching in NS Germany. African American soldiers who returned from service in World War II were brutally murdered by racist American whites simply because they had served. Did the whites fail to realise that African Americans were conscripted and had no choice but to serve? The editor.

Mr Chamberlain's statement on the Jewish question in the House of Commons yesterday is reported in a few provincial papers. The *"Hamburger*

Fremdenblatt" and the *"National Zeitung"* of Essen comment sarcastically on the *"reserve"* shown in the Prime Minister's reply to Mr Lansbury's question whether an area in the British Empire could be found for the Jews.

According to a semi-official statement issued tonight, there has not been an unusual number of suicides in Berlin during the last few days, and reports of a wave of suicides amongst Jews are therefore

stated to be incorrect. This does not accord with information in possession of foreign correspondents here.
Which "correspondents" would those be? Angle-Saxon apologists and Communists, perhaps? The editor.

More Jews have been arrested in Berlin and the provinces today. The estimate of 35,000 arrests for the whole of Germany given in *The Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* on Saturday has now certainly been exceeded.

Today the bodies of three Jews who died in concentration camps were

returned to their families in Munich.
Who died? Was there either proof or any indication of murder? If so, why give the cremains to the families?

A semi-official statement issued tonight asserts that the British protest against the attempt of the *"Angriff"* to connect Mr Churchill and other British politicians with the murder of Herr vom Rath in Paris has been *"settled"* by the disapproval of the article expressed by Dr Goebbels to a British journalist on Saturday.

As reported in yesterday's issue of *The Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, the *"Angriff"* repeated its allegations the same evening and has not published an apology. No reference has been permitted to the British protest in any German paper.

The Nazi authorities have taken further action against the Confessional movement, which still opposes the Nazification of the German Confessional Church.

Children's services have been banned by the police in various Berlin churches where the pastor is a member of the Confessional movement. The services have in consequence been held in private houses. The names of children attending them have been noted, and reprisals are feared.

By whom and says who?

APPENDIX 5[299]

Secret Hitler Dossier.
Translated by Veronica Clark
Subject: Alleged relatives of the Fuehrer.
Action: None.
Attachments: Contains two directories and two envelopes, original images and documents.

Among opposing circles a rumour was circulated that some of the relatives of the Fuehrer in Graz St. Peter are half-idiots or insane. The Fuehrer was born as a child out-of-wedlock and is an adopted son of Alois Hitler. Before the adoption the Fuehrer was a Schicklgruber. The Schicklgruber line has a lot of abnormal people, as signified by the idiotic offspring.

It was found that the family of a retired civil servant named Konrad Pracher – born 22 November 1872 in Graz, who lives in Graz St. Peter, at Harterstrasse 14 – was in possession of the confidential photos and documents consistent with the Fuehrer's family relationships as stated above.

Konrad Pracher's wife said the Fuehrer's mother was born a Schicklgruber; she had been married to a manufacturer named Singer before her marriage to the Fuehrer's father [Alois]. Klagenfurt financial officer Josef Veit (d. 1904) also came from the Schicklgruber line, a man whose marriage produced several children over whom Konrad Pracher assumed guardianship. In this way he inherited the legacy of Josef Veit thereby coming into possession of the aforementioned documents and images.
Among Josef Veit's children was a son who, in 1920 at the age of 21 years, committed suicide. His daughter, Aloisia, was housed in mental institutions and died in 1940 in Vienna. His surviving daughter, Josefa, is a half-idiot and another daughter, Viktoria, who is now married to an Endhammer, is moronic.

The Pracher woman, who is a strict Catholic and very talkative, is the designated great aunt of Josef Veit's surviving children, who are living in Graz.
To prevent misuse, the listed original photos and documents, which are in the possession of the Pracher family, have been secured and are attached.

APPENDIX 6

A SSuper Testimonial.
Hans Krampe

I don’t think this was a *“programme”* per se, but an *ad hoc* supplementary vitamin “D” treatment, especially for children (but also for adults). Edible vitamin “D” wasn’t available then. Many kids were displaying symptoms

of common deficiencies due to unhealthy living conditions—extremely *“lean”* wartime diets resulting in eating problems, retarded growth and malnutrition. There was a lot of it during the immediate postwar years.

My problem at the time was that I didn’t want to eat. I just couldn’t ingest the food that had suddenly become too rich for me. It was like a mental block and drove my parents, unable to recognise the problem, up the walls. I must have developed in my infancy an eating dysfunction, due to the meagre food rations during the war and had a hard time adjusting to the richer diet my parents were later trying to stuff into me, especially meats.

Many children in those days were sent once a year to children’s spas, to boost their health in order to correct developmental shortcomings. There these *“sun”* treatments were administered. I got them numerous times throughout my childhood.

It was called *“Höhensonne”* (high sun), like today’s hi-tech indoor sun spas. We actually got a tan from it, too. When we took off the eye protection afterwards, some of us kids looked like little raccoons for a while. The eye protection, then as now, was necessary because of these periods, though short (like ten minutes or so), of *intense* ultraviolet radiation. I’m pretty sure now that it was for vitamin “D” stimulation.

As an aside, I lived until 1953 in East Germany. It was a blessing in disguise, because there we were safe from Eisenhower’s mass murder by starvation. Although food wasn’t overly plentiful, it was enough for a normal and healthy diet. And in those days the food was still mostly organic. Milk was neither homogenised nor pasteurised and nobody got sick or died from it. *On the contrary!*

Everybody was allotted a garden plot in order to grow their own vegetables and fruits. As far as food was concerned there were hardly any shortages in East Germany.

In short, the Soviets did not starve us and allowed the people to feed themselves as best they could; unlike the *"West",* where the Americans deliberately starved people to live up to the Morgenthau Plan. They didn't even allow the fishing fleets to go out and fish. After the war the Soviets behaved much more humanely than the Americans.

This was, of course, a great boon for Soviet propaganda which could rightfully claim that East Germans were far better off than Germans in the West, at least until 1949. For me as a kid the atmosphere in East Germany seemed far less aggressive and more relaxed and mellow than in the West.

The abovementioned time in children's spas – and the radiation with ultraviolet rays – I received in East Germany, not in the West. I assume that this treatment had already been developed long before World War II and in the absence of better ways, it was the best they could do then for us children.[300]

END NOTES

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5 See Appendix I.

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9 H. W. Koch, *Aspects of the Third ReichAspects of the Third Reich* 370.
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19 See Edward N. Peterson's *The Limits of Hitler's Power* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969).

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"Thaelmann himself is very well treated in his concentration camp. He has a little house to himself…Torgler has been set free. He's peacefully busy with a work on Socialism in the nineteenth century. I'm convinced he was responsible for the burning of the Reichstag, but I can't prove it. Personally, I have nothing against him. Besides, he has completely calmed down. A pity I didn't meet the man ten years earlier! By nature, he's an intelligent fellow.…That's why it's crazy of Spain to persecute genuine Falangists…Thank God, I've always avoided persecuting my enemies." See Martin Bormann and Adolf Hitler, *Hitler's Table-Talk 1941-1944: His Private Conversations*, ed. Hugh Trevor-Roper, trans. Norman Cameron and R.H. Stevens (New York, NY: Enigma Books, 2000), 157.
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43 Robert Stephan, *43 Robert Stephan,*
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45 Thomas E. Mahl, *Desperate Deception: British Covert Operations in the United States, 1939-44*, First Paperback ed. (Dulles, VA: Brassey’s,

1999), 16-18.
46 Hitler's phrase is quoted in Otto Wagener's *Hitler—Memoirs of a Confidant,* ed. Henry

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47 Hitler said: *„....den jüdisch-bolschewistischen Angriff abzuwehren und dann eine neue Ordnung der Welt zu schaffen"* ("....repel the Jewish-Bolshevik attack thereby ushering in a new order for the world.") See Otto Wagener, *Hitler aus nächster Nähe: Aufzeichnungen eines Vertrauten 1929-1932*, ed. Henry A. Turner (Berlin: ARNDT-Verlag, 1987), 290. * *We must account for meaning differences when translating from German to English, which is why the context of the phrase Hitler used on this occasion is so important. The Angle-Saxon author, not Hitler, chose to translate Hitler's phrase as* "new world order" *in the English edition. He could just as easily have written* "new order for the world" *or* "new global order."
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71 Allred, Burns, & Phillips, 218, 212, 214.
72 Schaerffenberg, 64, 65.
73 Wheelan; Levi; Fisher; Tuckman.
74 Wheelan.
75 Wheelan.
76 Wheelan's term.
77 Levi.
78 Wheelan.
79 Wheelan.
80 Wheelan.
81 Wheelan.
82 Wheelan; Levi.
83 Levi.
84 Wheelan; Agazarian.

85 See Wheelan.
86 Wheelan.
87 Wheelan.
88 Wheelan, 10.
89 Wheelan, 10.
90 Wheelan.
91 Wheelan, 12.
92 Wheelan, 14.
93 “Summary.”
94 Wheelan; Levi.
95 LaFasto & Larson.
96 Members usually abandon the leader who loses legitimacy in their eyes. After Hitler’s

failed putsch in which he fled the scene, General Ludendorff quit the party.

97 Dedreu & Weingart.
98 Levi, 170.
99 Levi.
100 Koch, 185.
101 Koch, 183.
102 See Wu, Tsui, & Kinicki, 90; Wheelan, 70.
103 Wheelan.
104 Dedreu & Weingart, 748.
105 Wheelan, 96.
106 Koch, 183-184.
107 Wheelan, 96.
108 Wheelan.
109 Koch, 328-329.
110 Wheelan; Levi.
111 Levi.
112 Levi, 151-152.
113 Eich, 176.
114 Burke & Collins.

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116 Wheelan; Levi.
117 The Me 262 was a jet fighter, not a bomber, but Willy assured Hitler it could be retro
fitted in time for his campaign.

118 Schaerffenberg, 143-144.
119 Dedreu & Weingart.

120 Levi.
121 Levi.
122 See Louis Kilzer, *Hitler's Traitor*.
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124 Koch, *Aspects*, 327-329.
125 Koch, *Aspects*, 329.

126 James and Suzanne Pool, *Who Financed Hitler: The Secret Funding of Hitler's Rise to Power 1919 - 1933* (New York: The Dial Press, 1978), 70.
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135 See "Benjamin Disraeli on the "German Revolution": February 9, 1871," http://german

historydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1849 (accessed November 4, 2011).
136 Renate Riemeck, *Mitteleuropa, Bilanz eine Jahrhunderts* (Verlag Engel & Co., 1965), 12ff.
137 See E. Abramov, *Die Diplomatie des Vatikans* (Berlin: Verlag von Reimar Hobbing,
1932).
138 Riemeck, *Mitteleuropa*, 12.

139 Riemeck, 23; Adamov, *Vatikans*, 51, 119.

140 Helmut Krausnick, *Holsteins Geheimpolitik in der Ära Bismarck 1886-1890* (Hamburg: Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, 1941), 276ff.

141 Adamov, 25.
142 Riemeck, 23, 24.
143 Adamov, 35-36.
144 Riemeck, 13, 26; Adamov, 19, 29, footnote 55; Krausnick, *Holsteins Geheimpolitik*, 65.
145 See Werner, "A Hundred Years," http://www.vho.org/tr/2003/4/Werner373-385.html

(accessed November 4, 2011). * *This excerpt has been edited.*
146 Werner, "A Hundred Years."
147 Lord Vansittart, *Black Record. Germans Past and Present* (London: Hamish Hamilton, 1941), ix.
148 No doubt Bismarck would be denounced by Jim Condit and Guido Preparata as a *"tool"*

or *"agent"* of Britain and therefore a *"false flag"* against Germany herself along with the rest of Europe. This is precisely what both have had to say about Hitler, who had a similar plan and attitude toward England and the Brits.
149 Walter C. Langsam, *The World Since 1914* (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1948), 17-18.
150 Karl Heise, *Entente-Freimaurerei und Weltkrieg*, reprint ed. (Basel: Ernst Finckh-Verlag, 1920), 48ff.

151 Abramov, 48.
152 Riemeck, 114ff.
153 Wilhelm Ziegler, *Versailles, Die Geschichte eines mißglückten Friedens* (Hamburg: Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, 1933), 10.
154 Ziegler, *Versailles*, 29ff.

155 Richard M. Watt, *The Tragedy of Germany: Versailles and the German Revolution* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1968), 204.
156 Dr. Heinrich Pudor had a lot to say about this Poincaré in the prequel to this book, *The Hyenas of High Finance*.
157 Ziegler, 37.
158 August von Knieriem, *The Nuremberg Trials* (Chicago, Illinois: Henry Regnery Company, 1959), 432.

159 Ziegler, 51.
160 Ziegler, 225.
161 Ziegler, 91.

162 Ziegler, 95.

163 Watt, *The Tragedy*, 352.
164 Ziegler, 42.
165 See David Hunter Miller, *My Diary at the Conference of Paris*, Vol. IV, 243.
166 The Pan-Angles were clearly setting the stage for future conflict. We must remember that

the Pan-Angles wanted every European nation to have just enough power to check the others, but never enough power to upset Angle-Saxon world domination. Since Germany was the only nation capable of upsetting the Pan-Angle World Order, she was punished most severely, no less than twice.

167 Ziegler, 191, 264ff.
168 Ziegler, 68.
169 Ziegler, 74.

170 Franz W. Seidler, *Das Recht in Siegerhand* (Pour le Mérite, 2007), 101-102.
171 See "One Hundred and Seventy-Second Day, Friday, 5 July 1946," http://avalon.law.yale.edu/imt/07-05-46.asp (accessed November 4, 2011); pp. 552, 554-555.
172 I am unable to reproduce the three dots, a symbol of Freemasonry.

173 Friedrich Wichtl, *Weltfreimaurerei, Weltrevolution, Weltrepublik: Eine Untersuchung über die Endziele des Weltkrieges* (Munich: J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, 1921), 54. * *This is the publisher that likely supported Hitler via the German navy early on. See chapter 5.*

174 Wilson's membership is often denied by Blue Masons and researchers alike.

175 Vicomte Léon de Poncins, *Freemasonry and Judaism* (Brooklyn, New York: A&B Publishers Group, 1929), 29. * *Originally published in 1929.*
176 Heise, *Entente-Freimaurerei*, 74ff.

177 Lenin's Jewish roots were finally officially acknowledged in 2011. The original article is
no longer available, but the URL is http://
www.thestate.com/2011/05/23/1831057/moscowmuseum-puts-lenins-jewish.html#ixzz1NiM3c0AQ (accessed May 23, 2011).
178 Wichtl, 263.

179 Ernst Nolte, *Der Europäische Bürgerkrieg 1917-1945* (Propyläen Verlag, 1987), 123ff.
180 Watt, 174.
181 Viktor Suvorov, *Stalins verhinderter Erstschlag* (Pour le Mérite, 2004), 66, 67-68ff.
182 Suvorov, *Stalins*, 73.
183 See Appendices 2 and 3 for two brief discussions of the Enabling Act and Reichstag fire decree.

184 According to Robert Payne in *The Life and Death of Adolf Hitler*, *"In Germany 99.08 per cent of the population voted in favour of Hitler's conquest. In Austria the official figure was 99.75 per cent."* (311) Payne says that the plebiscite was rigged, but offers no evidence at all to confirm this. The more honest Patrick Buchanan in *Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War*, wrote *"In April and May 1921, plebiscites on a union with Germany were held in the North Tyrol and at Salzburg: 'The votes in the former were over 140,000 for the Anschluss and only 1,794 against. In Salzburg, more than 120,000 voted for union, and only 800 against. This was twelve years before Hitler became Reichsfuehrer'."* (183) Buchanan too confirms that *"99 percent of each nation would vote in favour of unification in April."* (201) Stanley McClatchy, in *Look to Germany: The Heart of Europe*, documented that 90% of Saarlanders voted for Hitler and Germany. In the Free City of Danzig, 60% were *"pure 'Nazi'"* according to McClatchy.

185 See "American Corporate Complicity Created Undeniable Nazi Nexus," http://www.thecuttingedgenews.com/index.php?article=11168 (accessed May 10, 2009).
186 Koch, *Aspects*, 326-327. * *Spelling errors in original text were corrected.*
187 *"Papers which were kept secret for almost 70 years show that the Soviet Union proposed sending a powerful military force in an effort to entice Britain and France into an anti-Nazi alliance....The offer of a military force to help contain Hitler was made by a senior Soviet military delegation at a Kremlin meeting with senior British and French officers, two weeks before war broke out in 1939....The new documents, copies of which have been seen by* The Sunday Telegraph, *show the vast numbers of infantry, artillery and airborne forces which Stalin's generals said could be despatched, if Polish objections to the Red Army crossing its territory could first be overcome. But the British and French side – briefed by their*

governments to talk, but not authorised to commit to binding deals – did not respond to the Soviet offer, made on August 15, 1939. Instead, Stalin turned to Germany, signing the notorious nonaggression treaty with Hitler barely a week later....'Had the British, French and their European ally Poland, taken this offer seriously then together we could have put some 300 or more divisions into the field on two fronts against Germany—double the number Hitler had at the time,' said Gen Sotskov, who joined the Soviet intelligence service in 1956." (Nick Holdsworth, "Stalin 'planned to send a million troops to stop Hitler if Britain and France agreed pact'," *The Telegraph on the Web*, http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/russia/3223834/Stalin-planned-to-send-amillion-troops-to-stop-Hitler-if-Britain-and-France-agreed-pact.html; accessed October 14, 2011).

188 See Antulio J. Echevarria II, "Fourth-Generation War and Other Myths," *Strategic Studies Institute*, http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB632.pdf (accessed December 29, 2011).

189 Wilfried Heink covered this in detail in the prequel to this book, *The Hyenas of High Finance*, pp. 241-263.

190 See "Hitler – The Ultimate Zionist False Flag Operation," http://www.rense.com/general89/htl.htm (accessed March 5, 2010).

191 See Kate Goldberg, "Russia's forgotten Jewish land," *BBC on the Web*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1977568.stm (accessed December 29, 2011).

192 Michael J. Jordan, "Rare breed nostalgic for Stalin," *Jewish News of Greater Phoenix on the Web*, http://www.jewishaz.com/issues/story.mv?060303+stalin (accessed December 29, 2011).

193 "Secret documents reveal Stalin was poisoned," *Pravda on the Web*, http://english.pravda.ru/history/29-12-2005/9457-stalin-0/ (accessed December 29, 2011).

194 We might also ask Condit et al. whether Hitler's discrimination of Masons was really intended to make Masonry more powerful. Was Hitler really a crypto-Freemason who persecuted Freemasons so that they could "take over the world" after the war? It is an equivalent argument to their Zionist one after all. Certainly the "Nazis" colluded with Masons on occasion. Goering almost became one early on.

195 See TheUnfilteredNEWS, "The Transfer Agreement between the Nazis and Zionists," http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gq70BFgcYlc (accessed January 5, 2012).
196 "Condit Family Crest and Name History," http://www.houseofnames.com/condit-family crest (accessed December 7, 2011).
197 Hitler provides us with several clues as to what diverted him in his secretly recorded conversation with General Mannerheim. See *Hitler's Most Significant Speech*, pp. 68-69.
198 This is supported by Tobias Jersak's "Blitzkrieg Revisited: A New Look at Nazi War and

Extermination Planning," *The Historical Journal* 43, no. 2 (Jun., 2000): 566-569, http://www.jstor.org/stable/3021042 (accessed December 29, 2011). Jersak argues that the Germans were not only inferior in weapon numbers and strength, but that Hitler counted on a war of attrition in France and planned his campaign accordingly. Heinz Guderian's insubordination is arguably what sped things up so much. Hitler had planned for a slug match, not *"blitzkrieg."* If accurate, new evidence in this regard leads us to conclude that Hitler fibbed to Mannerheim about taking out France in 6 weeks—to make Hitler look better. Either that or Jersak was missing this key piece of primary information explaining Hitler's delay (the incessant rainfall, etc.). See *Hitler's Most Significant Speech*, pp. 67-68.

199 See *Union Now with BritainUnion Now with Britain* 117.
200 Graham Keeley, "Winston Churchill 'bribed Franco's generals to stay out of the war',"

Times on the Web , http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article4944902.ece (accessed October 14, 2011).
201 Pool, *Secret Partners*, 114-115.

202 Hitler's Reichsbank president and minister of finance, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, financed

Hitler's employment and rearmament programmes, was sent to a concentration camp in 1944 and was acquitted at Nuremberg in 1946.
203 Bormann, *Table-Talk*, 431-433. * *We checked this translation against the German edition.*
204 The Langer surname *"emerged in the old duchy of Saxony,"* so here we are dealing with what appears to be a self-hating German wishing to exonerate Germans of *"Jewish Hitler,"* or yet *another* Angle-Saxonist.

See "Langer Family Crest and Name History," http://www.houseofnames.com/Langer-family-crest (accessed January 7, 2012).

205 Carolyn Yeager, "Re: Jewish Mensa Club myth," e-mail message to the editor, January 6,

2012. Carolyn Yeager's source for this information is Prof. Dr. Erich Neuborn, "The Oldest Societies, Institutions and Organizations of Bukovina," trans. Jerome Silverbush, *JewishGen Inc*., http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/bukowinabook/buk1_153.html (accessed January 6, 2012).

206 Valery Yarmolenko, "Russian Foreign Intelligence Service declassifies Munich
Agreement papers," *RIA Novosti on the Web,* http://en.rian.ru/analysis/20080929/117271264.html (accessed October 15, 2011).
207 Hitler dictated one book, yes, but the existence of the second we question. The manuscript

itself, of which just two copies purportedly exist, was *"verified"* by a Czech composer and musicologist named Josef Berg (who allegedly worked at Eher Verlag for awhile) and by Telford Taylor, Chief Counsel at the Nuremberg show trials. What are either man's credentials? Did they test the paper or ink for authenticity? No one knows. The elusive manuscript was *"discovered"* in the U.S. archives by Gerhard Weinberg, a man who H. W. Koch affirmed altered Hitler's words to change the meaning of what he said (see *Aspects of the Third Reich*, pp. 188-189). The original manuscript was briefly featured on the *History Channel*, but it cannot be located. The editor of this book requested that an anonymous German citizen try and locate it, but his search was for naught. Weinberg says it was sent to the Federal Archive in West Germany, where it is filed as document BA, N 1128 (Hitler), Vol. 21. He also says there is an account of the history of the original, physical manuscript in an article by Sherrod E. East in *"The American Archivist"* dated Oct. 1962, pp. 469-72. We could not locate that either.

208 John V. Denson, "FDR, Pearl Harbor and the U.N.," http://www.lewrockwell.com/orig2/denson8.html (accessed October 15, 2011).
209 Incidentally, the standard version of Hitler's political testament signed in Berlin at 04.00

A.M. on 29 April 1945 is generally translated incorrectly (perhaps intentionally). Hitler allegedly said, *"Above all I charge the leaders of the nation and those under them to scrupulous observance of the* laws of race *and to merciless opposition to the universal poisoner of all peoples, international Jewry* (emphasis added)*."* When translated more accurately, this passage lacks this heavy racial intonation. It reads: *"Above all, I request the national government and the people to totally support* the racial laws [meaning the Nuremberg laws] *and mercilessly resist the poisoner of all nations—International Jewry* (emphasis added)*."*

210 "Berlin and Tokio announce their pact," *The Guardian on the Web,*

http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/1936/nov/26/ secondworldwar.germany (accessed October 14, 2011).
211 See pp. 14-15. * *Reprinted by Steven Books, UK.*

212 Himmler's speech has been translated in full for the first time ever by Wilfried Heink and

is featured in Heink's and Clark's eBook *hitler & himmler UNCENSORED*, available on lulu.com.
213 Stephen Goodson, "Did 26 Million Russians Really Die In World War II?," http://rense.com/general94/did26.htm (accessed January 5, 2012).

214 See http://www.cwporter.com/articles.htm.
215 Mahl, *Desperate Deception,* 15.
216 Scott Summers, of German extraction, likely wishes to exonerate Germandom of that

"evil Rothschild Hitler," so this would be his plausible motive for going along with Condit. See "Summers Family Crest and Name History," http://www.houseofnames.com/summersfamily-crest/German (accessed January 7, 2012).
217 See *Hyenas*, pp. 252-255.
218 See *Hyenas*, pp. 67-104.
219 Wagener, *Memoirs*, 69, 186.

220 See pp. 42-59.
221 Carolyn Yeager, "The Fake Legends of Adolf Hitler's "Jewish Grandfather," http://car

olynyeager.com/Hitler%20not%20a%20Jew.htm (accessed October 15, 2011). 222 Werner Maser, *Hitler: Legend, Myth and Reality*, trans. Peter and Betty Ross (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1973), 19-21.

223 See http://www.fpp.co.uk/Hitler/docs/medical/
Hitlers_cousin_mad.html (accessed

November 10, 2011).

224 Brigitte Hamann, *Hitler's Vienna: A Dictator's Apprenticeship*, trans. by Thomas Thornton (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 46-47.

225 Hamann, *Hitler's Vienna*, 48.

226 Maser, *Hitler*, 8.

227 Hamann, 49-50.

228 Hamann, 50.

229 "Accio Quote," http://www.accio-quote.org/articles/2000/fall00-bbc-newsround.html

(accessed December 16, 2011).

230 See Henneke Kardel, *Adolf Hitler: Founder of Israel* (San Diego, CA: Modjeskis' Society, 1997).

231 Christopher Jackson, "Re: Was Heydrich Jewish," e-mail message to Jim Mott, October

25, 1994. See http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?
trx=vx&list=h
holocaust&month=9410&week=d&msg=HaPbGNxfBFRAbgq/
fgJymA&user=&pw= (accessed December 30, 2011).

232 This is a thesis that is quite popular on the Internet (e.g. Condit). There is a rival thesis
out there that says the same thing, but that there *was "genocide of Jews"* (e.g. H. Makow, C. Bjerknes).

233 Jim Goad, "Adolf Hitler: History's Angriest Jew?," *Taki's Magazine on the Web*,

http://takimag.com/article/
adolf_hitler_historys_angriest_jew#axzz1bp8bE3gb (accessed October 25, 2011).

234 See Clark and Heink, *Hitler's Most Significant Speech*, p. 35.

235 Dennis, *Dynamics*, xxx.

236 See Henry Ashby Turner Jr., *German Big Business and the Rise of Hitler* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1985).

237 See Pool, *Secret Partners*. Pool's chapter entitled *"Financing the 1933 Elections"* discredits the notion that Warburg, Rothschild, Wall Street et al. financed Hitler, who had merely served as their unwitting

puppet. These are Angle-Jewish lies.

238 Robert Faurisson, "When the Third Reich came to the aid of Greece," http://robertfaurisson.blogspot.com/2011/10/third-reich-came-to-aid-of-greece.html (accessed October 25, 2011).
239 Carlos Porter, "Re: Naujocks affidavit scans," e-mail message to the editor, May 2, 2011. 240 Christopher Jon Bjerknes, "Adolf Eichmann Was a Crypto-Jewish Zionist Nazi," http://jewishracism.blogspot.com/2007/11/adolf-eichmann-was-crypto-jewish.html (accessed October 11, 2011).

241 Koch, *Aspects*, 290.
242 Koch, *Aspects*, 290-291.
243 Koch, *Aspects*, 300.
244 Koch, *Aspects*, 302-303.
245 Koch, *Aspects*, 302.
246 Koch, *Aspects*, 305.
247 Koch, *Aspects*, 306.
248 Koch, *Aspects*, 308.
249 Koch, *Aspects*, 320.
250 Koch, *Aspects*, 321.
251 Koch, *Aspects*, 298.
252 Koch, *Aspects*, 302.
253 Koch, *Aspects*, 292.
254 Koch, *Aspects*, 294.
255 Koch, *Aspects*, 290-297.

256 Richard Frank, "Seminar 5, Lecture 6: The American Military Experience—The Role of

Military Medicine and the Long Road to Integration," Norwich University.
257 Ron Laytner, "Super Race Babies," *Edit International on the Web*, http://www.editinternational.com/read.php?id=47a882fcb2a23 (accessed January 5, 2012).

258 Cnaan Liphshiz, "'White Jews', not 'good Nazis': How Germany rejected Holland's set

tler farmers," *The Haaretz on the Web*, http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/whitejews-not-good-nazis-how-germany-rejected-holland-s-settler-farmers-1.307445 (accessed January 5, 2012).

259 Kristiina Markkanen, " "Hitler's brides" from Finnish Lapland,"

Helsingin Sanomat on

the Web , http://www.hs.fi/english/article/%E2%80%9CHitler%E2%80%99s +brides%E2%80%9D+fro m+Finnish+Lapland/1135266026489 (accessed January 5, 2012).

260 Ron Laytner, "Photos: Super Race Babies," *Edit International on the Web,* http://www.editinternational.com/photos.php?id=47a882fcb2a23 (accessed January 5, 2012).
261 Hans Krampe, "Were you part of this program," e-mail message to author, January 5, 2012. 262 Excerpted from a 1941 NS Gymnasium library book, *Die verlorene Insel: Das Gesicht*

des heutigen Englands (The Lost Island: The Face of England Today).
263 *„Während die britische Macht dahinsinkt erhellt das erste Wetterleuchten eines neuen Jahrtausends europäischer Geschichte den Kontinent."*
264 *Noch heute nach dem Zusammenbruch lebt der Wahn vom unbegreiflichen deutschen Alleskönner weiter: Menschenverluste, Lanverluste, Materialverluste, Kriegsentschädigung mit unausdenkbaren Ziffern können das Land des Dr. Faustus nicht ernstlich daran hindern,*

schon in einigen Jahren den Eroberungszug gegen die gesamte Welt wieder aufzunehmen, und jeder oberflächliche Reiseeindruck von der neuen Scheinblüte deutscher Industrie gibt dem Phantom von 1914 neues Leben, das mit der Unverwundbarkeit des Nichtexistierenden alle bescheidenen Anläufe normaler Logik siegreich aus dem Felde schlägt.

265 *„Ein anderes Bild erschien am 2. April 1915 und zeigte die am 13. Juli 1914, also noch vor Ausbruch des Krieges, vor dem Berliner Schloß stehende Menge mit der Unterschrift…".*

Apparently this Berlin Castle photo shown on July 1914 was not only used to implicate the Germans for cheering the sinking of the *Lusitania,* but the photo was featured in April 1915 with the *Lusitania* caption, a month before the incident even occurred (in May 1915)! 266 *"Her sinking with the loss of almost 1,200 lives caused such outrage that it propelled the U.S. into the First World War. But now divers have revealed a dark secret about the cargo carried by the Lusitania on its final journey in May 1915. Munitions they found in the hold suggest that the Germans had been right all along in claiming the ship was carrying war materials and was a legitimate military target.... Maintaining that the Lusitania was solely a passenger vessel, the British quickly accused the 'Pirate Hun' of* *slaughtering civilians. The disaster was used to whip up anti-German anger, especially in the U.S., where 128 of the 1,198 victims came from. A hundred of the dead were children, many of them under two.... Americans were even told, falsely, that German children were given a day off school to celebrate the sinking of the Lusitania....Two years later, the Americans joined the Allies as an associated power—a decision that turned the war decisively against Germany....The diving team estimates that around four million rounds of U.S.-manufactured Remington .303 bullets lie in the Lusitania's hold at a depth of 300ft.... 'They are bullets that were expressly manufactured to kill Germans in World War I—bullets that British officials in Whitehall, and American officials in Washington, have long denied were aboard the Lusitania'."* (Sam Greenhill, "Secret of the Lusitania: Arms find challenges Allied claims it was solely a passenger ship," *The Daily Mail on the Web*, http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article1098904/Secret-Lusitania-Arms-challenges-Allied-claims-solely-passengership.html?ITO=1490; accessed October 14, 2011).

267 This version is upheld by the Brit press. We read that after *"the SS Athenia* [was] *torpe*

doed off the Donegal coast on September 3, 1939, America, Britain and Canada unleashed a vitriolic attack on Germany for sinking a passenger ship. Included among her 1,418 passengers and crew were more than 300 Americans....Hitler was caught off guard. He did not want an argument with America on the opening days of the war. Even though both Britain and France had declared war on Germany the morning of September 3, just hours before the Athenia was sunk, he still hoped for a diplomatic solution. He wanted a softly...approach to the war on its opening phase. He believed that even at this late stage, he might yet be able to persuade the Western Powers to accept German sovereignty in Europe...". So why would he have ordered this? It does not add up. Since Lemp died *"in the icy waters of the North Atlantic"* on 9 May 1941 we have no way of knowing the truth. Anyway, the article goes on: *"German propaganda at this stage was often very effective. There will always be some idiots who believe the ludicrous. In a Gallup poll, 60 per cent of Americans believed that Germany was responsible, yet nine per cent believed that Britain was to blame. Even Herbert Hoover, head of the FBI, thought that Churchill could have been behind it. Nevertheless America described the outrage as a 'criminal act'."* See Galway Advertiser, "The man who sank the SS Athenia," http://www.advertiser.ie/galway/article/43903/the-man-who-sank-the-ss-athenia(accessed January 6, 2012).

268 Gunther K. and Otto S., "Athenia," e-mail messages to editor, December 11-12, 2011. *
Edited by Veronica Clark.

269 A hypocrite who feigns religious piety (based on the protagonist in a play by Frenchman Jean-Baptiste Poquelin).

270 Translator: I believe this refers to Deuteronomy, chapter 7.

271 See http://books.google.ca/books?
id=GUS5-9IouBIC&pg=PA942&lpg=PA942&dq=nor
folk,+duke+of
+lorraine&source=bl&ots=5k81T_zL9G&sig=9B8VJqWobqLlGp3wq94lfsj

Q&hl=en&ei=YIB
TZvrHomCrQGc5vD1BQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ve
AQ#v=onepage&q=norfolk%2C%20duke%20of
%20lorraine&f=false.

272 Since we could not verify this, perhaps this was a nickname she used with her son. 273 Wilhelm Raabe describes the burning hunger for power of this Jewish youth; his willingness to step over bodies for it, in his *Hungerpastor* (Power Priest). This book, written in 1864, is of utmost importance in regards to the *"Jewish problem."*

274 The actual English phrase used by Springborn.

275 This appears to mean that these piratic thefts did not result in the devaluation of the monies stolen. This is akin to devaluation of *"blood money"* today, as legitimate authorities and bodies are not supposed to knowingly accept such monies.

276 The Battle of Plassey, 23 June 1757, witnessed the victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. This victory secured British domination in South Asia which expanded over much of the Indies for the next hundred years.

277 The Battle of Quebec occurred during the French and Indian War, also known as the Seven Year War (1757 - 1762). The fall of Quebec, the fortified capital of New France, to British forces in 1759 led to the ultimate defeat of French power in North America.

278 These statistics negate the thesis that Hitler and the National Socialists *"founded"* Israel

and/or sent the majority of Jewish immigrants to Palestine. The *Ha'avara Agreement* witnessed the emigration of 70,000 Jewish persons from Greater Germany, just 60,000 of which went to British Palestine. British authorities admitted just over 70,000 Jews *from 1945 to May 1948*. Moreover Hitler *intended* to send the Jews to Italian Abyssinia, British Rhodesia, French Madagascar or even

[British] Australia; the Madagascar destination was his first choice. Imperial France, not Hitler or NS Germany, refused this plan.

279 See Appendix 4 for more examples of Brit crimes against Arabs.
280 Translator: This is actually the wording from 24 March 1933. Perhaps it was announced again in 1939?
281 The Windward Islands are the southern islands of the Lesser Antilles, within the West Indies.
282 These native shock troops were used to quell riots and suppress the growing anti-Brit sentiment of the Indian populace.
283 The exact term used by Springborn.
284 This statement lends support to the so-called myth of the *"stab in the back,"* which most National Socialists believed was no myth at all. Those responsible for the surrender were later referred to as the *"November criminals."*

285 In reference to Hindenburg's decision to appoint Hitler as chancellor.
286 In England's favour.
287 According to Karl Heise, Lloyd Gorge was Jewish, his real name David Levi Löwit. See *Entente- Freimaurerei und Weltkrieg*, p. 174.

288 Lloyd George was angry at the British general staff for asserting that the U.S.S.R. was on Britain's side when it clearly was not; the Soviets were negotiating with Hitler behind Britain's back. This explains his anger at the *"blindness"* of the British general staff.
289 In other words, they did not reach an agreement suitable to both sides. This was probably

the result of England's unwillingness to sacrifice its *"divide and rule"* strategy against Europe. According to James Pool and Lawrence Dennis, the British never lent any single *'ally'* enough support against one of their opponents for fear of losing their own hegemony.

290 This was a genuine promise as H. W. Koch proved in his outstanding essay *"'Hitler's 'Programme' and the Genesis of Operation 'Barbarossa'"* in *Aspects*, pp. 285-322. * *Part of this essay has been quoted in this book.*
291 With regard to German-Polish relations, H. W. Koch wrote: *"Though objectively the*

German claim on Poland had been considered justified before the ink on the Versailles treaty was even dry, Hitler had lost the last diplomatic credit he had with this first 'step across frontiers'. However justified the issues he raised may have been in themselves, having abandoned the role of the last executor of 'Wilsonian principles', no one believed him; behind every demand stood the question 'what next?'. Even in spite of this it seems doubtful whether Great Britain or France would have guaranteed Poland, had they known that it was the Polish foreign secretary, Colonel Joseph Beck, who had at the height of the Munich crisis initiated bilateral talks with Germany to settle the problem of Danzig and the Corridor and in which, after Germany had let him have the Teschen area of Czechoslovakia, he then refused to make concessions. Beck played his cards skilfully; only after having been offered and having accepted the British and French guarantees did he reveal that the Germans were making actual demands. In itself a diplomatic masterpiece, this had consequences for Poland which were hardly worth the gamble." See *Aspects*, pp. 192-193.

292 On the origin of the title Fuehrer, Hitler said: *"In ten years, the expression "the Fuehrer"*

will have acquired an impersonal character. It will be enough for me to give this title an official consecration for that of Reich Chancellor to be blotted out. Even in the Army they now say "the Fuehrer." This title will later be extended to cover persons who will not have all the virtues of a leader, but it will help to establish their authority. Anyone at all can be made a president, but it's not possible to give the title of "Fuehrer" to a nobody. Another good thing is that every German can say "my Fuehrer"—the others can only say "Fuehrer." It's extraordinary how quickly this formula has become popular. Nobody addresses me in the third person. Anyone can write to me: "My Fuehrer, I greet you." I've killed the third person and dealt a death-blow to the last vestiges of servility, those survivals of the feudal age. I don't know how the expression was born; I've nothing to do with it. It suddenly implanted itself in the people, and gradually acquired the strength of usage. What a happy inspiration I had, to refuse the title of President of the Reich. You can imagine it: President Adolf Hitler! There is no finer title than that of Fuehrer, for it was born spontaneously in the people. As for the expression "my Fuehrer," I imagine it was born in the mouth of women....The destiny of a word can be extraordinary." See *Table-Talk*, pp. 173-174.

293 Józef Klemens Piłsudski, who was rather friendly towards NS Germany and Hitler, allegedly died of liver cancer on 12 May 1935. He was the Polish statesman responsible for the 1934 German-Polish Nonaggression Agreement. Was he covertly taken out by the Brits as well?

294 Ned Willmott, “Seminar 2, Lecture 4: East Meets West—The Eastern Empire and the Western Way of War,” Norwich University. * *This essay has been altered and is actually about the Byzantine Empire in its final death throes.* 295 Excerpted from Maurice Gomberg, “The Post War II New World Order Map: A Proposal

to Re-arrange the World after an Allied Victory: Revealed by Irish Historian Thomas Moriarty, http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=viewArticle&code=20100613&articleId=19 706 (accessed June 13, 2010).
296 See *Aspects*, “1933: The Legality of Hitler’s Assumption of Power,” pp. 56-61. 297 See *Aspects*, “The Reichstag Fire and Its Political Consequences,” pp. 79-95.

298 See “Nazis launch violent attacks on Britain - Nov 16, 1938,” *The Telegraph on the Web*, http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstopics/britainatwar/3472786/Nazis-launch-violentattacks-on-Britain—-Nov-16-1938.html (accessed October 14, 2011).
299 See http://www.fpp.co.uk/Hitler/family/idiotische.html (accessed November 8, 2011). 300 Hans Krampe, “Re: Were you part of this program?,” e-mail message to the editor, January 5, 2012.

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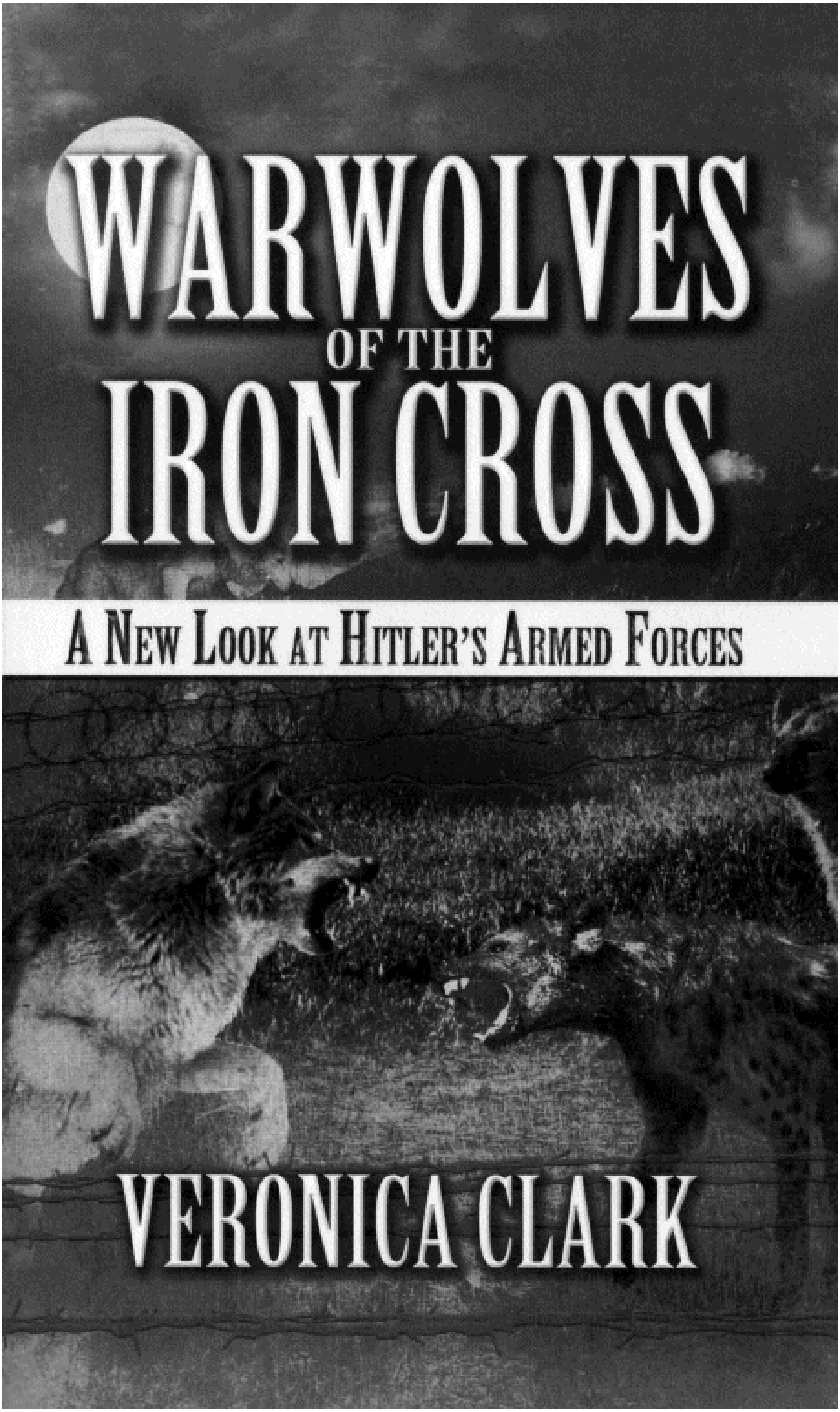

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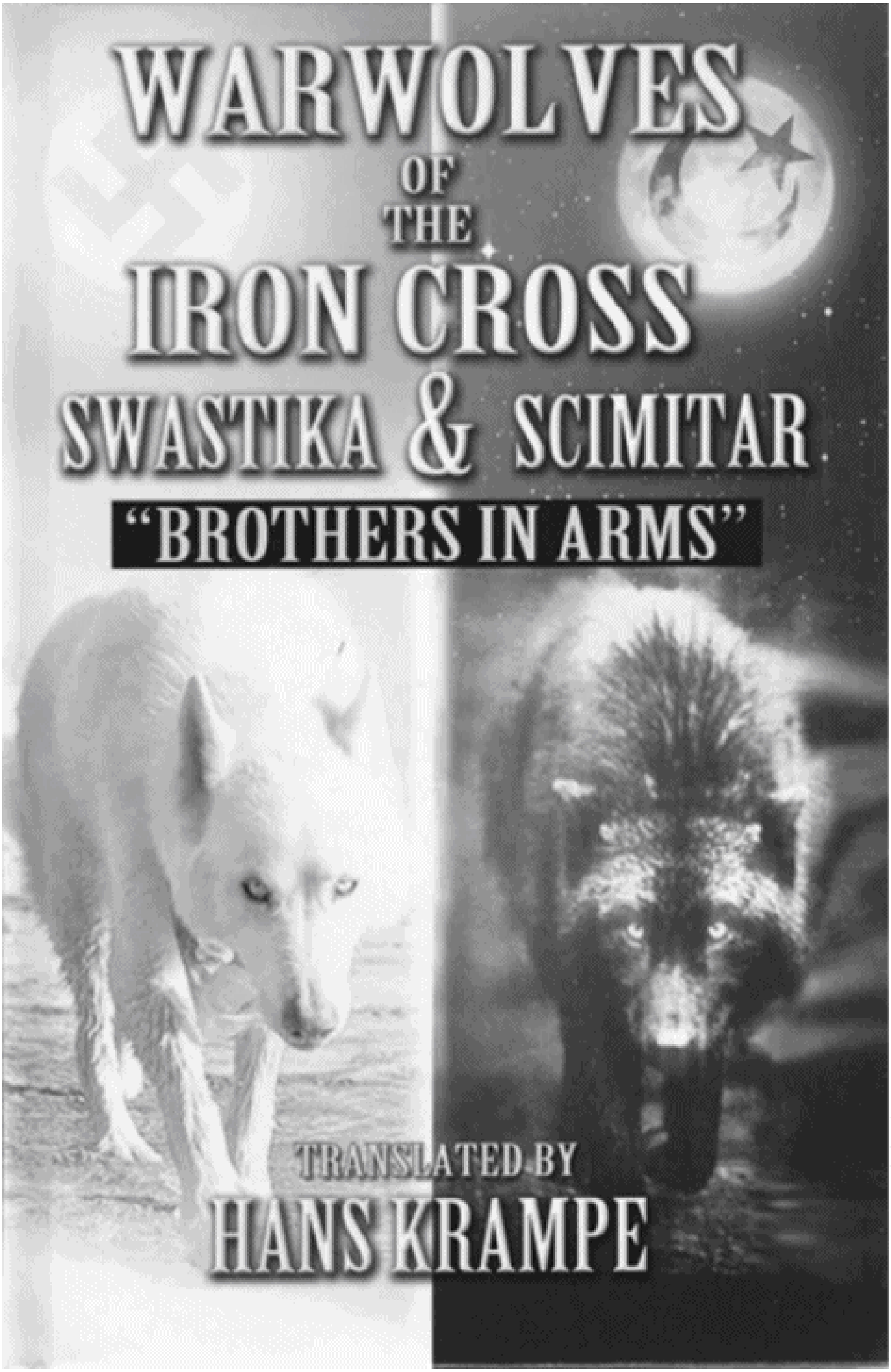
A NEW LOOK AT HITLER'S ARMED FORCES

VERONICA CLARK



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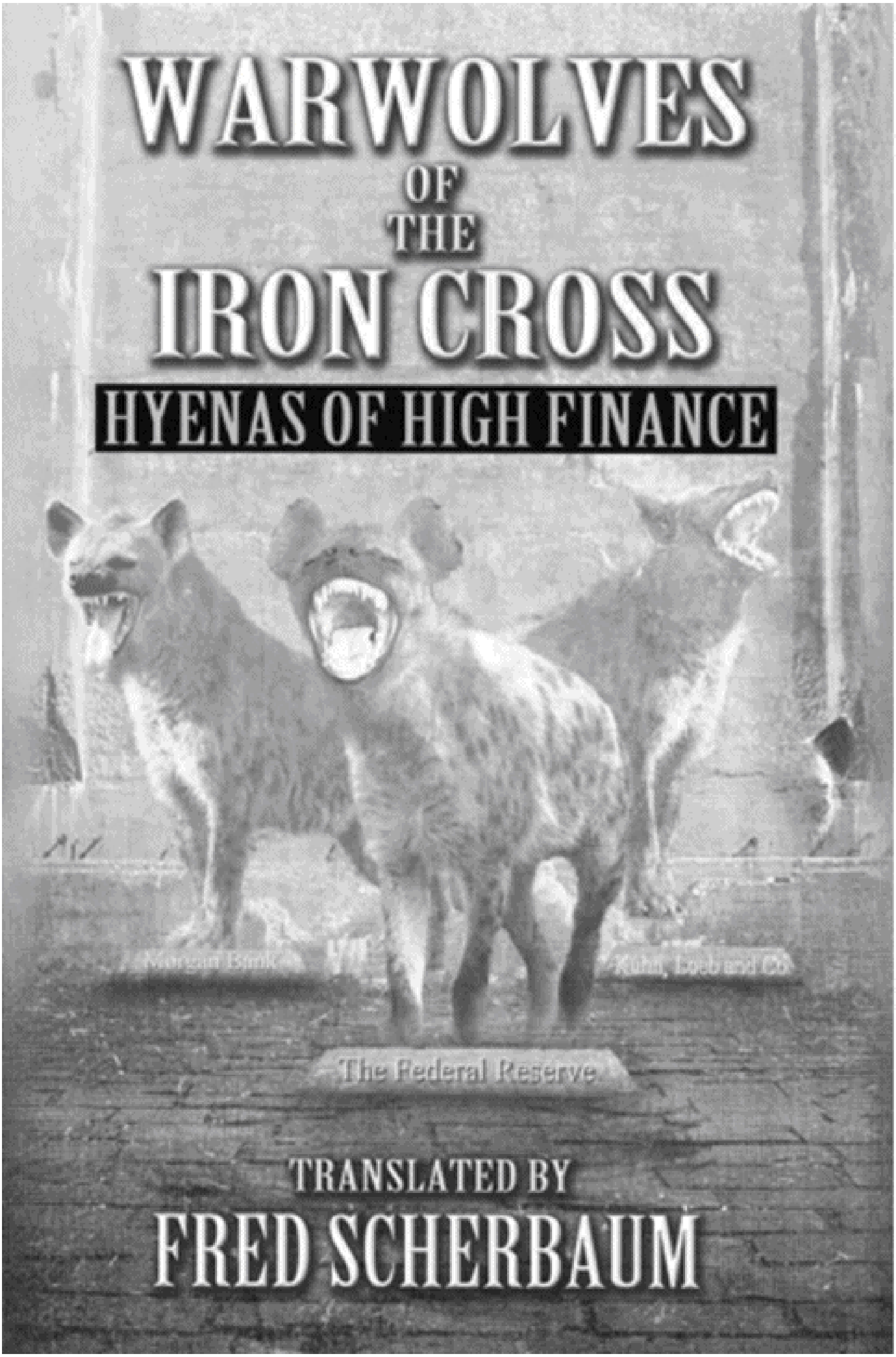
TRANSLATED BY

HANS KRAMPE


WARWOLVES
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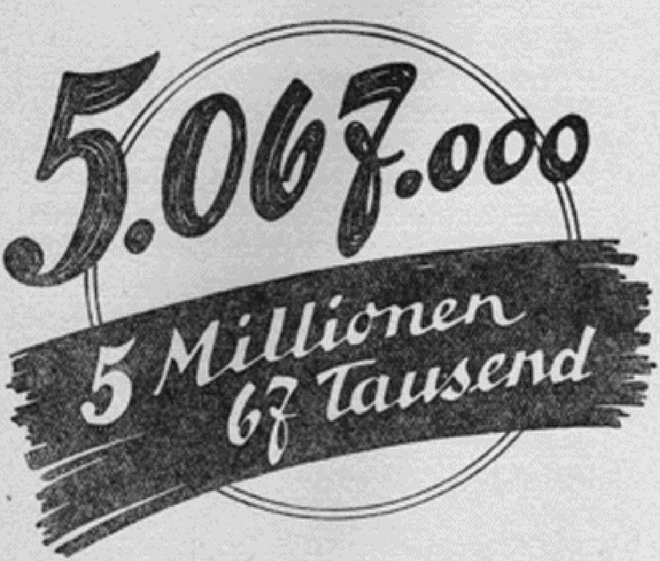
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5 Millionen
67 Tausend

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